

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

---

ANNUAL REPORTS,

1881.

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MANCHESTER:

JOHN B. CLARKE, PUBLIC PRINTER.

1881.

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STATE  
OF  
NEW HAMPSHIRE.

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MESSAGE

OF

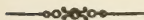
HIS EXCELLENCY CHAS. H. BELL,

GOVERNOR OF NEW HAMPSHIRE,

TO THE

TWO BRANCHES OF THE LEGISLATURE,

JUNE SESSION, 1881.



MANCHESTER:

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# MESSAGE.

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*Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives.*

It is cause for congratulation that we enter on our official duties in a time of general prosperity. Although the debt entailed upon the country by the Southern Rebellion still weighs heavily, yet we can bear it without serious distress in the present improved condition of business, especially in view of the fact that the burden is daily diminishing. The policy of our country, and of the several subdivisions thereof, in providing for the gradual extinction of their respective indebtedments, is as wise as it is astonishing to the rest of the world.

## FINANCIAL.

The report of the State Treasurer shows that the financial business of the State has been well conducted. The debt has been reduced, in the past year, by the sum of \$139,696.10, which leaves the present net liabilities of the State, of every description,—including funded and floating debt and all trust funds,—\$3,372,770.05. Of this amount \$450,000 of the funded debt will become due September 1, 1884, and if the policy of payment is to be continued, it may be advisable to begin at once the preparations for meeting it. The annual State tax for several years past has been \$400,000; and from that sum, besides paying the ordinary expenses of the state government and the interest on the debt, about \$100,000 have been applied, on the average, each year, to the discharge of the principal of the debt. It is the opinion of the state treasurer that if the state tax for the coming two years be increased to

the sum of \$500,000 per year, the treasury will be in a condition to cancel the indebtedment of \$450,000, when the bonds shall mature, in 1884. This course is recommended by the treasurer, and I fully concur in the recommendation.

#### SAVINGS BANKS.

The report of the Bank Commissioners shows, on the whole, an improved condition of the savings banks of the State. The number of those now in operation is sixty-four; the expense of conducting them averages about \$1,638 each. The number of depositors is 96,881, an increase of 9,602 over that of last year; the total amount of deposits is \$32,097,734.17, being \$3,838,126.76 more than in 1880. Thus the amount deposited averages between ninety and one hundred dollars for every man, woman, and child in the State; and about one-fourth of the inhabitants are depositors.

Nearly \$2,000,000 of the assets of our savings banks are invested in United States bonds, and in stock of national banks whose foundations are United States bonds. It is the fashion of a class of political theorists to rail at the holders of the bonds of the United States as a privileged and useless aristocracy, supported by the labor of the country. Now there are more depositors in our savings banks than there are voters in the State, and each depositor has a direct pecuniary interest in every investment of the property of his bank; so that, where there is one wealthy idler, there are hundreds of the hardest working citizens and of poor widows and orphans, who are interested in United States bonds, in our community. Every blow at the credit of these securities is aimed directly at the savings of the industrious and deserving classes, laid by for the time of sickness or as a provision for old age. Let me congratulate you, therefore, upon the fact that in times when all other values have been unsettled, and our moneyed institutions have been embarrassed even by the ownership of real estate, the credit of the United States has never wavered, and their promises to pay have proved themselves to be securities which are absolutely secure.

The recent discovery of the serious loss of the assets of the

Ashuelot Savings Bank, which apparently was the work of years, notwithstanding the semi-annual examinations of the books and securities of the bank by the trustees and the annual examinations by the bank commissioners, has naturally provoked the inquiry whether some further safeguards cannot be provided by law against the occurrence of such calamities. In view of the extreme importance of rendering these institutions for the encouragement of industry and prudence in our people, and which are the depositories of so large a portion of their wealth, so secure that no feeling of apprehension can arise in any mind with reference to the property intrusted to their custody, I think some system of examination should be devised, capable of checking at the very outset every irregularity and every attempt at peculation, no matter how ingeniously contrived; and, as one means towards securing this result, it would obviously be more proper to provide that the public examiner should be paid by the State, rather than by the banks, whose officers would otherwise have it in their power to hold out the inducement of liberal fees for a favorable report.

#### AGRICULTURE.

The culture of the soil, as it was one of the earliest, is also one of the most honorable and indispensable employments of man. So large a proportion of our people are dependent upon it for a livelihood, that it behooves their representatives to protect and foster its interests.

The State Board of Agriculture, during the eleven years of its existence, has accomplished much useful work. It has held about four hundred meetings, given more than two thousand lectures, maintained an extensive correspondence, and issued nine printed volumes, — the tenth being nearly ready, — for the promotion of the knowledge and interests of agriculture. To this may be added the service it has rendered by the analyses of commercial fertilizers, and more recently by its duties in relation to the licensing of venders of various articles essential to the farmer, with a view to the prevention of fraud and imposition. For this the expense to the State has not exceeded four thousand dollars a year, one-half of which was for printing.

While New Hampshire cannot compete in certain products with the more fertile and easily cultivated regions of the West, yet home markets have been recently growing up, to give new encouragement to our farmers. The towns and cities which our manufacturing industries have built, and the throngs of summer visitors who are drawn hither by the healthfulness and natural beauties of our mountain and lake regions and our sea-coast, have combined to create a demand, which is yearly increasing in all sections of the State, for every kind of agricultural produce, and at prices which are remunerative. This is a very encouraging outlook for the future, and may console us for some signs that have seemed in years past to threaten the decay of our husbandry.

#### AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

When the State Agricultural College first opened its doors for the reception of students, they encountered a foolish prejudice which it required time to live down. But that is now past, and the college is in a situation to do, and I believe is really doing, excellent service. Its instructors in the theoretical and practical departments are competent and interested ; the experimental farm is well managed ; and a complete farmer's education can be obtained there at a very moderate cost.

#### EDUCATION.

Our system of public schools has been of inestimable value in preparing the youth of the State for the responsible duties of citizenship. But educational ideas, like all other ideas, are progressive. It is now claimed, by those who have studied the art of instruction, that some of the newer States are quite in advance of New Hampshire in their common-school systems. If this is the case, it is quite time that the subject should be reconsidered here. New Hampshire cannot afford to neglect her educational interests. In times past she has sent forth a goodly number of the leading men of the country, and, if she is to continue to do this, her children must have the best schooling. Some proposition for the improvement of our school system, I am informed, will probably be introduced during the session.

Under this head I wish to make a single recommendation. The time of the superintendent of public instruction is now, for want of proper clerical assistance, largely absorbed in a kind of correspondence and routine work which can and should be performed by a subordinate. The superintendent himself should be free to give his undivided attention to the higher class of duties which his important office requires of him. I advise, on this account, that a suitable permanent appropriation be made for clerk hire in the superintendent's office.

#### NORMAL SCHOOL.

Respecting the State Normal School the report of its officers will afford all useful information. The system of training teachers to perform their duties in the most efficient manner is indispensable to every State in which popular education is to be kept up to the best standard of the times. Good teachers make good scholars. Normal schools are not self-supporting, but where properly conducted they are well worth all they cost. Our own normal school is under excellent direction, and, I believe, is doing its work in a thoroughly useful and creditable manner.

#### REFORM SCHOOL.

This institution seems to be performing well the work for which it was established. The discipline is sufficiently strict, but enforced without harshness, and the influence of the superintendent and matron over the inmates is excellent. The farm connected with the establishment is well managed, and the young of both sexes are taught habits of useful industry. The annual examination of the school was most creditable to the diligence of the pupils and to the fidelity and zeal of the instructors; and I am assured that the proportion of cases in which the good effects of the training here given are lasting and contribute to the actual reform of the inmates is encouragingly large.

If the name of this institution were changed to "Industrial School," it would perhaps carry with it less of a stigma upon those who, after leaving it, may strive to become respectable members of society.

## INSANE ASYLUM.

Of the State Asylum for the Insane it is enough to say that it has, during the past year, maintained its usual excellent standing. As the appropriation for the indigent insane is made permanent by statute, I am not aware that the asylum has need of any legislation at this time.

## INSANE PAUPERS.

It is time, in my judgment, that some legislative provision should be made for the management of the insane poor. Your predecessors have very properly passed stringent regulations concerning the commitment of the ordinary insane to the state asylum, their treatment while there, and their discharge therefrom; but not a line has been enacted in behalf of that probably more numerous class who are inmates of the county almshouse asylums. The omission is owing, no doubt, to the gradual and unpremeditated manner in which this method of disposing of insane paupers grew up, and to the further highly creditable fact that as yet few, if any, serious mischiefs have sprung from it. But it must be obvious that without some regulation there is danger of abuses. The unlimited authority over the helpless class in the county asylums, which is now practically vested in the county commissioners and their agents, who of course have no professional or other special acquaintance with mental diseases or their proper treatment, cannot be expected to be long exercised without resulting in evil, if not in wrong; and the experience of other States fully confirms this view. The law should especially throw its protection around the weak and the defenseless.

It seems to me that a certificate of insanity ought to be a prerequisite to the commitment of a person to any asylum; and that the county asylums should be subject to periodical visitations by competent medical men, whose duty it should be to recommend to the county commissioners all needful improvement in buildings, food, clothing, or treatment of the inmates, and who should be empowered to order the discharge of any person detained in an asylum, whenever they judge it proper.

## STATE PRISON.

Within the year past the new state-prison has been completed and occupied. The report of the Prison Commissioners, which will be laid before you, will give a history of the work from the beginning, and the cost at which it has been accomplished. The buildings are well constructed and excellently adapted to their purpose, and are spacious enough to meet all the needs of the State for a long time to come. The discipline appears to be excellent, and I am glad to congratulate the State on the possession of a prison which I think may safely challenge comparison in all respects with any similar institution in any other State. I feel it my duty, however, to bring one fact to your notice. A wooden building, erected by the person who hires the labor of the convicts, the upper story of which is used as a paint-shop, stands very near the brick work-shops in the prison yard. The danger of fire from this hazardous source seems to me such as to call for immediate attention.

## INSURANCE.

The report of the Insurance Commissioner affords renewed evidence of the propriety and wisdom of the provision of our laws regulating the admission of foreign insurance companies to do business in this State. The fact that not one dollar has been lost by our citizens for the past six years, through lack of ability on the part of the licensed companies to pay their losses, speaks well both for the law and for the manner of its administration.

## THE MILITIA.

New Hampshire has probably never had a more efficient militia than the present National Guard; and, although the expense of keeping up so large an organized force is considerable, yet, if an occasion were to arise requiring the immediate presence of a body of trained soldiery, we should feel that it was a wise economy which had placed it within our reach.

The Adjutant-General reports that the entire force, though well armed, are destitute of knapsacks and of overcoats. As the fall musters occur at a season of the year when cold nights

are common, the want of the latter is sometimes severely felt. I submit it to your judgment to supply the want in the manner that you deem least burdensome to the treasury.

I am pleased to say that the military records of the State in the office of the adjutant-general, which are needed as evidence in many important cases, have been arranged in a systematic manner, and can now be readily and conveniently consulted.

#### FISH COMMISSION.

There is no longer a question that the experiment of introducing and breeding new varieties of valuable fish in our lakes and ponds was a wise one. More doubts are entertained whether the attempt to stock the rivers with salmon will result in any great advantage, at least to the dwellers upon the upper waters. But there are obvious reasons for persevering in the effort so long as it promises any degree of success. To increase the supply of cheap and nutritious food is an object worthy of any reasonable outlay of time and money, to say nothing of affording the means of amusement and sport to the large number of persons who make New Hampshire a summer resort, which is a consideration not to be overlooked.

#### STATE LIBRARY.

The library of the State, which contains the only nearly complete series of English and American law-reports and statutes to be found in New Hampshire, and is indispensable to the courts and the members of the bar, who largely resort to it for the examination of legal questions, has entirely outgrown the room in the state-house which was designed for it, and is increasing rapidly. The additions made to it for several years past have averaged more than a thousand volumes annually, and are not likely to be less in the future. If the library is to be kept serviceable, some measures should be adopted, without delay, to enlarge the accommodations for it, either within or outside the Capitol building.

#### TAXATION.

How to keep down the public expenditures and the consequent taxation is a question which nearly concerns every

citizen. Little money is wasted, it is believed, in the administration of the state government. Neither in salaries nor in appropriations for public purposes can any considerable retrenchment be expected, with an assurance that our affairs will be well and honestly conducted. We must see to it, then, that we incur no expense without receiving its full equivalent, and must endeavor to make all property contribute its fair share towards defraying the public charges. The friction which at first impeded the full operation of the new taxation laws has been relieved by amendments and use, and it is now seen that they have brought to light a large amount of taxable property which was before invisible, thus diminishing the disproportionate burdens of those whose property was open and tangible. There is every reason to believe, too, that the services of the board of equalization will be of much value to the State, and will secure a nearer approximation to equality among the towns, in respect to state and county taxation, than has ever been reached before.

Since the last meeting of the legislature, the Supreme Court has considered the question of the validity of chapter 63 of the General Laws in relation to the taxation of express companies, and in carefully prepared opinions has decided it to be in conflict with the constitution of the State, and therefore invalid. It would seem proper, therefore, that the chapter should be repealed, and that the state treasurer should be authorized to refund the portion of the taxes which was paid under the statute, which amounts to about six hundred dollars.

#### SENATORIAL ELECTION.

One of the earliest questions which will call for your decision is, whether you will elect a United States senator to hold the office for the term of six years beginning on the fourth day of March, 1883. The law of the United States provides, in substance, that a senator shall be elected by the legislature which is chosen next before the vacancy is to occur. It is contended that this should be construed so as to mean the legislature which is chosen *and organized* next before the occurrence of the vacancy. It is for you to determine whether or not you will act

upon this construction of the law. If you decide to do so, the choice of senator is to be made in the manner, and at the period of the session, prescribed by the law of the United States.

#### UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS.

The assignment to the several States of the number of representatives in the Congress of the United States to which they will be entitled under the last census has not yet been made. It seems to be certain, however, that New Hampshire is in any event to be allowed but two representatives. No difficulty is perceived, therefore, in passing an act to divide the State into districts for the choice of representatives in Congress, in anticipation of the apportionment, and to take effect whenever that is completed.

#### A COMPLAINT OF MINORITIES.

It is felt to be a real grievance in some places that the majority party in town meetings have refused to allow any of the minority the opportunity of merely overlooking the process of sorting and counting the votes. Such a prohibition is directly calculated to excite in the minds of the party excluded a suspicion, if not of unfair dealing, at least of the possibility of mistake, in reckoning and declaring the results of the election. Experience in the recounting of votes has proved that the officers appointed to make the original count are liable to errors which possibly might not have occurred under the sharp glance of a political opponent. These considerations suggest the inquiry whether it is not practicable, by some legislation, to obviate all reasonable grounds of complaint for the cause mentioned.

#### MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

The increasingly large number of divorces from the bonds of matrimony which are applied for in the courts of this as well as of other States indicates that there must be some fault in the laws which regulate this subject. Apparently a large proportion of marriages are contracted hastily and without forethought, for the reason that no prior publication of intentions is now required, and because it is understood that the marriage tie is easily sundered by divorce, so that in case the relation is found unsatisfactory it can be readily dissolved. Moreover, our laws

permit a person who is found guilty of conduct which is cause for annulling one marriage, to contract another at pleasure.

Petitions have been in circulation for a change of the law, with a view to remedy these and other alleged evils, and will doubtless be duly presented for your consideration.

#### CRIMINAL APPEALS.

The statutes in regard to appeals from police courts and justices of the peace, in criminal cases, are found to be defective. Appellants are obliged to enter and prosecute their appeals in the supreme court, but nothing is required of complainants; and the duties of solicitors in respect to such cases are not specifically defined. It is not strange, therefore, that in many instances parties who have been justly convicted are enabled, by taking appeals, to escape punishment, so that in some localities an appeal has come to be understood as practically tantamount to a discharge.

Now if it is worth while to have laws for the punishment of minor offenses, it is equally worth while to provide for carrying them into effect. A provision that solicitors should forthwith investigate every criminal case of appeal that is entered in court, should prosecute at the expense of the county such only as in their judgment ought to be so prosecuted, and should give notice of their decision to all complainants in regard to their respective complaints, would perhaps supply all that is needful to the present law.

#### STATE AND TOWN PAPERS.

A small appropriation was made, two years since, for the care and preservation of the old records of the State. On examination of the files in the secretary's office, a large number of papers of much historical interest and value have been discovered, relating to the period before and during the Revolution, and throwing much light upon the early history of the State and of many of the older towns. These manuscripts were doubtless unknown to the editor of the "New Hampshire Provincial Papers," but are believed to be, many of them, of equal value with those printed in that work. They have never been recorded or copied, and their loss would be irremediable. The same considerations which prompted the publication of the Pro-

vincial Papers apply with equal force to these papers. New Hampshire has a history to be proud of ; and after doing what she has done to preserve its materials from destruction, it would be mistaken policy, in my judgment, not to complete the good work by publishing these interesting memorials also.

#### TEMPERANCE.

A new impetus has been given to the cause of temperance by the recent enactment of prohibitory laws, for the first time, in some of the States outside New England. New Hampshire is not apt to lag behind her sister commonwealths in legislation for the moral and material welfare of her people. The principle of prohibition has been repeatedly proved to be the choice of a majority of our citizens ; and, if experience shows our statutes to be defective, they should be amended.

While the *sale* of intoxicating liquors is prohibited by our laws, by a singular omission the *manufacture* thereof *for the purpose of unlawful sale* is not forbidden. Evidently, if the one is wrong, the other must be also. The manufacturer is plainly the first offender ; and, to render the law consistent, his offense should be made liable to at least an equal penalty with the other.

County solicitors, since their offices have been made elective, are said to be sometimes subjected to undue pressure and temptation in reference to cases arising under the prohibitory law. To relieve them from this, an amendment of the statute is asked for, providing that all such cases be brought to a speedy trial, and that the attorney-general alone be invested with the responsibility of compromising prosecutions, and that it be the duty of solicitors to bring suits at once for the amount of all forfeited recognizances. These provisions would evidently enable the solicitors to perform their duties with less embarrassment, and would add to the efficiency of the law.

There seems to be no reason why even those who are opposed to prohibition may not consistently vote to amend the statute so as to carry it into more complete effect. If it is a bad law, the surest way to repeal it is by enforcing it, and the first step toward enforcing it is to amend it. When fully put in operation it will soon settle its own destiny, whether it is to be repealed or maintained.

## THE USE OF MONEY IN ELECTIONS.

The improper use of money to influence popular elections is a crying evil of our times. It has become so general that little or no secrecy is made of it, and that well meaning men assume to justify it; but nothing can be more fatal to the security of our free institutions. When the longest purse secures the election to office, we may bid farewell to liberty and virtue in the government. This matter is too plain for argument.

We have already a statute affixing a penalty to acts of this description, which is not enforced. I recommend that the attempt be made by further enactments, and, if need be, by prescribing ignominious punishment, to stamp out in New Hampshire, at once and forever, a practice so degrading to the voter and so corrupting to the whole body politic.

## THE CENTENNIAL OF YORKTOWN.

It has been deemed fitting that the grand historical event of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis and the British army under his command should be commemorated with national observances on the centennial anniversary thereof, the 19th of October next. All the States of the Union are invited and expected to take part in the celebration, but especially the original thirteen, of which New Hampshire is one. It is desired by the commissioners that a military representation as large as possible may be sent from this State on the occasion; and you will consider the subject of making an appropriation of money to defray the charges of such a representation. If it should be found advisable to detail two companies of our National Guard to attend the celebration, the cost is estimated by the adjutant-general at three thousand dollars.

The occasion will be one of exceptional interest, as commemorating the victory which decided the revolutionary contest in favor of the independence of our country. Our State, poor and sparsely populated as she then was, gave of her men and money to the great struggle for freedom as liberally as any other, and more liberally than most in proportion to her means. The greater part of her troops at the time of the surrender at Yorktown were in the North, together with Stark, who had, at their head, struck such sturdy blows for his country at Bunker

Hill and Bennington. They were guarding outposts in the highlands and threatening New York, so as to put it out of the power of the British commander-in-chief there to make a diversion, or to afford other timely aid to his beleaguered lieutenant in Yorktown, and were thus contributing no less effectually to the general plan which resulted in Cornwallis's defeat than if they had been taking their turn with their more fortunate brethren in arms and their French allies in the trenches.

New Hampshire, however, was by no means unrepresented at Yorktown. She had a fair proportion of picked officers and men in the light infantry engaged in the siege. Henry Dearborn, one of her gallant sons who had fought at Bunker Hill, at Quebec, at Saratoga, and at Monmouth, and later attained high rank and distinction both in military and in civic life, was deputy quartermaster-general of the American army at Yorktown. There, too, was Assistant Adjutant-General Nicholas Gilman, who died a senator of the United States from this State a third of a century after. The schedule of the prisoners and munitions of war captured there was by him drawn out, and is still preserved in his beautiful manuscript. And there, too, was Alexander Scammell, a pupil of the warrior-statesman, John Sullivan. As a scholar, a patriot, and a soldier, Scammell was without a superior. He enjoyed the confidence of Lafayette and of Washington. He resigned the honorable post of adjutant-general of the army that he might lead a battalion in the field, and received his death wound at Yorktown, ending his life just as the new life of the republic was beginning.

The important part which New Hampshire took in the achievement of our national independence renders it peculiarly appropriate that she should now participate in the commemoration of this greatest and last of our revolutionary victories.

And now, gentlemen, with gratitude to a kind Providence for the many blessings which we enjoy, let us address ourselves to the duties which the constitution and laws have assigned to us. I wish you a harmonious and useful session.

CHARLES H. BELL.

REPORT  
OF THE  
STATE TREASURER  
OF THE  
STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE  
FOR THE YEAR ENDING  
MAY 31, 1881.

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MANCHESTER:  
JOHN B. CLARKE, PUBLIC PRINTER.  
1881.



# REPORT.

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OFFICE OF STATE TREASURER,  
CONCORD, June 1, 1881.

*To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives.*

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to submit the following report, exhibiting the transactions of this department for the fiscal year ending May 31, 1881.

## ABSTRACT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

### RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand June 1, 1880,	\$116,270.50	
Total receipts during the year,	1,000,758.47	
	<hr/>	\$1,117,028.97

### DISBURSEMENTS.

Total disbursements during		
the year,	\$1,079,521.60	
Cash on hand June 1, 1881,	37,507.37	
	<hr/>	\$1,117,028.97

### DEBT.

Liabilities June 1, 1880,	\$3,629,612.50	
Assets June 1, 1880,	117,146.35	
	<hr/>	\$3,512,466.15
Net indebtedness,		
Liabilities June 1, 1881,	\$3,411,248.07	
Assets June 1, 1881,	38,478.02	
	<hr/>	\$3,372,770.05
Net indebtedness,		
		<hr/>
Decrease of debt during the year,		\$139,696.10

## REVENUE AND EXPENSES.

The following statement exhibits the sources of the revenue and the nature of the expenses for the year 1880-81:

## REVENUE.

State tax,	\$398,692.00
Railroad tax,	80,256.37
Insurance tax,	7,459.55
Interest,	1,994.39
Premium on bonds,	10,730.00
Prison fund,	5,000.00
License fees (peddlers),	750.00
Geological reports (3 copies),	48.00
Miscellaneous, including special road taxes, 1877-78, 1879-80,	1,838.54
License fees (fertilizers),	450.00
License fees (trees and shrubs),	500.00
Legacy and succession tax,	5,492.36
Telegraph tax,	820.74
Express tax,	118.05
Proceeds, sale old prison*,	15,350.00
Total revenue,	<u>\$529,500.00</u>

## EXPENSES.

Ordinary expenses,	\$101,636.66
Extraordinary expenses,	80,498.20
Interest,	207,669.04
Total expenses,	<u>\$389,803.90</u>
Excess of revenue over expenses,	<u>\$139,696.10</u>

For convenience, expenses are divided into two classes, ordinary and extraordinary. Ordinary expenses include salaries and expenses whose payment is authorized by general laws, and which are of annual occurrence. During the past year they have been as follows, viz.: —

\* See remarks upon the "sale of old prison" immediately preceding the appendix.

## ORDINARY EXPENSES.

Salaries,	\$37,486.36
Honorable council,	2,324.40
State printing,	7,417.49
Auditing printer's accounts,	48.00
Insurance commissioner (expenses),	98.75
Increase state library,	500.00
Trustees of normal school (expenses),	220.88
Clerks of supreme court,	738.76
Support of indigent insane,	6,000.00
Support of convict insane,	2,928.85
N. H. National Guard,	24,993.60
Bounty on wild animals,	1,491.90
Fish commissioners,	2,080.22
State-house,	4,569.61
Asylum library,	100.00
Reform school,	6,000.00
Board of agriculture,	817.53
Board of equalization,	898.97
Incidentals,	2,442.95
Advertising, other than laws,	123.44
Contagious diseases (cattle),	91.22
Legacy and succession tax (expense),	263.73
Total ordinary expenses,	<u>\$101,636.66</u>

Extraordinary expenses are those which are authorized by special acts of the legislature. For the past year they have been as follows, viz. : —

## EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES.

Abatement of state tax, 1878-79,	\$49.50
Deaf and dumb (education of),	3,845.65
Blind (education of),	3,597.00
State normal school,	5,000.00
Agricultural college,	3,000.00
Prisoners' Aid Association,	356.84
White-Mountain roads,	1,826.30
Amount carried forward,	<u>\$17,675.29</u>

Amount brought forward,	\$17,675.29
Prison library,	220.25
State library (special appropriation),	478.20
New prison,	57,413.51
Reform school (special appropriation),	2,000.00
Contingent fund,	883.00
Idiotic and feeble-minded youth,	568.75
Repairs, Portsmouth arsenal,	1,000.00
Presidential electors,	59.20
Preservation old records,	200.00
	<hr/>
Total extraordinary expenses,	\$80,498.20

## INTEREST.

There have been paid on account of interest the past year, or credited to the several trust funds, the following amounts, viz. : —

Surplus revenue,	\$60.57	
Fisk legacy,	1,052.59	
Kimball legacy,	405.21	
School fund,	1,500.00	
Coupons on bonds and interest on		
registered bonds,	201.197.00	
Interest on state notes,	3,453.67	
	<hr/>	\$207,669.04

The following has been received, viz. : —

Interest on deposits,	1,994.39
	<hr/>
Net interest,	\$205,674.65

## PRINCIPAL OF STATE DEBT.

There have been paid, during the year, state	
bonds amounting to	\$264,000.00
State notes,	58,600.00
	<hr/>
	\$322,600.00

## TRUST FUNDS.

Trust funds are now as follows, viz. : —

Fisk legacy,	\$18,595.75	
Kimball legacy,	6,753.49	
Surplus revenue,	1,009.44	
School fund,	25,000.00	
Interest on school fund,	18,000.00	
Interest on surplus revenue,	1,655.25	
Balance tax on B., C. & M. R. R., for 1879, as per decree of court,	1,634.14	
	<hr/>	\$72,648.07

## LITERARY FUND.

*Receipts.*

Balance June 1, 1880,	\$11.45	
Non-resident savings-bank tax,	24,235.78	
	<hr/>	\$24,247.23

*Disbursements.*

Dividend to towns, of thirty-seven cents per scholar, as per table in appendix,	\$23,739.94	
Balance to the credit of the fund,	507.29	
	<hr/>	\$24,247.23

## DETAILED STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

## RECEIPTS.

Cash in the treasury June 1, 1880,	\$116,270.50
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## STATE TAX OF 1877.

Two Raymond's Grants,	\$4.00	
Hatch and Cleaves' Grant,	2.00	
	<hr/>	\$6.00
Amount carried forward,		<hr/> \$116,276.50

Amount brought forward, \$116,276.50

STATE TAX OF 1878.

Dixville,	\$40.00	
Dix's Grant,	16.00	
Pinkham's Grant,	12.00	
Green's Grant,	28.00	
Cutt's Grant,	12.00	
	<hr/>	\$108.00

STATE TAX OF 1879.

Albany (balance),	\$205.07	
Dixville,	40.00	
Dix's Grant,	16.00	
Millsfield (part),	14.73	
Pinkham's Grant,	12.00	
Green's Grant,	28.00	
Cutt's Grant,	12.00	
	<hr/>	\$327.80

STATE TAX OF 1880.

*Rockingham County.*

Atkinson.	\$712.00
Auburn,	672.00
Brentwood,	748.00
Candia,	1,080.00
Chester,	1,016.00
Danville,	468.00
Deerfield.	1,184.00
Derry,	1,804.00
East Kingston,	568.00
Epping,	1,476.00
Exeter.	5,512.00
Fremont,	468.00
Greenland,	960.00
Hampstead,	1,008.00
Hampton,	1,468.00
Hampton Falls,	648.00
Kensington,	632.00
Kingston,	852.00

Amounts carried forward, \$21,276.00 \$116,712.30

Amounts brought forward,	\$21,276.00	\$116,712.30
Londonderry,	1,572.00	
Newcastle,	320.00	
Newington,	500.00	
Newmarket,	2,408.00	
Newton,	768.00	
North Hampton,	1,048.00	
Northwood,	1,160.00	
Nottingham,	932.00	
Plaistow,	932.00	
Portsmouth,	16,400.00	
Raymond,	832.00	
Rye,	1,416.00	
Salem,	1,264.00	
Sandown,	444.00	
Seabrook,	636.00	
South Hampton,	516.00	
South Newmarket,	864.00	
Stratham,	1,364.00	
Windham,	872.00	
	<hr/>	\$55,524.00

*Strafford County.*

Barrington,	1,356.00	
Dover,	17,660.00	
Durham,	1,640.00	
Farmington,	2,572.00	
Lee,	880.00	
Madbury,	628.00	
Middleton,	268.00	
Milton,	1,200.00	
New Durham,	560.00	
Rochester,	6,024.00	
Rollinsford,	2,592.00	
Somersworth,	5,932.00	
Strafford,	1,216.00	
	<hr/>	\$42,528.00
Amount carried forward,		<hr/> \$214,764.30

Amount brought forward, \$214,764.30

*Belknap County.*

Alton,	\$1,360.00	
Barnstead,	1,216.00	
Belmont,	1,140.00	
Center Harbor,	412.00	
Gilford,	2,584.00	
Gilmanton,	1,244.00	
Laconia,	3,944.00	
Meredith,	1,588.00	
New Hampton,	776.00	
Sanbornton,	1,144.00	
Tilton,	1,224.00	
	<hr/>	\$16,632.00

*Carroll County.*

Albany (part),	\$108.55	
Bartlett,	580.00	
Brookfield,	400.00	
Chatham,	240.00	
Conway,	1,444.00	
Eaton,	300.00	
Effingham,	572.00	
Freedom,	624.00	
Hart's Location,	96.00	
Jackson,	324.00	
Madison,	336.00	
Moultonborough,	812.00	
Ossipee,	1,200.00	
Sandwich,	1,036.00	
Tamworth,	908.00	
Tuftonborough,	720.00	
Wakefield,	1,292.00	
Wolfeborough,	2,572.00	
	<hr/>	\$13,564.55

Amount carried forward, \$244,960.85

Amount brought forward, \$244,960.85

*Merrimack County.*

Allenstown,	1,524.00	
Andover,	1,324.00	
Boscawen,	2,056.00	
Bow,	1,040.00	
Bradford,	1,036.00	
Canterbury,	1,272.00	
Chichester,	780.00	
Concord,	25,376.00	
Danbury,	604.00	
Dunbarton,	1,164.00	
Epsom,	964.00	
Franklin,	3,652.00	
Henniker,	1,700.00	
Hill,	464.00	
Hooksett,	1,644.00	
Hopkinton,	2,604.00	
Loudon,	1,480.00	
Newbury,	600.00	
New London,	996.00	
Northfield,	1,000.00	
Pembroke,	2,720.00	
Pittsfield,	1,928.00	
Salisbury,	816.00	
Sutton,	904.00	
Warner,	2,104.00	
Webster,	892.00	
Wilmot,	692.00	
	<hr/>	\$61,336.00

*Hillsborough County.*

Amherst,	1,844.00	
Antrim,	1,160.00	
Bennington,	500.00	
Bedford,	1,512.00	
Brookline,	648.00	
Deering,	552.00	
	<hr/>	
Amounts carried forward,	\$6,216.00	\$306,296.85

Amounts brought forward,	\$6,216.00	\$306,296.85
Francestown,	1,152.00	
Goffstown,	2,576.00	
Greenfield,	788.00	
Greenville,	1,176.00	
Hancock,	860.00	
Hillsborough,	1,612.00	
Hollis,	1,720.00	
Hudson,	1,496.00	
Litchfield,	672.00	
Lyndeborough,	604.00	
Manchester,	41,060.00	
Mason,	752.00	
Merrimack,	1,556.00	
Milford,	3,840.00	
Mont Vernon,	744.00	
Nashua,	19,888.00	
New Boston,	1,600.00	
New Ipswich,	1,472.00	
Pelham,	1,348.00	
Peterborough,	3,328.00	
Sharon,	172.00	
Temple,	468.00	
Weare,	2,108.00	
Wilton,	2,312.00	
Windsor,	104.00	
	<hr/>	\$99,624.00

*Cheshire County.*

Alstead,	\$1,376.00	
Chesterfield,	1,200.00	
Dublin,	808.00	
Fitzwilliam,	1,180.00	
Gilsum,	696.00	
Hinsdale,	1,920.00	
Harrisville,	844.00	
Jaffrey,	1,868.00	
Keene,	14,928.00	
Marlborough,	1,280.00	
Marlow,	984.00	
	<hr/>	
Amounts carried forward,	\$27,084.00	\$405,920.85

Amounts brought forward,	\$27,084.00	\$405,920.85
Nelson,	412.00	
Richmond,	608.00	
Rindge,	1,188.00	
Roxbury,	144.00	
Sullivan,	480.00	
Swanzey,	1,772.00	
Surry,	404.00	
Stoddard,	488.00	
Troy,	932.00	
Walpole,	3,064.00	
Westmoreland,	1,764.00	
Winchester,	2,708.00	
	<hr/>	\$41,048.00

*Sullivan County.*

Acworth,	\$948.00	
Cornish,	1,360.00	
Croydon,	560.00	
Charlestown,	2,548.00	
Claremont,	5,684.00	
Goshen,	432.00	
Grantham,	412.00	
Langdon,	620.00	
Lempster,	552.00	
Newport,	3,052.00	
Plainfield,	1,384.00	
Springfield,	444.00	
Sunapee,	628.00	
Unity,	720.00	
Washington,	768.00	
	<hr/>	\$20,112.00

*Grafton County.*

Alexandria,	\$488.00	
Ashland,	888.00	
Bath,	1,160.00	
Benton,	232.00	
Bethlehem,	1,104.00	
Bridgewater,	312.00	
	<hr/>	
Amounts carried forward,	\$4,184.00	\$467,080.85

Amounts brought forward,	\$4,184.00	\$467,080.85
Bristol,	1,292.00	
Campton,	760.00	
Canaan,	1,392.00	
Dorchester,	300.00	
Easton,	252.00	
Ellsworth,	72.00	
Enfield,	1,648.00	
Franconia,	516.00	
Grafton,	864.00	
Groton,	296.00	
Hanover,	2,488.00	
Haverhill,	2,312.00	
Hebron,	256.00	
Holderness,	516.00	
Landaff,	520.00	
Lebanon,	4,608.00	
Lincoln,	64.00	
Lisbon,	1,888.00	
Littleton,	2,732.00	
Livermore,	152.00	
Lyman,	456.00	
Lyme,	1,200.00	
Monroe,	520.00	
Orange,	200.00	
Orford,	1,124.00	
Piermont,	816.00	
Plymouth,	1,620.00	
Rumney,	780.00	
Thornton,	388.00	
Warren,	628.00	
Waterville,	48.00	
Wentworth,	600.00	
Woodstock,	148.00	
	<hr/>	\$35,640.00

*Cod's County.*

Berlin,	\$500.00	
Cambridge,	80.00	
Carroll,	380.00	
	<hr/>	
Amounts carried forward,	\$960.00	\$502,720.85

Amounts brought forward,	\$960.00	\$502,720.85
Clarksville,	172.00	
Colebrook,	1,324.00	
Columbia,	540.00	
Dalton,	372.00	
Dummer,	164.00	
Errol,	140.00	
Gorham,	652.00	
Jefferson,	540.00	
Lancaster,	2,164.00	
Milan,	424.00	
Northumberland,	776.00	
Pittsburg,	360.00	
Randolph (part),	40.96	
Shelburne,	212.00	
Stark,	420.00	
Stratford,	648.00	
Stewartstown,	612.00	
Whitefield,	1,120.00	
Dixville,	36.00	
Irving's Grant,	4.00	
Gilmanton and Atkinson Academies'		
Grant,	28.00	
Dix's Grant,	16.00	
Millsfield,	70.91	
Sargent's purchase,	56.00	
Success,	36.00	
Wentworth's Location,	36.00	
Low and Burbank's Grant,	20.00	
Crawford's Purchase,	14.48	
Chandler's Purchase,	.50	
Nash and Sawyer's Location,	16.00	
Odell's Township,	76.00	
Thompson and Meserve's Purchase,	36.00	
Gore between Gilmanton and At-		
kinson Academies' Grant,	4.00	
Second College Grant,	56.00	
	<hr/>	\$12,146.85
Amount carried forward		<hr/> \$514,867.70

Amount brought forward, \$514,867.70

INSURANCE TAX FOR 1880.

*Fire-Insurance Companies.*

Ætna, Hartford, Conn.,	\$387.61
Atlantic Mutual Fire and Marine, Provincetown, Mass.,	11.92
British America, Boston, Mass.,	23.14
Commonwealth, Boston, Mass.,	16.54
Commercial Union, London, Eng.,	73.63
Connecticut Fire, Hartford, Conn.,	39.30
Continental, New York City,	102.12
Dwelling-house, Boston, Mass.,	9.94
Eliot, Boston, Mass.,	2.56
Equitable Fire and Marine, Provi- dence, R. I.,	7.38
Fire Ass'ciation, Phil'delphia, Penn.,	109.57
Fitchburg Mutual Fire, Fitchburg, Mass.,	111.27
First National Fire, Worcester, Mass.,	19.74
Franklin Fire, Philadelphia, Penn.,	138.05
Germania Fire, New York City,	41.75
German American, New York City,	92.59
Girard Fire and Marine, Philadel- phia, Penn.,	18.93
Gloucester, Gloucester, Mass.,	4.44
Hamburg-Bremen,	5.73
Hanover Fire, New York City,	33.67
Hartford Fire, Hartford, Conn.,	207.88
Hartford Steam Boiler, Hartford, Conn.,	17.80
Home, New York City,	280.84
Howard,	10.91
Hamburg-Magdeburg, office New York City,	17.58
Imperial, London, Eng.,	28.92
Insurance Co. of North America, Philadelphia, Penn.,	183.75

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Amounts carried forward, \$2,449.49 \$514,867.70

Amounts brought forward,	*\$1,997.26	\$514,867.70
Insurance Co. of State of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Penn.,	15.31	
Lancashire, Manchester, Eng.,	92.40	
La Confiance, office Boston, Mass.,	20.74	
Liverpool and London and Globe, Great Britain,	190.16	
London Assurance Co., London, Eng.,	26.04	
London and Lancashire, office New York City,	62.26	
Manhattan Fire, New York City,	45.32	
Manufacturers' Fire and Marine, Boston, Mass.,	10.26	
Merchants', Newark, N. J.,	21.52	
Merchants', Providence, R. I.,	28.96	
Metropole, office Boston, Mass.,	127.98	
Merchants and Farmers' Mutual, Worcester, Mass.,	31.74	
Newark,	3.54	
National Fire, Hartford, Conn.,	35.54	
Niagara, New York City,	41.88	
North British, London, Eng.,	101.26	
Northern, London, Eng.,	28.92	
Orient, Hartford, Conn.,	52.44	
Pennsylvania Fire, Philadelphia, Pa.,	103.84	
People's, Newark, N. J.,	18.77	
Phenix, Brooklyn, N. Y.,	75.98	
Prescott, Boston, Mass.,	19.17	
Phœnix, Hartford, Conn.,	289.31	
Providence, Washington,	7.80	
Phenix Assurance, London,	21.82	
Queen, London, Eng.,	130.62	
Quincy Mutual, Quincy, Mass.,	22.12	
Rochester German, Rochester, N. Y.,	20.45	
Royal, Liverpool, Eng.,	208.51	
Revere, Boston, Mass.,	18.19	
Shoe and Leather, Boston, Mass.,	15.55	
Springfield Fire and Marine, Springfield, Mass.,	226.33	
Amounts carried forward,	\$4,111.99	\$514,867.70

\*By a transfer of matter the footing on previous page is incorrect.

Amounts brought forward,	\$4,111.99	\$514,867.70
Star, New York City,	43.75	
Traders and Mechanics', Lowell, Mass.,	13.51	
Transatlantic, New York City.	7.48	
Watertown Fire, Watertown, N. Y.,	61.44	
Westchester Fire, New Rochelle, N. Y.,	65.20	
	<hr/>	\$4,303.37

*Life-Insurance Companies.*

Aetna Life, Hartford, Conn.,	\$275.04	
Charter Oak, Hartford, Conn.,	36.83	
Connecticut Mutual, Hartford, Conn.,	306.97	
Connecticut General, Hartford, Conn.,	11.36	
Continental, Hartford, Conn.,	44.10	
Equitable Life Assurance Society, New York City,	155.87	
John Hancock, Boston, Mass.,	17.14	
Manhattan Life, New York City,	30.25	
Massachusetts Mutual, Springfield, Mass.,	488.90	
Metropolitan,	11.40	
Mutual Life, New York City,	293.99	
Mutual Benefit, Newark, N. J.,	112.02	
National Life, Montpelier, Vt.,	20.56	
New England Mutual Life, Boston, Mass.,	95.56	
New York Life, New York City,	99.39	
Phoenix Mutual, Hartford Conn.,	242.61	
Pennsylvania Mutual,	.72	
Provident Life and Trust,	4.74	
State Mutual, Worcester, Mass.,	12.29	
Travelers' Life and Accident, Hart- ford, Conn.,	112.65	
United States Life, New York City,	11.43	
Union Mutual, Augusta, Me.,	98.61	
Vermont Life, Burlington, Vt.,	13.50	
	<hr/>	\$2,495.93
New Hampshire Fire Insurance Co., Manchester, N. H.,		\$2,500.00
		<hr/>
Amount carried forward,		\$524,167.00

Amount brought forward,	\$524,167.00	
SAVINGS-BANK TAX OF 1880.		
As per table in appendix,	\$282,939.28	
RAILROAD TAX OF 1880.		
As per table in appendix,	\$165,196.47	
RAILROAD TAX OF 1879.		
Boston, Concord & Montreal R. R., balance on tax of 1879, as per decree of supreme court,		\$1,634.14
INTEREST.		
Interest on deposits,		\$1,994.39
SPECIAL ROAD TAX, 1877.		
Hatch and Cleaves' Grant,		\$1.50
SPECIAL ROAD TAX, 1878.		
Dixville,	\$100.00	
Dix's Grant,	40.00	
Pinkham's Grant,	25.50	
Cutt's Grant,	37.50	
	<hr/>	\$203.00
SPECIAL ROAD TAX, 1879.		
Dixville,	\$100.00	
Dix's Grant,	40.00	
Pinkham's Grant,	25.50	
Cutt's Grant,	37.50	
Millsfield,	35.61	
	<hr/>	\$238.61
SPECIAL ROAD TAX, 1880.		
Erving's Grant,	\$12.00	
Second College Grant,	150.00	
Millsfield,	186.61	
Success,	100.00	
	<hr/>	
Amounts carried forward,	448.61	\$996,374.39

Amounts brought forward,	\$448.61	\$996,374.39
Thompson and Meserve's Purchase,	100.00	
Sargent's Purchase,	150.00	
Dixville,	100.00	
Dix's Grant,	40.00	
Low and Burbank's Grant,	50.00	
Nash and Sawyer's Location,	37.50	
Crawford's Purchase	41.72	
Chandler's Purchase,	1.10	
Gilmanton and Atkinson Academies'		
Grant,	72.50	
Gore between Gilmanton and Atkin-		
son Academies' Grant,	7.50	
Bean's Purchase,	70.00	
Odell's Township,	200.00	
	<hr/>	\$1,318.93

## LICENSE FEES,—PEDDLERS.

Rockingham county,	\$90.00	
Strafford county,	60.00	
Carroll county,	70.00	
Merrimack county,	70.00	
Hillsborough county,	210.00	
Cheshire county,	60.00	
Grafton county,	150.00	
Coos county,	40.00	
	<hr/>	\$750.00

## LICENSE FEES,—TREES AND SHRUBS.

J. H. R. Smith, agent F. A. Millett,	50.00	
C. P. Hill, agent O. K. Gerrish,	50.00	
F. M. Chamberlain, agent O. K. Ger-		
rish,	50.00	
John M. Jackson, agent O. K. Ger-		
rish,	50.00	
Mark Knowlton, agent H. M. Whit-		
ing,	50.00	
J. K. Nevins, agent H. M. Whiting,	50.00	
Theo. H. Payne, agent O. K. Ger-		
rish,	50.00	

Amounts carried forward,	\$350.00	\$998,443.32
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Amounts brought forward,	\$350.00	\$998,443.32
John H. Staples, agent O. K. Ger- rish,	50.00	
J. H. Warren, agent Geo. A. Stone,	50.00	
Geo. Thompson, agent J. W. Man- ning,	50.00	
	<hr/>	\$500.00

## LICENSE FEES,—FERTILIZERS.

H. B. Arnold & Co.,	\$50.00	
Bradley Fertilizer Co.,	50.00	
Pacific Guano Co.,	50.00	
Rumford Chemical Works,	50.00	
J. A. Tucker & Co.,	50.00	
Whittemore Brothers,	50.00	
Quinnipiac Fertilizer Co.,	50.00	
Matfield Fertilizer Co.,	50.00	
Cumberland Bone Co.,	50.00	
	<hr/>	\$450.00

## LEGACY AND SUCCESSION TAX.

Rockingham county,	\$1,708.66	
Strafford county,	1,275.49	
Belknap county,	249.69	
Carroll county,	81.47	
Merrimack county,	402.19	
Hillsborough county,	874.82	
Cheshire county,	375.59	
Sullivan county,	228.78	
Grafton county,	261.25	
Coos county,	34.42	
	<hr/>	\$5,492.36

## TAX ON TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

As per table in appendix,	\$820.74
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## TAX ON EXPRESS COMPANIES.

As per table in appendix,	\$118.05
Amount carried forward,	<hr/> \$1,005,824.47

Amount brought forward, \$1,005,824.47

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

National Guard fines,	\$14.00	
Sales of public property by Adjutant-General,	50.50	
Cash refunded (over-payment bill) by Adjutant-General,	12.00	
Prison fund,	5,000.00	
Bonds sold,	100,000.00	
Premium on bonds,	10,730.00	
Proceeds of sale of old prison,	15,350.00	
Sales of report of State Geologist (3 copies),	48.00	
	<hr/>	\$131,204.50
Total receipts,		<hr/> \$1,117,028.97

#### DISBURSEMENTS.

##### EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Governor's salary,	\$1,000.00	
Honorable council,	2,324.40	
Contingent fund,	883.00	
Printing proclamations, blanks, etc.,	90.74	
Incidental expenses,	557.23	
	<hr/>	\$4,855.37

##### SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

Salary of secretary,	\$800.00	
Salary of deputy-secretary,	600.00	
Printing blanks, etc.,	1,810.91	
Incidentals,	498.44	
	<hr/>	\$3,709.35

##### TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Salary of treasurer,	\$1,800.00	
Printing report,	110.56	
Printing blanks,	152.48	
Incidentals,	229.39	
	<hr/>	\$2,292.43

Amount carried forward, \$10,857.15

Amount brought forward, \$10,857.15

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Salary of adjutant-general,	\$1,000.00	
Printing report,	295.13	
Printing blanks, etc.,	251.69	
Incidentals,	239.37	
	<hr/>	\$1,786.19

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Salary of superintendent,	\$1,200.00	
Printing report,	686.10	
Printing blanks, etc.,	292.55	
Incidentals,	112.75	
	<hr/>	\$2,291.40

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

Expenses of commissioner,	\$98.75	
Printing report,	173.26	
Printing blanks,	24.64	
Incidentals,	80.44	
	<hr/>	\$377.09

SUPREME COURT.

Salaries of justices,	\$15,233.33	
Salary of attorney-general,	2,200.00	
Salary of state reporter,	400.00	
Clerks of supreme court,	738.76	
*Incidentals, attorney-general,	477.27	
	<hr/>	\$19,049.36

PROBATE COURTS.

Salaries of judges,	\$3,919.03	
Salaries of registers,	4,564.00	
	<hr/>	\$8,483.03

Amount carried forward,	<hr/>	\$42,844.22
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\*Expenses in suits, State vs. Express Companies.

Amount brought forward, \$42,844.22

## STATE LIBRARY.

Salary of librarian,	\$800.00	
<b>In</b> crease of library,	500.00	
Incidentals,	45.36	
Printing report,	43.49	
Blanks,	2.76	
Special appropriation,	478.20	
	<hr/>	\$1,869.81

## STATE HOUSE.

Salary of janitor,	\$650.00	
Gas,	132.60	
Water,	100.00	
Fuel,	692.45	
Furniture,	782.82	
Moving fountain,	266.00	
Repairs,	2,312.34	
Cleaning, etc.,	95.30	
Miscellaneous,	188.10	
	<hr/>	\$5,219.61

## NEW HAMPSHIRE ASYLUM FOR INSANE.

Support of indigent insane,	\$6,000.00	
Support of convict insane,	2,928.85	
Library,	100.00	
Printing report,	188.78	
	<hr/>	\$9,217.63

## EDUCATION OF DEAF AND DUMB.

American asylum, Hartford,	\$3,292.65	
Clarke institution, Northampton,	175.00	
City of Boston,	315.00	
Frank P. Hall,	63.00	
	<hr/>	\$3,845.65

## EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

Perkins institution, Boston,	<hr/> \$3,597.00
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Amount carried forward,	<hr/> \$66,593.92
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Amount brought forward, \$66,593.92

REFORM SCHOOL.

Special appropriation,	\$2,000.00	
Current expenses,	6,000.00	
Printing report,	168.02	
	<hr/>	\$8,168.02

STATE-PRISON.

Salary of warden,	\$1,500.00	
Salary of chaplain,	800.00	
Prison library,	220.25	
Prisoners' Aid Association,	356.84	
Printing report,	91.31	
Blanks, etc.,	72.14	
	<hr/>	\$3,040.54

NEW STATE-PRISON.

Final payments on contracts approved by commissioners,	\$57,413.51
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N. H. COLLEGE AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS.

Appropriation,	\$3,000.00
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NORMAL SCHOOL.

Appropriation,	\$5,000.00	
Expenses of trustees,	220.88	
Printing report,	66.15	
	<hr/>	\$5,287.03

FISH COMMISSIONERS.

Expenses of commissioners, etc.,	\$2,080.22	
Printing report,	158.90	
	<hr/>	\$2,239.12

RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

Printing report,	\$287.55
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BANK COMMISSIONERS.

Printing report,	\$683.96	
Printing blanks,	220.63	
Incidentals,	46.75	
	<hr/>	\$951.34

Amount carried forward,	\$146,981.03
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Amount brought forward, \$146,981.03

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE NATIONAL GUARD.

The New Hampshire National Guard, \$24,993.60

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Salary of secretary,	\$1,000.00	
Expenses of board,	817.53	
Printing report,	1,390.16	
Printing blanks,	122.43	
Incidentals,	155.95	
	<hr/>	\$3,486.07

WHITE-MOUNTAIN ROADS.

Millsfield road,	\$40.25	
Dixville road,	113.47	
Franconia Notch road,	100.00	
Randolph road,	425.00	
Willey House to Sawyer's Rock,	150.00	
Willey House to Crawford's	331.88	
Fabyan's to Crawford's,	250.00	
Dummer to Errol,	315.70	
Errol and Wentworth's Location,	100.00	
	<hr/>	\$1,826.30

ABATEMENT OF TAXES, 1878 AND 1879.

Cutt's grant (State),	\$12.00	
“ “ (special road),	37.50	
	<hr/>	\$49.50

BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

Expenses of board,	\$898.97	
Printing blanks,	33.15	
	<hr/>	\$932.12

INSURANCE TAX, 1880.

To towns as per table in appendix,	\$1,839.75
Amount carried forward,	<hr/> \$180,108.37

Amount brought forward,	\$180,108.37
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## SAVINGS-BANK TAX, 1880.

To towns as per table in appendix,	\$258,703.50	
To literary fund,	24,235.78	
	<hr/>	\$282,939.28

## RAILROAD TAX OF 1880.

To towns as per table in appendix,	\$84,940.10
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## PRINCIPAL OF DEBT.

Bonds, prison loan,	\$14,000.00	
Bonds due July 1, 1880,	247,500.00	
Bonds due July 1, 1879,	2,500.00	
State notes,	58,600.00	
	<hr/>	\$322,600.00

## INTEREST.

Interest on surplus revenue,	\$11.73	
Kimball legacy,	405.21	
Coupons on bonds, and interest on registered bonds,	201,197.00	
Interest on state notes,	3,453.67.	
	<hr/>	\$205,067.61

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Commissary-general (two years),	\$20.00	
Bounty on wild animals,	1,491.90	
Auditing printer's accounts,	48.00	
Preservation old records,	200.00	
Repairs Portsmouth arsenal,	1,000.00	
Advertising, other than laws,	123.44	
Idiotic and feeble-minded youth,	568.75	
Presidential electors (unexpended balance),	59.20	
Legacy and succession tax, expense,	263.73	
Contagious diseases (cattle),	91.22	
	<hr/>	\$3,866.24

Total disbursements,	\$1,079,521.60
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## FUNDED DEBT.

The bonds now outstanding and dates of their maturity are as follows : —

July 1, 1869,	\$3,000.00	
September 1, 1884,	450,000.00	
September 1, 1889,	150,000.00	
Total old debt,	<u>          </u>	\$603,000.00
Bonds of 1873, due July 1, 1879,	\$500.00	
Bonds of 1873, due July 1, 1880,	1,500.00	
	<u>          </u>	\$2,000.00
Municipal war-loan bonds, due from		
Jan. 1, 1892, to Jan., 1905,		2,206,100.00
Prison loan, due from Jan., 1881,		
to Jan., 1891,		126,000.00
Bonds of 1879, due 1889, 1890,		
1891 and 1892.		400,000.00
		<u>          </u>
Total funded debt,		\$3,337,100.00

## STATE OF THE TREASURY, JUNE 1, 1880.

## LIABILITIES.

Floating debt,	\$1,500.00	
Trust funds (see page 7),	72,648.07	
Funded debt,	3,337,100.00	
	<u>          </u>	
Total liabilities,		\$3,411,248.07

## ASSETS.

Cash in the treasury,	\$37,507.37
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## STATE TAX OF 1877.

Elkin's Grant,	\$60.00	
Sargent and Elkins' Grant,	16.00	
	<u>          </u>	\$76.00
		<u>          </u>
Amount carried forward,		\$37,583.37

Amount brought forward, \$37,583.37

## STATE TAX OF 1878.

Elkins' Grant,	\$60.00	
Sargent and Elkins' Grant,	16.00	
Hatch and Cleaves' Grant,	4.00	
Two Raymonds' Grant,	4.00	
Bean and Gilman's Purchase,	4.00	
Kilkenny,	32.00	
Crawford's Grant,	56.00	
	<hr/>	\$176.00

## STATE TAX OF 1879.

Hale's Location,	\$1.67	
Elkins' Grant,	60.00	
Sargent and Elkins' Grant,	16.00	
Hatch and Cleaves' Grant,	4.00	
Two Raymonds' Grant,	4.00	
Bean and Gilman's Purchase,	4.00	
Crawford's Grant,	56.00	
Kilkenny,	32.00	
Millsfield,	4.38	
	<hr/>	\$182.05

## STATE TAX OF 1880.

Albany (balance),	\$71.45	
Hale's Location,	4.00	
Randolph (balance),	107.04	
Chandler's Purchase (balance),	3.50	
Crawford's Purchase (balance),	37.52	
Green's Grant (a),	124.00	
Kilkenny,	32.00	
Martin's Location,	8 00	
Millsfield (balance),	5.09	
Pinkham's Grant,	8.00	
Crawford's Grant,	48.00	
	<hr/>	

Amounts carried forward, \$448.60 \$37,941.42

(a) Owners entitled to abatement. See chapter 36, Pamphlet Laws of 1877.

Amounts brought forward,	\$448.60	\$37,941.42
Cutt's Grant,	12.00	
Bean's Purchase (b),	76.00	
	<hr/>	\$536.60
Total assets, June 1, 1881,		\$38,478.02
Deficiency, being net indebtedness, June 1, 1881,		\$3,372,770.05

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## SPECIAL ROAD TAX OF 1876.

I reported, last year, the sum of \$77.36, as due from various unincorporated places on account of the special road tax assessed by authority of chapter forty-one of the Pamphlet Laws of 1875, and for which extents had been issued; all of which remains unpaid and due from the following places, to wit: —

Wentworth's Location,*	\$75.00
Hale's Location,	2.36
	<hr/>
	\$77.36

## SPECIAL ROAD TAX OF 1877.

I reported, last year, the sum of \$288.89, as due from various unincorporated places.

Of this sum, \$1.50 has been collected, as shown by detailed statement on page 19, leaving \$287.39 due from the following places: —

*Wentworth's Location	\$95.00
Hale's Location,	.89
Elkins' Grant,	150.00
Sargent and Elkins' Grant,	37.50
Hatch and Cleaves' Grant,	1.50
Lwo Raymonds' Grant,	2.50
	<hr/>
	\$287.39

(b) Manifest error in the apportionment of 1879.

\*Proceedings stopped by injunction from supreme court.

## SPECIAL ROAD TAX OF 1878.

I reported, last year, the sum of \$773.38, as due from various unincorporated places.

Of this sum, \$203 has been collected, as shown by detailed statement on page 19, leaving \$570.38 due from the following places : —

Hale's Location,	\$2.38
Crawford's Grant,	130.00
Green's Grant,	60.00
Kilkenny,	80.00
Elkins' Grant,	150.00
Sargent and Elkins' Grant,	37.50
Hatch and Cleaves' Grant,	3.00
Two Raymonds' Grant,	2.50
Bean and Gilman's Purchase,	10.00
Wentworth's Location,	95.00
	<hr/>
	\$570.38

## SPECIAL ROAD TAX OF 1879.

I reported, last year, the sum of \$521.97, as due from various unincorporated places.

Of this sum, \$238.61 has been collected, as shown by detailed statement on page 19, leaving \$283.36 due from the following places : —

Crawford's Grant,	\$130.00
Green's Grant,	60.00
Kilkenny,	80.00
Millsfield,	10.24
Hale's Location,	3.12
	<hr/>
	\$283.36

## SPECIAL ROAD TAX OF 1880.

The assessments for the year, under chapter 61, General Laws, amounted to \$2,078.75.

Of this sum, \$1,318.93 has been collected, as shown by detailed statement on page 19, leaving \$759.82 due from the following places : —

Hale's Location,	\$7.50
Chandler's Purchase,	7.65
Crawford's Purchase,	108.28
*Green's Grant,	325.00
Kilkenny,	80.00
Martin's Location,	25.50
Millsfield,	13.39
Pinkham's Grant,	25.00
Crawford's Grant,	130.00
Cutt's Grant,	37.50
	<hr/>
	\$759.82

#### DEPOSITS BY RAILROAD CORPORATIONS FOR LAND DAMAGES.

The treasurer reported in his hands June 1, 1880, on this account, \$2,058.50

There have been no transactions during the year.

Balance in treasurer's hands June 1, 1881,	<hr/> <hr/> \$2,058.50
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The treasurer reported in his hands June 1, 1880, \$2,800.00, on account of awards made by the commissioners of Merrimack county to owners of land taken for the site of the new prison.

April 30, 1881, the sum awarded the Concord Granite Co. (\$2,800.00) was paid to the attorney of the company, closing the account.

#### FINANCES.

The financial affairs of the State are in an eminently satisfactory condition.

The year just closed has witnessed the completion of the new state-prison, and the payment of the last bill on this account.

\*Owners entitled to abatement. See chapter 36, P. L. of 1877.

The appropriations for its erection were as follows : —

Chap. 66, Pam. Laws, 1877, appropriated,	\$200,000.00
“ 14, “ “ 1878, “	30,000.00
“ 96, “ “ 1879, “	5,000.00
Total,	<u>\$235,000.00</u>

The expenditures have been as follows : —

For year ending May 31, 1878,	\$9,829.44
“ “ “ 1879,	94,704.40
“ “ “ 1880,	73,025.71
“ “ “ 1881,	57,413.51
Total expenditures,	<u>\$234,973.06</u>
Balance unexpended,	<u>\$26.94</u>

In this connection a review of the transactions of the past four years may be interesting.

The reduction of the state debt for the	
Year ending May 31, 1878, was	\$46,200.80
“ “ “ 1880, “	61,084.75
“ “ “ 1881, “	139,696.10
	<u>\$246,981.65</u>
Increase of debt, year ending May 31, 1879,	<u>\$43,360.83</u>
Net reduction since the work on the new prison commenced,	<u>\$203,620.82</u>

The demands upon the treasury for the coming two years, on account of maturing liabilities, will be light, being as follows : —

Bonds overdue,	\$5,000.00
Floating debt,	1,500.00
Bonds, prison loan, due Jan. 1, 1881,	14,000.00
Bonds, prison loan, due Jan. 1, 1882,	14,000.00
Total,	<u>\$34,500.00</u>

Four hundred and fifty thousand dollars of six per cents of the series of 1864 mature on the first of September, 1884, and it seems desirable to fix the policy of the State with reference to the payment of these bonds, or the refunding of a portion of them.

I would respectfully suggest that the legislature adopt the policy of paying these bonds at maturity, and avoid the expense incident to refunding, and to that end I respectfully recommend the assessment of an annual state tax of \$500,000 for the next two years.

A State tax of \$500,000 for the years 1882 and 1883 would, in my judgment, provide the means for the payment of these bonds, and would not bear heavily upon the towns : for the tax on the large increase in the deposits in the savings banks will go far toward the payment of the increased tax, and, in the present prosperous condition of business, the small balance required would be raised without hardship to any one.

#### RAILROAD TAXES.

The Boston, Concord & Montreal Railroad appealed to the supreme court for the abatement of the tax assessed by the state board of equalization for the year 1879. The court sustained the appeal, and abated a portion of the tax assessed.

The corporation has paid the balance of the tax in accordance with the decree of the court, and I report the sum received as a trust fund. (See page 7.)

I would respectfully recommend that the legislature authorize the treasurer to add this item to the assessment of the present year, and treat the sum as one tax for the purposes of distribution.

The Northern, Manchester & Lawrence, and Atlantic & Saint Lawrence Railroad companies also appealed for an abatement of the taxes assessed upon them, and have, as I have been informed, obtained a decision in their favor.

I would also recommend that the treasurer be authorized to deduct the abatements decreed from the tax of the present year, and treat the balance as the tax of the present year for the purposes of distribution.

I beg leave to call the attention of the legislature to the incomplete and unsatisfactory condition of the records of this department, and to urge that an appropriation be made to perfect them, so far as possible, particularly the record of bounties paid to New Hampshire soldiers during the war of 1861-65.

The records are undoubtedly sufficient as vouchers for the money paid, but it is almost an impossibility to trace individual claims. It is an act of justice to which the soldier is entitled, and the sooner the work of preparing an alphabetical list of the soldiers on whose account bounties were paid, and when and to whom paid, the easier and cheaper it can be performed.

#### BONDS ISSUED.

July 1, 1880, I issued \$100,000 five per cent bonds to redeem six per cent bonds maturing that date. The new bonds mature July 1, 1892, and were sold in one lot at a premium of 10.73 per cent.

#### SALE OF OLD PRISON.

I report :—

Proceeds, sale of old prison,	\$15,350.00
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The sum realized was \$16.050; but as part of the land connected with it was paid for out of the earnings of the institution, and carried in the assets of the prison since its purchase at the cost price (\$700), this sum was returned to the prison fund, and the balance, as stated, taken up in the regular treasury accounts.

SOLON A. CARTER.

*Treasurer.*



## APPENDIX.



# APPENDIX.

## TABULAR STATEMENT

Showing the amount of tax assessed upon and paid by the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company for the year 1880, the amount of such tax distributed to the several cities and towns, and the balance accruing as revenue to the state, agreeably to chapter 90, Pamphlet Laws of 1870.

TOWNS.	Shares.	Tax assessed.	To towns.	Revenue to state.
Amherst .....	14	\$7.00	\$5.25	\$1.75
Antrim .....	36	18.00	13.50	4.50
Boston, Mass. ....	90	45.00	.....	45.00
Chelsea, Mass. ....	4	2.00	.....	2.00
Concord .....	5	2.50	1.87	.63
Deerfield .....	50	25.00	18.75	6.25
Epsom .....	12	6.00	4.50	1.50
Exeter .....	50	25.00	18.75	6.25
Francestown. ....	70	35.00	26.25	8.75
Gilford .....	40	20.00	15.00	5.00
Greenville .....	20	10.00	7.50	2.50
Hampton Falls. ....	40	20.00	15.00	5.00
Hooksett. ....	80	40.00	30.00	10.00
Hopkinton. ....	14	7.00	5.25	1.75
Jaffrey. ....	10	5.00	3.75	1.25
Keene. ....	479	239.50	179.63	59.87
Laconia. ....	55	27.50	20.63	6.87
Loudon. ....	12	6.00	4.50	1.50
Manchester. ....	2,076	1,038.00	778.50	259.50
Meredith .....	25	12.50	9.37	3.13
Milford .....	168	84.00	63.00	21.00
Nashua .....	968	484.00	363.00	121.00
New Boston. ....	64	32.00	24.00	8.00
New Ipswich .....	10	5.00	3.75	1.25
Newport. ....	20	10.00	7.50	2.50
Pembroke. ....	78	39.00	29.25	9.75
Peterborough. ....	296	148.00	111.00	37.00
Pittsfield .....	20	10.00	7.50	2.50
Portsmouth. ....	46	23.00	17.25	5.75
Rochester. ....	10	5.00	3.75	1.25
Somersworth. ....	52	26.00	19.50	6.50
Warner. ....	40	20.00	15.00	5.00
Weare .....	10	5.00	3.75	1.25
Wilton .....	30	15.00	11.25	3.75
Wolfeborough. ....	6	3.00	2.25	.75
	5,000	\$2,500.00	\$1,839.75	\$660.25

## TABULAR STATEMENT

Showing the amount of tax assessed upon and paid by each railroad in the state for the year 1880, the amount of such tax distributed to the several cities and towns, and the balance accruing as revenue to the state, and balances remaining unpaid.

ROADS.	Tax assessed.	Tax paid.	Balance due.	To towns.	To state.
Ashuelot.....	\$1,715.00	\$1,715.00	.....	\$672.75	\$1,042.25
Atlantic & St. Lawrence .....	5,000.00	5,000.00	.....	1,250.00	3,750.00
Boston, Concord & Montreal*	25,424.73	17,000.00	\$8,424.73	8,042.04	8,957.96
Boston & Maine .....	17,600.00	17,600.00	.....	6,551.85	11,048.15
Cheshire.....	11,421.25	11,421.25	.....	3,579.27	7,841.98
Concord.....	30,455.62	30,455.62	.....	22,118.50	8,337.12
Concord & Claremont.....	4,375.00	4,375.00	.....	1,093.75	3,281.25
Concord & Portsmouth.....	5,558.12	5,558.12	.....	5,094.00	464.12
Dover & Winnepesaukee.....	4,168.75	4,168.75	.....	1,895.64	2,273.11
Eastern.....	4,085.12	4,085.12	.....	2,011.42	2,073.70
Fitchburg .....	217.50	217.50	.....	54.37	163.13
Manchester & Lawrence.....	17,458.42	17,458.42	.....	12,454.50	5,003.92
Manchester & North Weare..	975.00	975.00	.....	243.75	731.25
Monadnock*.....	1,865.00	1,865.00	.....	598.85	1,266.15
Mount Washington*.....	1,750.50	.....	1,750.50	.....	.....
Nashua & Lowell.....	4,683.75	4,683.75	.....	2,390.94	2,292.81
Northern .....	23,253.32	23,253.32	.....	10,273.27	12,980.05
Ports., Gt. Falls & Conway..	2,036.87	2,036.87	.....	802.82	1,234.05
Sullivan .....	6,250.00	6,250.00	.....	1,562.50	4,687.50
Suncook Valley.....	1,593.75	1,593.75	.....	763.14	830.61
Wilton .....	3,111.50	3,111.50	.....	2,822.01	289.49
Worcester & Nashua.....	2,372.50	2,372.50	.....	664.73	1,707.77
	\$175,371.70	\$165,196.47	\$10,175.23	\$84,940.10	\$80,256.37

\*This corporation has appealed to the supreme court for an abatement of the tax assessed, and the decision of the court has not been rendered at the date of this report, June 1, 1881.

## TABULAR STATEMENT

Showing the amount of deposits in each savings bank in the State, April 1, 1880, the tax paid by each, the amount distributed to towns, and the balance accruing as revenue to the literary fund.

BANKS.	Deposits.	Tax.	Distributed to towns.	Non-resident tax to literary fund.
Alton Five Cents.....	\$52,695.15	\$526.95	\$52.03	\$14.92
Amoskeag.....	1,785,266.43	17,852.66	17,145.93	706.73
Ashuelot.....	188,793.52	1,887.94	1,782.33	105.61
Ashland.....	38,138.94	381.39	381.21	18
Belknap County.....	367,094.61	3,670.95	3,602.76	68.19
Bristol (see next page, <i>a</i> ).....	156,465.47	1,564.65	1,783.37	22
Cheshire Provident Institution.....	1,890,163.75	18,901.64	17,036.01	1,865.63
China.....	57,660.00	576.60	576.60	.....
City, Manchester.....	145,000.00	1,450.00	1,440.25	9.75
City, Nashua.....	134,998.03	1,349.98	1,143.36	206.62
Cocheo (see next page, <i>b</i> ).....	134,949.28	1,349.49	1,295.23	101.04
Connecticut River.....	358,802.96	3,588.03	3,244.03	344.00
Conway.....	65,810.40	658.10	649.07	9.03
Coos County.....	72,851.10	728.51	628.65	99.86
Dartmouth.....	413,073.85	4,130.74	2,760.51	1,370.23
Dover Five Cents.....	116,376.43	1,163.76	1,076.24	55.75
Epping.....	40,538.54	405.39	405.39	.....
Farmington.....	247,495.32	2,474.95	2,410.05	64.90
Fitzwilliam.....	80,293.72	802.94	786.82	16.12
Francestown.....	68,327.33	683.27	676.52	6.75
Franklin.....	332,278.14	3,322.78	3,288.05	.....
Gonic Five Cents (see next page, <i>c</i> ).....	13,525.12	135.25	245.43	1.45
Gorham Five Cents.....	30,140.47	301.40	298.66	2.74
Guaranty.....	42,914.14	429.14	426.71	.....
Hinsdale.....	92,035.86	920.36	867.30	53.06
Iona (see next page, <i>d</i> ).....	205,693.60	2,056.94	1,805.97	77.79
Kearsarge.....	4,411.96	44.12	41.12	3.00
Keene Five Cents.....	929,352.00	9,293.52	8,909.03	384.49
Laconia.....	510,411.11	5,104.11	4,716.12	290.87
Lake Village.....	107,212.97	1,072.13	1,039.91	.....
Lebanon.....	463,513.26	4,635.13	3,769.72	865.41
Littleton.....	287,956.39	2,879.56	2,669.79	209.77
Loan and Trust.....	739,272.40	7,392.72	7,279.74	112.98
Manchester.....	3,200,457.40	32,004.57	30,375.39	1,629.18
Mason Village.....	61,924.12	619.24	591.43	27.81
Mechanics, Manchester.....	80,107.33	801.87	801.40	47
Mechanics, Nashua.....	77,466.39	774.66	665.46	116.20
Meredith Village.....	154,057.77	1,540.58	1,536.66	3.92
Merrimack County.....	383,193.41	3,831.93	3,782.94	48.99
Merrimack River.....	1,200,441.72	12,004.42	11,655.07	349.35
Milford Five Cents.....	338,584.14	3,385.84	3,341.09	59.75
Monadnock.....	307,651.34	3,076.51	2,840.24	236.27
Nashua.....	1,612,836.51	16,128.37	15,395.71	732.66
New Hampshire.....	1,414,593.50	14,145.94	13,708.76	437.18
New Ipswich.....	55,275.00	552.75	547.83	4.92
Newmarket.....	57,642.85	576.43	527.69	48.74
Newport.....	324,265.64	3,242.66	3,171.86	55.80
Norway Plains.....	385,334.36	3,853.34	3,446.26	370.43
Ossipee Valley.....	75,617.06	756.17	698.23	57.94
Penacook.....	105,480.78	1,054.81	1,047.56	17.25
People's.....	516,978.29	5,169.78	5,082.06	87.72
Peterborough.....	522,022.74	5,220.23	5,100.40	119.83
Piscataqua.....	135,081.11	1,350.81	1,048.44	302.37
Pittsfield.....	140,670.55	1,406.71	1,376.73	29.98
Portsmouth.....	2,350,964.00	23,509.64	17,272.30	6,237.34
Portsmouth Trust and Guaranty Co.	335,563.01	3,355.63	2,829.39	526.24
Rochester (see next page, <i>e</i> ).....	152,935.28	1,529.33	1,509.16	50.32
Rollinsford.....	486,563.59	4,865.64	2,639.85	2,225.79
Sandwich.....	64,623.40	646.23	624.99	21.24
Somersworth.....	393,780.60	3,937.81	2,440.07	1,497.74
Strafford County.....	1,705,855.90	17,058.56	16,922.57	135.99
Squamscott.....	10,381.52	103.82	101.20	2.62
Sullivan.....	1,045,698.82	10,456.99	8,878.51	1,578.48
Union Five Cents.....	271,987.01	2,719.87	2,666.19	53.68
Walpole.....	78,705.62	787.06	664.92	122.14
Wilton.....	42,600.00	426.00	426.00	.....
Wolfeborough.....	30,997.67	309.98	309.63	35
	\$28,293,929.28	\$282,939.28	\$258,703.50	\$24,235.78

MEMORANDA

Explaining the distribution of savings-bank tax, where banks hold real estate.

- (a) The Bristol Bank reports real estate in
- |               |                         |                 |                           |
|---------------|-------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|
| Campton.....  | \$3,133.00, 1 per cent, | \$31.33.        | Taken from Iona Bank.     |
| Plymouth..... | 15,107 00, 1 per cent,  | 151.07.         | Taken from Iona Bank.     |
| Franklin..... | 3,413.00, 1 per cent,   | 34.13.          | Taken from Franklin Bank. |
| Warren.....   | 243.00, 1 per cent,     | 2.43.           | Taken from Guaranty Bank. |
|               | <u>\$21,896.00</u>      | <u>\$218.96</u> |                           |
- (b) The Cocheeo Bank reports real estate in
- |                 |                         |                |                               |
|-----------------|-------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|
| Farmington....  | \$2,450.00, 1 per cent, | \$24.50.       | Taken from Dover Five Ct. Bk. |
| New Durham..... | 727.35, 1 per cent,     | 7.27.          | Taken from Dover Five Ct. Bk. |
| Gilmanton.....  | 1,500.00, 1 per cent,   | 15.00.         | Taken from Laconia Bank.      |
|                 | <u>\$4,677.35</u>       | <u>\$46.77</u> |                               |
- (c) The Gonic Five Cents Bank reports real estate in
- |                  |                         |                 |                               |
|------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| Gilford .....    | \$2,300.00, 1 per cent, | \$23.00.        | Taken from Lake Village Bank. |
| Laconia.....     | 8,212.38, 1 per cent,   | 82.12.          | Taken from Laconia Bank.      |
| New Durham ..... | 650.00, 1 per cent,     | 6.50.           | Taken from Norway Plains Bk.  |
|                  | <u>\$11,162.38</u>      | <u>\$111.62</u> |                               |
- (d) The Iona Bank reports real estate in
- |              |                       |         |                               |
|--------------|-----------------------|---------|-------------------------------|
| Gilford..... | \$922.00, 1 per cent, | \$9.22. | Taken from Lake Village Bank. |
|--------------|-----------------------|---------|-------------------------------|
- (e) The Rochester Bank reports real estate in
- |            |                         |          |                              |
|------------|-------------------------|----------|------------------------------|
| Dover..... | \$3,015.30, 1 per cent, | \$30.15. | Taken from Norway Plains Bk. |
|------------|-------------------------|----------|------------------------------|

## TABULAR STATEMENT

Showing the amount divided to the several cities and towns, for railroad tax, savings-bank tax, and literary fund, for the year 1880.

Towns.	Railroad Tax.	Savings-bank Tax.	Literary Fund.
Acworth .....	.....	\$995.96	\$81.77
Albany .....	.....	17.62	
Alexandria .....	\$14.93	195.50	78.81
Allenstown .....	252.87	644.33	96.57
Alstead .....	.....	1,277.37	84.73
Alton .....	371.14	1,147.94	136.53
Amherst .....	257.36	1,764.49	102.86
Andover .....	521.14	777.90	96.20
Antrim .....	3.57	1,315.36	76.59
Ashland .....	85.05	462.66	64.75
Atkinson .....	76.05	53.03	22.57
Auburn .....	33.60	570.32	60.68
Barnstead .....	.....	812.75	97.31
Barrington .....	17.67	1,426.12	101.01
Bartlett .....	.....	27.83	66.97
Bath .....	161.49	66.94	81.77
Bedford .....	116.86	1,494.58	97.31
Belmont .....	112.16	1,260.96	66.60
Bennington .....	29.62	331.41	38.85
Benton .....	35.17	4.71	29.60
Berlin .....	27.45	.02	76.22
Bethlehem .....	112.96	131.32	107.30
Boscawen .....	544.19	690.06	73.26
Bow .....	319.39	851.56	64.38
Bradford .....	314.27	452.66	72.15
Brentwood .....	48.34	264.44	69.56
Bridgewater .....	54.55	163.89	41.44
Bristol .....	291.37	1,162.99	91.39
Brookfield .....	.....	104.19	37.37
Brookline .....	10.45	345.34	61.05
Campton .....	54.88	272.08	108.41
Canaan .....	496.19	329.24	135.42
Candia .....	85.47	1,495.78	100.27
Canterbury .....	166.11	640.27	85.47
Carroll .....	.....	34.59	38.11
Center Harbor .....	4.25	325.77	36.26
Charlestown .....	906.37	2,033.45	149.48
Chatham .....	.....	9.30	44.40
Chester .....	32.67	725.31	90.28
Chesterfield .....	1.59	554.09	92.50
Chichester .....	155.50	524.85	66.23
Claremont .....	459.98	4,881.81	274.91
Clarksville .....	.....	.....	27.75
Colebrook .....	.....	10.75	137.64
Columbia .....	.....	1.16	72.15
Concord .....	18,625.80	13,033.83	868.39
Conway .....	4.70	401.36	154.06
Cornish .....	188.65	620.35	96.94
Croydon .....	.....	342.85	54.76
Dalton .....	60.92	9.47	57.72
Danbury .....	203.78	360.40	62.90
Danville .....	18.80	170.76	34.78
Deerfield .....	.56	960.20	102.12
Deering .....	.....	243.00	51.43
Derry .....	352.33	1,509.38	119.88
Dorchester .....	2.84	93.05	60.68
Dover .....	3,037.28	11,558.47	720.02
Dublin .....	.....	1,295.89	26.27
<i>Carried forward</i> .....	28,661.32	61,251.71	6,045.43

TABULAR STATEMENT, — *Continued.*

Towns.	Railroad Tax.	Savings-bank Tax.	Literary Fund.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....	\$28,661.32	\$61,251.71	\$6,045.43
Dummer.....	7.15	27	39.96
Dunbarton.....	255.16	900.52	57.72
Durham.....	240.61	1,224.69	74.00
East Kingston.....	133.65	66.24	43.29
Easton.....	.....	65.93	29.23
Eaton.....	.....	45.28	62.16
Effingham.....	.....	228.23	63.64
Ellsworth.....	.....	16	22.20
Enfield.....	1,525.56	853.65	119.88
Epping.....	171.84	588.14	93.98
Epsom.....	168.17	656.90	85.47
Errol.....	.....	.....	13.32
Exeter.....	2,028.83	1,537.54	160.95
Farmington.....	264.31	2,147.44	246.05
Fitzwilliam.....	117.54	1,254.56	102.86
Francestown.....	72.51	857.65	80.29
Fraconia.....	.....	115.27	41.44
Franklin.....	1,843.18	3,328.68	227.92
Freedom.....	.....	370.08	82.14
Fremont.....	28.89	111.91	42.55
Gilford.....	624.97	1,572.27	165.39
Gilmanton.....	56.03	534.34	113.96
Gilsum.....	.....	938.34	49.95
Goffstown.....	267.07	2,098.03	119.88
Gorham.....	402.36	226.88	103.97
Goshen.....	.....	232.80	42.92
Grafton.....	214.75	565.51	82.14
Grantham.....	39.41	238.52	46.99
Greenfield.....	38.28	549.72	57.35
Greenland.....	342.00	676.37	29.60
Greenville.....	20.87	619.89	89.17
Groton.....	6.53	147.16	29.60
Hampstead.....	104.38	549.10	56.98
Hampton.....	199.92	309.81	82.14
Hampton Falls.....	121.90	200.25	46.25
Hancock.....	63.79	855.65	46.62
Hanover.....	314.39	1,962.66	145.78
Harrisville.....	.....	744.53	62.53
Hart's Location.....	.....	21.31	1.85
Haverhill.....	398.64	206.07	177.23
Hebron.....	.....	173.70	24.79
Henniker.....	167.40	1,523.16	90.65
Hill.....	164.82	358.37	53.28
Hillsborough.....	109.15	1,384.42	121.36
Hinsdale.....	24.36	941.77	126.17
Holderness.....	8.50	207.40	62.90
Hollis.....	150.50	844.78	97.68
Hooksett.....	516.22	968.62	83.25
Hopkinton.....	247.77	1,999.19	116.55
Hudson.....	252.36	930.81	64.38
Jackson.....	.....	47.25	47.73
Jaffrey.....	303.89	2,694.43	163.73
Jefferson.....	.....	49.67	74.74
Keene.....	3,259.71	8,814.35	407.37
Kensington.....	22.00	269.02	47.36
Kingston.....	225.74	119.22	65.12
Laconia.....	1,164.94	3,473.61	185.74
Lancaster.....	75.54	531.97	165.02
Landaff.....	27.14	249.85	50.32
<i>Carried forward</i> .....	\$45,454.05	\$114,495.65	\$11,273.16

TABULAR STATEMENT, — *Continued.*

TOWNS.	Railroad Tax.	Savings-bank Tax.	Literary Fund.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....	\$45,454.05	\$114,495.65	\$11,273.16
Langdon .....		579.84	18.13
Lebanon .....	1,840.78	2,802.01	220.15
Lee .....	120.97	636.45	57.72
Lempster .....		381.43	45.14
Lincoln .....		36.78	7.77
Lisbon .....	187.54	285.01	157.99
Litchfield .....	97.79	629.89	16.65
Littleton .....	426.72	1,484.95	217.93
Livermore .....		1.02	.....
Londonderry .....	354.88	1,668.39	95.09
London .....	121.75	820.76	97.31
Lyman .....		76.33	62.53
Lyme .....		688.44	72.15
Lyndeborough .....	22.23	110.62	77.70
Madbury .....	73.07	650.71	23.68
Madison .....		304.45	60.68
Manchester .....	11,669.87	32,474.73	1,567.32
Marlborough .....	56.41	1,557.77	90.65
Marlow .....	1.99	1,239.88	45.14
Mason .....	31.03	257.07	54.39
Meredith .....	417.13	1,718.76	132.83
Merrinack .....	807.68	1,441.07	76.59
Middleton .....		235.73	33.30
Milan .....	85.31	11.85	66.60
Milford .....	754.01	2,858.14	192.77
Milton .....	100.79	999.37	120.62
Mont Vernon .....	50.48	525.30	41.81
Mourne .....		10.36	49.58
Moultonborough .....		418.61	104.71
Nashua .....	5,754.26	12,518.80	830.28
Nelson .....	1.70	609.79	74.37
New Boston .....	39.76	2,111.03	83.99
Newbury .....		615.41	52.17
Newcastle .....	10.71	557.99	42.55
New Durham .....	37.66	251.49	79.92
New Hampton .....	40.69	443.85	77.70
Newington .....	25.61	407.68	25.16
New Ipswich .....		808.81	98.05
New London .....	70.76	485.56	66.23
Newmarket .....	252.13	789.20	157.25
Newport .....	982.46	2,484.23	210.90
Newton .....	101.45	99.96	58.83
Northfield .....	400.70	640.78	54.39
North Hampton .....	50.07	552.20	40.70
Northumberland .....	222.58	20.36	92.87
Northwood .....	24.95	789.68	82.14
Nottingham .....	11.72	290.15	91.76
Orange .....	19.31	22.73	29.60
Orford .....	3.98	143.31	87.32
Ossipee .....	21.06	226.56	146.15
Pelham .....	132.31	437.15	50.69
Pembroke .....	351.61	1,756.78	156.14
Peterborough .....	286.36	3,297.86	122.84
Piermont .....		73.82	62.53
Pittsburg .....			42.55
Pittsfield .....	372.07	1,653.53	110.26
Plainfield .....		886.60	99.90
Plaistow .....	140.38	28.29	49.95
Plymouth .....	1,441.81	486.61	110.26
<i>Carried forward</i> .....	\$73,470.58	\$202,801.62	\$18,367.54

TABULAR STATEMENT, — *Concluded.*

Towns.	Railroad Tax.	Savings-bank Tax.	Literary Fund.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....	\$73,470.58	\$202,891.62	\$18,367.54
Portsmouth .....	3,644.23	14,808.53	704.85
Randolph .....	.....	22.46	18.50
Raymond .....	92.71	608.54	78.44
Richmond .....	.....	885.14	52.54
Rindge .....	61.06	1,210.05	53.65
Rochester .....	708.33	4,579.24	392.94
Rollinsford .....	472.75	2,001.27	97.68
Roxbury .....	.....	198.69	11.10
Runney .....	366.86	213.78	74.74
Rye .....	78.49	1,952.21	85.10
Salem .....	363.27	202.10	110.63
Salisbury .....	31.00	515.77	66.60
Sanbornton .....	174.04	1,483.03	94.72
Sandown .....	2.80	98.62	28.49
Sandwich .....	21.24	595.97	127.28
Seabrook .....	128.02	95.18	115.07
Sharon .....	.....	91.15	19.24
Shelburne .....	145.79	37.87	22.20
Somersworth .....	523.89	3,150.45	196.84
South Hampton .....	1.13	35.95	25.53
South Newmarket .....	370.67	324.42	59.94
Springfield .....	23.86	157.31	65.49
Stark .....	87.84	27.33	66.60
Stewartstown .....	.....	.27	74.74
Stoddard .....	.....	420.29	49.58
Stratford .....	2.51	601.71	120.25
Stratford .....	271.52	60.64	85.10
Stratham .....	287.37	648.14	46.25
Sullivan .....	.....	558.56	32.19
Sunapee .....	.....	364.66	77.70
Surry .....	4.31	360.35	24.42
Sutton .....	46.44	480.46	82.51
Swansey .....	63.58	1,940.31	136.53
Tamworth .....	.....	305.58	106.56
Temple .....	12.97	246.30	27.75
Thornton .....	.....	60.54	74.37
Tilton .....	301.10	1,181.54	38.48
Troy .....	90.46	950.25	62.90
Tuftonborough .....	.....	99.36	63.27
Unity .....	.....	690.60	70.30
Wakefield .....	8.27	629.82	108.78
Walpole .....	503.92	1,238.83	156.51
Warner .....	657.11	1,016.31	119.14
Warren .....	233.93	558.25	59.57
Washington .....	.....	493.74	59.94
Waterville .....	.....	.....	2.96
Weare .....	129.38	2,336.93	131.72
Webster .....	137.88	761.25	46.25
Wentworth .....	398.57	182.51	79.18
Westmoreland .....	109.14	1,866.75	86.21
Wentworth's Location .....	.....	.....	.....
Whitefield .....	12.31	139.44	119.51
Wilton .....	46.44	397.34	92.50
Wilton .....	467.93	1,318.83	115.07
Winchester .....	56.03	1,736.97	194.62
Windham .....	286.85	324.74	45.14
Windsor .....	.....	6.99	4.44
Wolfeborough .....	43.52	460.07	167.98
Woodstock .....	.....	8.54	41.81
Totals .....	\$84,940.10	\$258,703.50	\$28,730.94

## TABULAR STATEMENT

Showing the valuation of the different Telegraph Companies within the limits of the State, and the tax assessed on the same for the year 1880.

COMPANIES.	Valuation.	Tax assessed.	Tax paid.
American .....	\$5,044.00	\$50.44	\$50.44
Atlantic & Pacific.....	7,317.00	73.17	73.17
Chester & Derry .....	325.00	3.25	3.25
Colebrook & Stratford.....	350.00	3.50	3.50
Maine .....	4,275.00	42.75	42.75
Montreal.....	5,000.00	50.00	50.00
New Hampshire.....	639.75	6.40	6.40
Portsmouth, Great Falls & Conway .....	1,300.00	13.00	13.00
Western Union.....	57,823.00	578.23	578.23
	\$82,073.75	\$820.74	\$820.74

## TABULAR STATEMENT

Showing the number of miles operated by the Express Companies within the limits of the State, gross receipts and tax assessed for the year 1880, taxes paid, and remaining unpaid.

COMPANIES.	Miles.	Tax per mile.	Gross receipts.	Tax assessed.	Tax paid.
Frye & Company * .....	159-10	\$5.00	.....	\$79.50	....
Goodwin & Company * .....	35	10.00	.....	350.00	....
David Lawrence * .....	60	10.00	.....	600.00	....
N. C. Smith* .....	..	.....	\$1,346.00	26.92	....
Daniel B. Smith * .....	14	10.00	.....	140.00	....
Brackett & Company * .....	36	10.00	.....	360.00	....
Niles & Company * .....	31	10.00	.....	310.00	....
Perkins & Company.....	..	.....	918.00	18.36	\$18.36
O. W. Little* .....	6	10.00	.....	60.00	....
Morrill's * .....	31	.....	.....	155.00	....
Hill & Company * .....	23	5.00	.....	115.00	....
U. S. & Canada* .....	500	10.00	.....	5,000.00	....
American * .....	230	10.00	.....	2,300.00	....
Canadian.....	..	.....	4,984.99	99.69	99.69
Jackson & Company* .....	26	10.00	.....	260.00	....
Brooks & Davis * .....	9	10.00	.....	90.00	....
			\$7,248.99	\$10,312.55	\$118.05

\* This claim was placed in the hands of the attorney-general, with the request that he take the necessary steps to collect the tax assessed, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 63 of the General Laws. The suits in these cases are pending at the date of this report, June 1. 1881.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BANK COMMISSIONERS

OF THE

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

TO

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR,

JUNE, 1881.

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MANCHESTER:

JOHN B. CLARKE, PUBLIC PRINTER.

1881.



ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
BANK COMMISSIONERS,  
1881.

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*To His Excellency the Governor of the State of New Hampshire.*

We, the undersigned, bank commissioners, have the honor to respectfully submit the following report for your consideration:—

In compliance with the general statutes, your commissioners have visited and examined all the banks and savings institutions in the State, and find the specific and aggregate standing of each institution at the date of our examination to be as follows:—



# STATE BANK.

## SALMON FALLS BANK, — ROLLINSFORD.

Incorporated 1851. Charter expires 1891.

*President.* — GEORGE W. ROBERTS.

*Trustees.* — George W. Roberts, Joshua Converse, O. H. Lord, O. S. Brown, Francis Plummer, A. G. Haley, S. R. Griffin.

*Cashier.* — W. H. MORTON. Bond, \$20,000, copy on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, December, 1881. Sureties of bond believed to be able to respond. Bond deposited with president. Annual compensation of cashier, \$200.

Examination, February 11, 1881.

J. D. LYMAN.

### STATEMENT.

Capital stocks .....	\$50,000.00
Surplus .....	16,837.61
Deposits .....	14,871.72
Circulation .....	1,130.00
Due Eliot Bank.....	10,603.53
	<u>\$93,442.86</u>

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on books.
Loans .....	\$78,097.71	\$78,097.71	\$78,097.71
County, city, town, and district bonds...	5,250.00	5,000.00	4,875.00
Bank stock .....	2,400.00	2,400.00	2,400.00
Real estate .....	1,854.25	1,854.25	1,854.25
Real estate acquired or held by foreclosure.	4,800.00	4,800.00	4,800.00
Cash on hand.....	1,415.90	1,415.90	1,415.90
	<u>\$93,817.86</u>	<u>\$93,567.86</u>	<u>\$93,442.86</u>

Paid two semi-annual dividends of 5 per cent in 1880, in March and September.

Amount of national tax paid for the year ending 1880, \$201.99.

Amount of other taxes, \$103.36, town.

Loans and investments are made by directors, who meet as business demands.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made yearly by a committee of stockholders, and two examinations by committee of directors. Reports are published as required by law.

This bank receives 3 per cent interest on its deposits in other banks.

Largest amount loaned to any individual corporation or company, \$11,000.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, none.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, none.

Amount of overdue paper in the bank, \$2,600.

Premium on stocks and bonds, \$800.

Books of record well kept.

General character of loan, good.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

## ALTON FIVE CENTS SAVINGS BANK. — ALTON.

Incorporated 1869. Charter expires 1889.

*President.* — HENRY HURD.*Vice-President.* — SEWALL T. ROBERTS.*Trustees.* — Henry Hurd, S. T. Roberts, Amos L. Rollins, J. Jones, J. W. Currier, L. S. Nute, J. P. Clough, S. W. Jay, John Walker, A. H. Sawyer, O. J. M. Gilman, S. C. Wentworth, C. A. Hatch, C. H. Hurd, M. Bennett, Andrew Varney, J. W. Ayers.*Treasurer.* — AMOS L. ROLLINS. Bond, \$25,000, copy of which is on file in the office of secretary of state. Date of bond, March 29, 1870. Sureties of bond able to respond. Bond deposited with the president for safe-keeping. Annual compensation of treasurer, \$1,500.

Examination, February 7, 1881.

L. W. COGSWELL.

## STATEMENT.

Due depositors.....	\$51,863.97
Surplus.....	1,546.68
Guaranty fund.....	566.47
	<hr/> \$53,977.12

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on books.
Loans secured on real estate.....	\$31,171.67	\$31,171.67	\$31,171.67
Loans on personal security.....	7,480.98	7,480.98	7,480.98
Loans on collateral security.....	2,404.49	2,404.49	2,404.49
State bonds.....	7,080.00	5,900.00	5,900.00
Railroad bonds.....	2,300.00	2,000.00	2,190.33
Real estate acquired or held by foreclosure.....	955.00	955.00	955.00
Bank fixtures.....	470.50	470.55	470.55
Cash on hand.....	3,404.10	3,404.10	3,404.10
	<hr/> \$55,566.79	<hr/> \$53,786.79	<hr/> \$53,977.12

Paid annual dividend of 4 per cent in 1880, on December 4.

An extra dividend on all sums due depositors was declared June, 1875, amounting to about  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent per annum.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1880, exclusive of taxes, \$258.47.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$526.95.

Amount of national tax paid for the year ending 1880, \$10.27.

Amount of other taxes, \$34.15.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, \$545; as surety, nothing.

Loans and investments are made by five of the trustees, who meet as often as is necessary. An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by a committee of the trustees twice a year.

Reports are published as required by law.

This bank receives no interest on its deposits in other banks.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1880, 214. Increase during the year, 3.

Decrease of deposits during the year 1880, \$2,320.54.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1880, 30.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, 27; being an increase of 3.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1880, \$7,844.95.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1880, \$10,165.52.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 142.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$41,057.14.

# Bank Commissioners' Report.

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Total amount of loans out of the state, none.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, \$5,900.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, \$2,000.

Largest amount loaned to any individual corporation or company, \$4,000.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, none.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, none.

Amount of overdue paper in the bank, none.

The funds of the institution are invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet Laws of 1869.

Premium on stocks and bonds, \$1,589.67.

Books of record neatly kept.

General character of loan, good.

## SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS OF THE ALTON FIVE CENTS SAVINGS BANK.

BONDS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
STATE.			
New Hampshire, 6s. ....	\$7,080.09	\$5,900.00	\$5,900.00
RAILROAD.			
New York & New England, 6s. ....	\$2,300.00	\$2,000.00	\$2,190.33

## AMOSKEAG SAVINGS BANK. — MANCHESTER.

Incorporated 1852. Charter perpetual.

*President.* — MOODY CURRIER.*Trustees.* — Moody Currier, J. F. James, H. C. Merrill, J. E. Bennett, L. B. Clough, G. W. Riddle, N. W. Cumner, Henry Chandler.*Treasurer.* — MOODY CURRIER. Bond, \$150,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, June 27, 1878. Sureties of bond are able to respond. Bond deposited with Hon. L. B. Clough for safe-keeping.*Clerks.* — J. E. Currier, Henry Chandler.

Annual compensation of treasurer and clerks, \$5,064.79.

Examination, January 12 to 18, 1881.

L. W. COGSWELL, W. H. BERRY.

## STATEMENT.

Due Depositors.....	\$2,182,882.41
Surplus.....	63,621.57
Guaranty fund.....	100,000.00
	<hr/> \$2,346,503.98

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate.....	\$580,817.05	\$580,817.05	\$580,817.05
Loans on personal security.....	425,967.06	425,967.06	425,967.06
Loans on collateral security.....	106,600.68	106,600.68	106,600.68
U. S. bonds.....	141,750.00	140,000.00	140,000.00
County, city, town, and district bonds...	321,000.00	303,000.00	296,950.00
Railroad bonds.....	246,350.00	242,000.00	222,325.00
Railroad stock.....	309,900.00	249,000.00	206,750.00
Bank stock.....	242,380.00	193,700.00	193,700.00
Manufacturing stock.....	128,040.00	79,200.00	79,200.00
Miscellaneous Investments.....	54,900.00	50,000.00	49,000.00
Balance on deposit in Amoskeag National bank.....	11,975.88	11,975.88	11,975.88
Real estate acquired or held by foreclosure.	17,415.38	17,415.38	17,415.38
Cash on hand.....	15,802.93	15,802.93	15,802.93
	<hr/> \$2,602,898.98	<hr/> \$2,415,478.98	<hr/> \$2,346,503.98

Paid annual dividend of 5 per cent in 1880, on July 1.

An extra dividend on all sums due depositors was declared, July 1, 1873, amounting to \$25,500, or about 1 per cent per annum.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1880, exclusive of taxes, \$7,023.57.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$17,852.66.

Amount of other taxes, \$592.68.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, \$12,000; as surety, nothing.

Loans and investments are made by a committee of investment who meet weekly.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by a committee of the trustees four times a year.

Reports are published as required by law.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1880, 6,236.

Increase during the year, 1,103.

Increase of deposits during the year 1880, \$448,059.86.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1880, 1,943.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, 840, being an increase of 1,130.

Amount received from the depositors for the year 1880, \$777,379.51.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1880, \$329,319.65.

Number having deposits of over \$2,000, 62.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 83.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$485,086.88.

Total amount of loans out of the State, \$628,297.91.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, \$242,200.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, \$945,725.

Largest amount loaned to any individual, corporation, or company, \$52,000.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, none.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, none.

Amount of overdue paper in the bank, \$16,640.

The funds of the institution are invested, as nearly as possible, agreeably to chapter 4, section

3. Pamphlet Laws of 1869. Premium on stocks and bonds, \$187,420.

Books of record neatly kept. General character of loan, good.

# Bank Commissioners' Report.

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## SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE AMOSKEAG SAVINGS BANK.

BONDS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
U. S. bonds, 5s.....	\$141,750.00	\$140,000.00	\$140,000.00
COUNTY, CITY, TOWN, AND DISTRICT.			
City of Dayton, Ohio, 8s.....	\$52,500.00	\$50,000.00	50,000.00
" Cincinnati, Ohio, 7 3-10s.....	62,500.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
" Toledo, Ohio, 8s.....	47,500.00	47,500.00	47,500.00
" Des Moines, Iowa, 10s.....	26,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
" Kansas, Mo., 7s.....	30,000.00	30,000.00	24,000.00
" Topeka, Kans., 8s.....	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00
" Jackson, Mich., 8s.....	41,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00
County of Lancaster, Neb., 10s.....	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,450.00
" Marion, Ind., 8s.....	51,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
	\$321,000.00	\$303,000.00	\$296,950.00
RAILROAD.			
Jackson, Lansing, & Saginaw, 8s.....	\$27,750.00	\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00
Ionia & Lansing, 8s.....	11,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Michigan Central, 8s.....	55,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
Maine Central, 6s.....	25,000.00	25,000.00	21,575.00
Chicago & Iowa.....	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
Chicago, Clinton, Dubuque & Minn., 7s.....	12,600.00	12,000.00	12,000.00
Eastern, Mass., 4 1/2s.....	25,000.00	25,000.00	21,700.00
Indiana, Bloomington & Western.....	24,000.00	30,000.00	22,300.00
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, 5s.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	9,750.00
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 6s.....	21,000.00	20,000.00	15,000.00
New York & Manhattan Beach, 7s.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
	\$246,350.00	\$242,000.00	\$222,325.00
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Gilliland Electric Manfg. Co., 8s.....	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00
STOCKS.			
BANK.			
Amoskeag.....	\$112,500.00	\$90,000.00	\$90,000.00
Merchants', Toledo.....	9,600.00	9,600.00	9,600.00
Merchants', Boston.....	14,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Merchants', Kansas City.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Second, Boston.....	7,500.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Tremont, Boston.....	12,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Commerce, Boston.....	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
Shawmut, ".....	6,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Atlantic, ".....	30,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
Exchange, ".....	940.00	700.00	700.00
Atlas, ".....	240.00	200.00	200.00
City, ".....	1,650.00	1,500.00	1,500.00
No. America, ".....	2,970.00	2,700.00	2,700.00
Central, ".....	11,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Republic, ".....	6,250.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
North, ".....	12,500.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Eliot, ".....	5,600.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
	\$242,380.00	\$193,700.00	\$193,700.00

## SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE AMOSKEAG SAVINGS BANK.

*Continued.*

STOCKS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
RAILROAD.			
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. ....	\$115,500.00	\$66,000.00	\$66,000.00
Quincy Railroad Bridge Co. ....	24,500.00	17,500.00	17,500.00
Eastern, New Hampshire. ....	13,600.00	16,000.00	12,000.00
Concord and Portsmouth. ....	14,400.00	12,000.00	12,000.00
Manchester & Lawrence. ....	76,500.00	51,000.00	51,000.00
Concord. ....	18,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Chicago & West Michigan. ....	7,500.00	10,000.00	5,000.00
European & North American. ....	39,900.00	66,500.00	33,250.00
	\$309,900.00	\$249,000.00	\$206,750.00
MANUFACTURING.			
Stark Mills. ....	\$39,000.00	\$30,000.00	\$30,000.00
Manchester Mills. ....	54,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00
Amoskeag Manufacturing Company. ....	28,000.00	14,000.00	14,000.00
Amory Mills. ....	5,040.00	4,200.00	4,200.00
Manchester Gas-Light Company. ....	2,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
	\$128,040.00	\$79,200.00	\$79,200.00
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Adams Express Company. ....	\$24,000.00	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00
Western Union Telegraph Company. ....	20,900.00	20,000.00	19,000.00
	\$44,900.00	\$40,000.00	\$39,000.00

## ASHLAND SAVINGS BANK.—ASHLAND.

Incorporated 1872. Charter Perpetual.

*President.* — JEREMIAH M. CALLEY.

*Trustees.* — Jeremiah M. Calley, Franklin Scribner, Ambrose Scribner, Benning E. Plaisted, John C. Smith, E. F. Bailey, Levi Clough, Hiram Hodgdon, Johnson J. Pulsifer, Frank L. Hughes.

*Treasurer.* — FRANK SCRIBNER. Bond, \$35,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, January 3, 1879. Sureties of bond are able to respond. Bond deposited with Jeremiah M. Calley for safe-keeping. Annual compensation of treasurer, \$600.

*Clerk.* — Ida G. Scribner. Annual compensation of clerk paid by the treasurer.

Examination, February 8 and 9, 1881.

W. H. BERRY.

### STATEMENT.

Due depositors.....	\$52,151.50
Surplus.....	1,379.78
Guaranty Fund.....	1,974.89
Reduction by decree of court.....	14,206.53
	\$69,712.70

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate .....	\$27,251.15	\$27,251.15	\$27,251.15
Loans on personal security .....	28,610.05	33,110.05	33,110.05
Loans on collateral security.....	5,350.21	5,350.21	5,350.21
Balance on deposit in National Bank .....	405.35	405.35	405.35
Real estate acquired or held by foreclosure.	1,829.27	1,829.27	1,829.27
Bank fixtures.....	769.41	769.41	769.41
Cash on hand.....	997.26	997.26	997.26
	\$65,212.70	\$69,712.70	\$69,712.70

Paid annual dividend of 4½ per cent in 1880, on January 2.

An extra dividend on all sums due depositors is made every five years; the last one was declared January 1, 1877.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1880, exclusive of taxes, \$763.38.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$381.39.

Amount of national tax paid for the year ending 1880, none.

Amount of other taxes, none.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, \$8,300; as surety, \$950.83.

Loans and investments are made by finance committee who meet often as necessary.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by J. M. Calley, B. E. Plaisted, and Ambrose Scribner.

Reports are published as required by law.

This bank receives no interest on its deposits in other banks.

Number of deposits at close of business December 31, 1880, 304; decrease during the year, 1.

Increase of deposits during the year 1880, \$74.39.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1880, 48.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, 49, being a decrease of 1.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1880, \$13,756.97.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1880, \$13,682.58.

Number having deposits of over \$2,000, none.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 113.

Total amount of loans in the state, all.

Total amount of loans out of the state, none.

Total amount of investments in stock and bonds in the state, none.

Total amount of investments in stock and bonds out of the state, none.

Largest amount loaned to any individual corporation or company, \$8,000.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, none.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, \$7,441.93.

Amount of overdue paper in the bank, \$12,907.69.

The funds of the institution are invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet Laws of 1869.

Premium on stocks and bonds, none.

Books of record are well kept.

## Bank Commissioners' Report.

## ASHUELOT SAVINGS BANK, — WINCHESTER.

AS GIVEN BY ALBEE TO BANK COMMISSIONER LYMAN.

Incorporated 1855. Charter expires 1895.

*President.* — EVERSON COOK.*Vice-President.* — WILLARD HAMMOND.*Trustees.* — EVERSON COOK, S. P. Randall, Ellery Albee, W. Snow, P. A. Kingman, O. Sprague, W. S. Barrows, H. B. Robbins, Willard Hammond, S. Faulkner, A. H. Cook, Wm. Rixford, C. W. Scott, E. Alexander.*Treasurer.* — ELLERY ALBEE. Bond \$3,500, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, January 4, 1881. Albee gave a new bond yearly. As suits at law may be had, we will not pre-judge the ability of the signers to respond. Bond deposited with president. Annual compensation of treasurer, \$500.*Clerk.* — ARTHUR J. BARBER. Annual compensation of clerk, nothing.

Examination commenced March 11, 1881.

J. D. LYMAN.

## STATEMENT.

Due Depositors.....	\$210,483.56
Surplus.....	4,115.66
Guaranty Fund.....	1,438.00
	<hr/> \$216,037.22

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate.....	\$193,770.71	\$193,770.71	\$193,770.71
Loans on personal security.....			
Loans on collateral security.....			
U. S. Bonds.....	6,780.00	6,000.00	6,000.00
Cash in hands of A. Prescott & Co.....	1,900.00	1,900.00	1,900.00
Deposit in Winchester National Bank....	6,205.21	6,205.21	6,205.21
Real estate acquired or held by foreclosure	6,158.61	6,158.61	6,158.61
Bank fixtures.....	275.00	275.00	275.00
Cash on hand.....	1,727.69	1,727.69	1,727.69
	<hr/> \$216,817.22	<hr/> \$216,037.22	<hr/> \$216,037.22

Paid two semi-annual dividends of 2½ per cent in 1880, in July and January.

An extra dividend on all sums due depositors was made July, 1877, of about 1½ per cent.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$1,887.94.

Amount of national tax paid for the year ending 1880, \$8.91.

Amount of other taxes, \$176.01.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, \$6,900; as surety, \$1,781.71.

Loans and investments are made by committee of trustees, who meet as often as necessary.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by committee of trustees January and July, twice a year. Reports are published as required by law.

This bank receives no interest on its deposits in other banks.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1880, 932; increase during the year, 66; increase of deposits during the year 1880, \$30,797.22.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1880, 111; number of accounts closed during the same year, 55; being an increase of 66.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1880, \$79,344.85.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1880, \$48,507.03.

Number having deposits over \$2,000, 6.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 320.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$161,824.38.

Total amount of loans out of the state, \$30,946.30.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, nothing.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, \$6,000 U. S. Bonds.

Largest amount loaned to any individual, corporation, or company, \$5,000.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, none.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, none.

Amount of overdue paper in the bank, none.

The funds of the institution are invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3. Pamphlet Laws of 1869.

Premium on stocks and bonds, \$780.

(General character of loan good so far as I could judge. J. D. L.)

*Bank Commissioners' Report.*

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## ASHUELOT SAVINGS BANK, — WINCHESTER,

AS FOUND AND HANDED OVER TO H. O. COOLIDGE, ASSIGNEE.

## STATEMENT.

Due depositors.....	\$322,726.78
Assets.....	\$215,789.52
Deficit.....	106,937.26
	<hr/> \$322,726.78

## SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE ASHUELOT SAVINGS BANK.

BONDS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
U. S. bonds, 4 per cent.....	\$6,780.00	\$6,000.00	\$6,000.00

## BELKNAP SAVINGS BANK. — LACONIA.

Incorporated 1888. Charter expires 1888.

*President.* — NAROLDON R. GALE.*Vice-President.* — BENJAMIN P. GALE.*Trustees.* — Napoleon P. Gale, Joseph P. Firman, Samuel M. Rollins, James H. Tilton, Samuel M. Sanders, Henry M. Peaslee, George L. Mead, Edwin F. Burleigh, Stephen Taylor, Erasmus P. Jewell, Lewis L. Parley, Gorham Swaine.*Treasurer.* — BENJAMIN P. GALE. Bond, \$40,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, September 5, 1872. Sureties of bond are able to respond. Bond deposited with James H. Tilton for safe-keeping. Annual compensation of treasurer, \$500.

Examination, February 14 and 15, 1881.

W. H. BEARY.

## STATEMENT.

Total deposits.....	\$411,188.85
Surplus.....	25,988.56
Treasury Fund.....	10,068.42
	<hr/> \$447,245.83

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate.....	\$189,657.10	\$189,657.10	\$189,657.10
Loans on personal security.....	81,539.45	81,539.45	81,539.45
Loans on collateral security.....	5,824.42	5,824.42	5,824.42
U. S. Bonds.....	11,200.00	10,000.00	9,950.00
County, city, town, and district bonds.....	31,550.00	31,000.00	30,050.00
Railroad bonds.....	76,172.00	68,000.00	68,000.00
Bank stock.....	12,540.00	11,400.00	11,400.00
Balance on deposit in Boston.....	28,688.09	28,688.09	28,688.09
Real estate.....	9,008.82	9,008.82	9,008.52
Real estate held or acquired by foreclosure.....	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00
Bank fixtures.....	1,300.00	1,300.00	1,300.00
Cash on hand.....	6,352.25	6,352.25	6,352.25
	<hr/> \$455,311.83	<hr/> \$448,249.83	<hr/> \$447,249.83

Paid semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent in 1880, on March 1 and September 1.

Extra dividend, the last one was declared September 1, 1874.

Total expense of institution for year ending December 31, 1880, exclusive of taxes, \$900.79.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$3,670.04.

Amount of national tax paid for the year ending 1880, none.

Amount of other taxes, \$65.87.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, \$1,200; as surety, nothing.

Loans and investments are made by finance committee, who meet as often as business requires.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by the committee of trustees, March and September of each year. Reports are published as required by law. This bank receives 3 per cent interest on its deposits in other banks.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1880, 1,042; increase during the year, 136; increase of deposits during the year 1880, \$36,685.23.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1880, 256; number of accounts closed during the same year, 120.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1880, \$87,783.83.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1880, \$51,088.60.

Number having deposits over \$2,000, 13.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 182.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$162,493.56.

Total amount of loans out of the state, \$116,375.00.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, \$22,400.00.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, \$107,000.

Largest amount loaned to any individual, corporation, or company, \$11,400.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, \$1,000.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, \$4,000.

Amount of overdue paper in the bank, \$4,000.

The funds of the institution are not invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3. Pamphlet Laws of 1860.

Premium on stocks and bonds, \$12,002.

Books of record are well kept. General character of loan, good.

## SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE BELKNAP SAVINGS BANK.

BONDS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
U. S. bonds, 4 per cent consols, registered.	\$11,200.00	\$10,000.00	\$9,950.00
COUNTY, CITY, TOWN, AND DISTRICT.			
Hamilton county, Ill., 7s.	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$4,050.00
Moultrie county, Ill., 10s.	4,500.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Town of Buda, Ill., 10s.	11,550.00	11,000.00	11,000.00
Township of Essex, Ill., 10s.	5,250.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Township of Penn., Ill., 10s.	5,250.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
	\$31,550.00	\$31,000.00	\$30,050.00
RAILROAD.			
Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw, northwest- ern construction, 8s.	\$16,650.00	\$15,000.00	\$15,000.00
Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw, northwest- ern land grant, 8s.	9,900.00	9,000.00	9,000.00
Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw, northwest- ern consols, 8s.	20,052.00	18,000.00	18,000.00
Grand River Valley, 1st mortgage, 8s.	11,110.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Boston, Concord & Montreal, consols, 7s.	11,600.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Boston, Concord & Montreal, consols, 7s.	636.00	600.00	600.00
Boston, Concord & Montreal, sinking fund, 6s.	424.00	400.00	400.00
Detroit, Lansing & Northern, 7s.	5,800.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
	\$76,172.00	\$68,000.00	\$68,000.00
STOCKS.			
BANK.			
114 shares Laconia National.	\$12,540.00	\$11,400.00	\$11,400.00

## Bank Commissioners' Report.

## BRISTOL SAVINGS BANK. — BRISTOL.

Incorporated 1868. Charter expires 1888.

*President.* — SAMUEL K. MASON.*Vice-President.* — DAVID MASON.*Trustees.* — William A. Berry, Albert Blake, Lewis W. Fling, L. W. Hammond, Samuel K. Mason, David Mason, B. F. Perkins, M. W. White.*Treasurer.* — GEORGE M. CAVIS. Bond, \$40,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, June 1, 1880. Sureties of bond are able to respond. Bond deposited with the president for safe-keeping. Annual compensation of treasurer not fixed.

Examination, February 24, 1881.

W. H. BERRY.

## STATEMENT.

Due depositors.....	\$238,393.79
Surplus.....	2,517.20
Guaranty fund.....	8,000.00
	<hr/> \$248,910.99

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate.....	\$151,049.15	\$151,049.15	\$151,049.15
Loans on personal security.....	18,022.45	18,022.45	18,022.45
Loans on collateral security.....	4,822.35	4,822.35	4,822.35
County, city, town, and district bonds.....	14,746.90	14,746.90	14,607.14
Railroad bonds.....	12,100.00	11,000.00	11,000.00
Miscellaneous investments, real estate debentures.....	23,460.00	23,000.00	23,000.00
Balance on deposit in Boston.....	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00
Fifty shares Iowa Loan & Trust Co.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Real estate acquired or held by foreclosure.....	7,372.08	8,372.08	8,372.08
Bank fixtures.....	375.00	375.00	.....
Cash on hand.....	1,037.82	1,037.82	1,037.82
	<hr/> \$249,985.75	<hr/> \$249,425.75	<hr/> \$248,910.99

Paid annual dividend of 4 per cent in 1880 on December 31.

An extra dividend on all sums due depositors; the last one was declared January 1, 1875.

Total expenses of the institution for the year ending December 31, 1880, exclusive of taxes, \$1,229.20.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$1,565.65.

Amount of national tax paid for the year ending 1880, none.

Amount of other taxes, \$137.88.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, \$12,200.40; as surety, \$1,545.28.

Loans and investments are made by the investing committee, who meet as occasion requires.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by the committee of trustees twice a year. Reports are published as required by law.

This bank receives 3 per cent interest on its deposits in other banks.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1880, 830; increase during the year, 111; increase of deposits during the year 1880, \$41,973.13.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1880, 201; number of accounts closed during the same year, 90.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1880, \$87,223.33.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1880, \$45,250.19.

Number having deposits of over \$2,000, none.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 198.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$82,943.95.

Total amount of loans out of the state, \$90,950.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, \$10,000.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, \$43,607.14.

Largest amount loaned to any individual, corporation or company, \$12,100.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, none.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, none.

Amount of overdue paper in the bank, none.

The funds of the institution are not invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet Laws of 1869.

Premium on stocks and bonds, \$1,699.76.

Books of record well kept. General character of loan, good.

SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS OF THE BRISTOL SAVINGS BANK.

BONDS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
COUNTY, CITY, TOWN, AND DISTRICT.			
City of Decatur, Ill., 7s.....	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00
" Sandusky, Ohio, 7s.....	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
" Springfield, Ill., 7s.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Pratt county, Kansas scrip, Kan., 10s....	1,746.90	1,746.90	1,607.14
	\$14,746.90	\$14,746.90	\$14,607.14
RAILROAD.			
Concord & Claremont, guaranteed by Northern R. R., N. H., 7s.....	\$11,100.00	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00
Michigan Central, Mich., 7s.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
	\$12,100.00	\$11,000.00	\$11,000.00
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Iowa Loan & Trust Co., real estate de- bentures, 7s.....	\$10,460.00	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00
Equitable Trust Co., real estate debentures, 6s.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Mercantile Trust Co., 7s.....	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00
	\$23,460.00	\$23,000.00	\$23,000.00

## CHESHIRE PROVIDENT INSTITUTION, — KEENE.

Incorporated 1833. Charter expires July 1, 1893.

*President.* — GEORGE TILDEN.*Vice-Presidents.* — GEORGE A. WHELOCK, WILLIAM DINSMOOR.*Trustees.* — John H. Elliott, William S. Briggs, H. C. Piper, C. J. Amidon, R. H. Porter, Barrett Ripley, Edward Farrar, E. C. Thayer, E. C. Faulkner, J. G. Bellows, J. R. Bent, George H. Tilden, George W. Stearns, Silas Hardy, Reuben Stewart.*Treasurer.* — O. G. NIMS. Bond, \$150,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, February 16, 1880. Sureties of bond are believed to be able to respond. Bond deposited with president. Annual compensation of treasurer, \$1,500.*Clerk.* — C. E. Cooper. Annual compensation of clerk, \$900.

Examination commenced April 4, 1881.

J. D. LYMAN.

## STATEMENT.

Due depositors.....	\$2,053,259.41
Surplus.....	7,364.68
Guaranty fund.....	10,000.00
	<u>\$2,070,624.09</u>

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate.....	\$963,184.48	\$963,184.48	\$963,184.48
Loans on personal security.....	141,698.69	151,698.69	151,698.69
Loans on collateral security.....	47,959.73	47,959.73	47,959.73
U. S. bonds.....	11,325.00	10,000.00	10,443.75
State bonds.....	35,210.00	33,700.00	33,700.00
County, city, town, and district bonds...	332,453.68	307,806.68	302,126.18
Railroad bonds.....	211,515.00	190,000.00	192,399.58
Railroad stock.....	94,360.00	72,200.00	72,200.00
Bank stock.....	40,405.00	31,100.00	40,833.13
Miscellaneous investments.....	93,500.00	90,000.00	91,500.00
Balances in hands of loan agents.....	19,169.50	19,169.50	19,169.50
Real estate and bank fixtures.....	55,000.00	55,000.00	55,847.11
Real estate acquired or held by foreclosure	73,663.01	73,663.01	73,663.01
Cash deposited in Keene City Nat'l Banks	13,465.24	13,465.24	13,465.24
Cash on hand.....	2,433.69	2,433.69	2,433.69
	<u>\$2,135,343.02</u>	<u>\$2,061,381.02</u>	<u>\$2,070,624.09</u>

Paid a dividend of 2 per cent January, 1880, amount, \$49,789.80; and a 3 per cent dividend October 1, 1880, amounting to \$60,703.43.

The last extra dividend was made in 1874, and amounted to three-fourths of 1 per cent a year since the previous one.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1880, exclusive of taxes, \$4,308.01.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$18,901.64.

Amount of national tax paid for the year ending 1880, \$598.19.

Amount of other taxes, about \$1,100, on real estate.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, \$13,225; as surety, \$2,500.

Loans and investments are made by board of investment, who meet weekly.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made quarterly by the auditing committee. Reports are published as required by law.

This bank receives 3 per cent interest on its deposits in Hide and Leather Bank, Boston.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1880, 4,976; decrease during the year, 4.

Decrease of deposits during the year 1880, \$131,445.43; yet when the dividends were added it increased the deposits as soon as they were declared.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1880, 691; number of accounts closed during the same year, 695; being a decrease of 4.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1880, \$351,799.62.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1880, \$433,245.05.

Number having deposits over \$2,000, 86.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, \$43,005.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, \$700,197.64.

Largest amount loaned to any individual, corporation, or company, \$26,350.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, \$10,000.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, none, except the \$10,000 of bad.

Amount of overdue paper in the bank, not large.

The funds of the institution are not invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet  
Laws of 1869.

Premium on stocks and bonds, \$75,566.04.

Books of record are well kept.

General character of loan, good.

Some few months before this examination the amount due each depositor was taken from the ledgers, and these amounts when footed up were found to be about \$40,000 more than the posted account showed to be due depositors; in other words, the bank's two deposit accounts differed by \$40,000. The last three or four years of the venerable Treasurer Tilden's accounts have been examined, and errors corrected till the difference between the accounts is reduced to about \$30,000. The trustees have promised to put a good accountant upon the books to correct the errors.

SCHEDULE OF BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE CHESHIRE PROVIDENT INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS.

BONDS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
U. S. bonds, registered, 1907, 4s. ....	\$11,325 00	\$10,000.00	\$10,443.75
STATE.			
Missouri, 1883, 1888, 6s. ....	\$20,510.00	\$19,000.00	\$19,000.00
Iowa, 1881, 7s. ....	14,700.00	14,700.00	14,700.00
	\$35,210.00	\$33,700.00	\$33,700.00
COUNTY.			
Clay, Ill., 1890, 7s. ....	\$10,000 00	\$10,000.00	\$8,600.00
Sangamon, Ill., 1891, 8s. ....	10,800.00	10,000.00	9,410.00
Mason, Ill., 1891, 10s. ....	10,500.00	10,000.00	10,600.00
Schuyler, Ill., 1888, 6s. ....	10,000.00	10,000.00	8,450.00
Shawnee, Kan., 1883, 1888, 10s. ....	22,000.00	20,000.00	20,500.00
Rice, Kan., 1888, 10s. ....	5,500.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Cowley, Kan., 1884, 1885, 10s. ....	10,500.00	10,000.00	9,800.00
Washington, Kan., 1890, 10s. ....	12,650.00	11,500.00	11,635.00
Paulding, Ohio, 1886, 8s. ....	6,300.00	6,000.00	6,345.00
Polk, Minn., 1888, 12s. ....	3,300.00	3,000.00	3,300.00
Woodbury, Iowa, 1898, 7½s. ....	22,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
Plymouth, Iowa, 1898, 7½s. ....	6,600.00	6,000.00	6,000.00
Dickinson, Iowa, 1894, 8s. ....	11,000.00	10,000.00	10,100.00
Henry, Iowa, 1892, 7s. ....	5,250.00	5,000.00	4,625.00
O'Brien, Iowa, 1882, 10s. ....	10,000.00	10,000.00	9,497.50
Lyon, Iowa, 1890, 7s. ....	2,100.00	2,000.00	2,060.00
Sheldon, Iowa, 1881, 8s. ....	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,040.00
	\$162,500.00	\$152,500.00	\$149,962.50
CITY.			
Boston, Mass., 1893, 6s. ....	\$6,150.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,875.00
Providence, R. I., 1900, 5s. ....	5,650.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Keene, N. H., 1890, 6s. ....	500.00	500.00	500.00
Jersey City, N. J., 1892, 7s. ....	11,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Decatur, Ill., 1896, 7s. ....	11,000.00	10,000.00	9,900.00
Muskegon, Mich., 1893, 8s. ....	16,800.00	15,000.00	14,850.00
Grand Rapids, Mich., 1883, 1893, 8s. ....	27,200.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
East Saginaw, Mich., 1887, 8s. ....	14,310.00	13,500.00	13,432.50
Pomeroy, Ohio, 1894, 8s. ....	11,000.00	10,000.00	9,950.00
Toledo, Ohio, 1900, 7 3-10s. ....	11,000.00	10,000.00	9,800.00
Evansville, Ind., 1893, 7s. ....	11,200.00	10,000.00	8,750.00
Sioux City, Iowa, 1898, 8s. ....	11,500.00	10,600.00	10,000.00
	\$137,310.00	\$124,000.00	\$123,057.50
TOWNSHIP.			
Monticello, Ill., 1897, 8s. ....	\$5,500.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00
Osage Mission, Kan., 1908, 8s. ....	10,500.00	10,000.00	7,500.00
Richland, Kan., 1908, 8s. ....	3,266.68	3,266.68	3,004.18
Grant, Kan., 1889, 10s. ....	4,500.00	4,500.00	4,725.00
Garfield, Kan., 1889, 10s. ....	7,077.00	6,740.00	7,077.00
Bolton, Kan., 1888, 10s. ....	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00
Kansas school bonds, 1881, 1882, 10s. ....	300.00	300.00	300.00
	\$32,643.68	\$31,306.68	\$29,106.18

# Bank Commissioners' Report.

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## SCHEDULE OF BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE CHESHIRE PROVIDENT INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS. — *Continued.*

BONDS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
RAILROAD.			
Michigan Central, 1890, 8s.....	\$13,740.00	\$12,000.00	\$12,000.00
New York, Bay Ridge & Jamaica, 1896, 7s...	19,800.00	18,000.00	18,000.00
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, 1903, 7s...	25,400.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, 1919, 5s...	10,200.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, 1919, 4s...	9,200.00	10,000.00	8,975.00
Louisiana & Missouri River, 1900, 7s.....	11,750.00	10,000.00	9,225.00
Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw, 1891, 8s....	34,500.00	30,000.00	30,663.33
Eastern, 1906, 4½s.....	10,500.00	10,000.00	9,225.00
Boston, Clinton, Fitchburg & New Bedford, 1910, 5s.....	20,800.00	20,000.00	20,625.00
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 1910, 7s..	11,700.00	10,000.00	10,850.00
Quincy, Alton & St. Louis, 1896, 5s.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	9,500.00
Union Pacific, 1896, 1899, 6s.....	11,350.00	10,000.00	11,500.00
New York Elevated, 1906, 7s.....	11,900.00	10,000.00	11,161.25
New York & New England, 1905, 6s.....	10,675.00	10,000.00	10,675.00
	\$211,515.00	\$190,000.00	\$192,399.58
OTHER INVESTMENTS.			
New England Mortgage Security Company bonds, 1886, 7s.....	\$53,500.00	\$50,000.00	\$51,500.00
Iowa Loan & Trust Company debentures 1890, 6s.....	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
Iowa Loan & Trust Company stock.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Keene Gas-Light Company bonds, 1890, 6s	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
	\$93,500.00	\$90,000.00	\$91,500.00
STOCKS.			
BANK.			
21 shares Keene National.....	\$2,730.00	\$2,100.00	\$2,640.00
120 shares Ashuelot National.....	15,000.00	12,000.00	14,805.00
105 shares Winchester National.....	12,075.00	10,500.00	12,960.00
25 shares Importers and Traders' National	6,000.00	2,500.00	5,828.13
25 shares Kansas State.....	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00
15 shares Cheshire National.....	2,100.00	1,500.00	2,100.00
	\$40,405.00	\$31,100.00	\$40,833.13
RAILROAD.			
112 shares Fitchburg.....	\$16,350.00	\$11,200.00	\$11,200.00
200 shares Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago.....	26,600.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
400 shares Cleveland & Pittsburg (\$50 each).....	26,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
400 shares Morris & Essex (\$50 each)....	25,410.00	21,000.00	21,000.00
	\$94,360.00	\$72,200.00	\$72,200.00

*Bank Commissioners' Report.*

## CHINA SAVINGS BANK, —SUNCOOK.

Incorporated 1869. Charter expires 1889.

*President.* — NATT HEAD.*Trustees.* — Natt Head, William Haseltine, Philip Sargent, David L. Jewell, Charles Williams, Moody K. Wilson, E. M. Wilson, John H. Sullivan, J. L. Hosmer.*Treasurer.* — C. F. HILDRETH. Bond, \$25,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, June 27, 1870. Sureties of bond are able to respond. Bond deposited with the secretary of state for safe-keeping. Annual compensation of treasurer, \$200.

Examination, March 9, 1881.

L. W. COGSWELL.

## STATEMENT.

Due depositors.....	\$75,279.55
Surplus.....	2,032.01
Guaranty fund.....	1,155.00
	<hr/> \$78,466.56

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate.....	\$44,059.75	\$44,059.75	\$44,059.75
Loans on personal security.....	12,186.10	12,186.10	12,186.10
Loans on collateral security.....	730.00	730.00	730.00
U. S. bonds.....	2,270.00	2,000.00	2,270.00
County, city, town, and district bonds...	18,130.00	16,500.00	17,228.50
Accrued interest on bonds.....	300.00	.....	.....
Bank fixtures.....	300.00	300.00	300.00
Cash on hand.....	1,692.21	1,692.21	1,692.21
	<hr/> \$79,668.06	<hr/> \$77,468.06	<hr/> \$78,466.56

Paid annual dividend of 5 per cent in 1880, October 1.

An extra dividend on all sums due depositors is made every five years; the last one was declared October 1, 1876, amounting to one per cent per annum.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1880, exclusive of taxes, \$250.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$576.60.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, nothing; as surety, nothing.

Loans and investments are made by committee of investment and treasurer, who meet at call of treasurer.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by a committee of the trustees twice a year. Reports are published as required by law.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1880, 429.

Increase during the year, 116. Increase of deposits during the year 1880, \$22,167.41.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1880, 202.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, 86, being an increase of 116.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1880, \$41,946.35.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1880, \$10,778.94.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 75.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$28,070.75.

Total amount of loans out of the state, \$15,989.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, \$2,270.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, \$17,228.50.

Largest amount loaned to any individual, corporation, or company, \$4,000.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, none.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, none.

The funds of the institution are invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet Laws of 1869.

Premium on stocks and bonds, \$901.50.

Books of record well kept. General character of loan, good.

## SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS OF THE CHINA SAVINGS BANK.

BONDS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
U. S. Bonds, 4s.....	\$2,270.00	\$2,000.00	\$2,270.00
COUNTY, CITY, TOWN, AND DISTRICT.			
Champaign county, Ill., 8s.....	\$1,620.00	\$1,500.00	\$1,587.50
Paulding county, O., 6s.....	525.00	500.00	520.00
St. Paul, Minn., 7s.....	1,150.00	1,000.00	1,065.00
St. Paul Minn., 8s.....	1,160.00	1,000.00	1,075.00
Washington, Ind., 8s.....	1,070.00	1,000.00	1,040.00
Quincy, Ill., 6s.....	950.00	1,000.00	875.00
Indianapolis, Ind., 8s.....	3,750.00	3,000.00	3,315.00
Marshalltown, Io 8s.....	2,240.00	2,000.00	2,166.00
Rock Island, Ill., 6s....	2,060.00	2,000.00	2,020.00
Danville, Ind., 6s.....	2,020.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Mitchell, Ind., 7s.....	1,050.00	1,000.00	1,035.00
State Center, Io. 7s.....	535.00	500.00	530.00
	\$18,130.00	\$16,500.00	\$17,228.50

## Bank Commissioners' Report.

## CITY SAVINGS BANK, — NASHUA.

Incorporated 1863. Charter expires 1883.

*President.* — E. P. EMERSON.*Trustees.* — E. P. Emerson, John A. Spalding, E. P. Brown, Stephen D. Greeley, Luther A. Roby, Charles M. Burns, Edward Hardy, J. M. Swallow, Rufus Fitzgerald, and Daniel Fletcher.*Treasurer.* — E. P. Brown. Bond, \$30,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, August 1, 1876. Sureties of bond are able to respond. Bond deposited with the president for safe-keeping. Annual compensation of treasurer, \$1,200.*Clerk.* — E. P. Emerson. Annual compensation of clerk paid by the treasurer.

Examination, March 4, 1881.

W. H. BERRY.

## STATEMENT.

Due depositors .....	\$150,505.49
Surplus .....	7,272.50
Guaranty Fund .....	2,500.00
	<u>\$160,277.99</u>

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate .....	\$65,486.88	\$65,486.88	\$65,486.88
Loans on personal security .....	7,991.00	7,991.00	7,991.00
Loans on collateral security .....	33,664.47	33,664.47	33,664.47
Railroad bonds .....	3,570.00	3,000.00	2,878.42
Railroad stock .....	9,910.00	9,900.00	8,280.00
Bank stock .....	20,160.00	19,200.00	20,220.00
Manufacturing stock .....	2,035.00	2,000.00	2,035.00
Balance on deposit in First National Bank.	10,063.37	10,063.37	10,063.37
Balance on deposit with Tower, Giddings & Co. ....	5,150.00	5,150.00	5,150.00
Real estate .....	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00
Real estate acquired or held by foreclosure	2,000.00	2,000.00	1,800.00
Cash on hand .....	208.85	208.85	208.85
	<u>\$162,739.57</u>	<u>\$161,164.57</u>	<u>\$160,277.99</u>

Paid annual dividend of 5 per cent in 1880, on October 1.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1880, exclusive of taxes, \$1,389.50.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$1,349.98.

Amount of national tax paid for the year ending 1880, \$1.70.

Amount of other taxes, none.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, \$11,150; as surety, \$500.

Loans and investments are made by the treasurer with advice of investment committee, who meet as often as necessary.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by Edward Hardy, John A. Spalding, and J. G. Blunt, April and October. Reports are published as required by law.

This bank receives no per cent interest on its deposits in other banks.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1880, 1,337.

Decrease during the year, 60. Increase of deposits during the year 1880, \$3,981.53.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1880, 75.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, 135.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1880, \$37,335.37.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1880, \$33,353.84.

Number having deposits of over \$2,000, 2.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 29.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$101,414.28.

Total amount of loans out of the state, \$16,710.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, \$28,500.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, \$4,913.42.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, none.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, none.

Amount of overdue paper in the bank, none.

The funds of the institution are invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet Laws of 1869. Premium on stocks and bonds, \$2,261.58.

Books of record well kept. General character of loan, good.

## SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE CITY (NASHUA) SAVINGS BANK.

BONDS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
RAILROADS.			
Union Pacific sinking fund, 8s. ....	\$3,570.00	\$3,000.00	\$2,878.42
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Burlington Steam Supply Company .....	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00	\$2,035.00
STOCKS.			
BANK.			
192 shares First National, Nashua. ....	\$20,160.00	\$19,200.00	\$20,220.00
RAILROAD.			
50 shares Boston, Concord & Montreal, preferred .....	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$4,000.00
23 shares Nashua & Lowell .....	3,220.00	2,300.00	2,355.00
26 shares Peterborough .....	1,690.00	2,600.00	1,925.00
	\$9,910.00	\$9,900.00	\$8,280.00

## Bank Commissioners' Report.

## COCHECO SAVINGS BANK, — DOVER.

Incorporated 1872. Charter expires 1892.

*President.* — GEORGE W. TASH.*Vice-President.* — THOMAS BENNETT.

*Trustees.* — George W. Tash, Thomas Bennett, James E. Lothrop, Leonard S. Rand, Frank Freeman, Charles W. Wiggin, Joseph C. Hutchins, Owen J. Lewis, Ralph Hough, Harry Hough, E. C. Kinnear, Charles H. Ricker, G. A. Thompson, Michael Killoren, M. S. Hanscom, H. Haley.

*Treasurer.* — HARRY HOUGH. Bond, \$35,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, December 1, 1877. Sureties of bond are able to respond. Bond deposited with J. H. Leighton for safe-keeping. Annual compensation of treasurer, \$900.

Examination, February 11, 1881.

L. W. Cogswell.

## STATEMENT.

Due depositors.....	\$201,454.68
Surplus.....	1,364.52
Guaranty fund.....	4,522.71
	<hr/> \$207,341.91

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate.....	\$78,320.82	\$78,320.82	\$78,320.82
Loans on personal security.....	19,566.35	19,566.35	19,566.35
Loans on collateral security.....	13,480.73	13,480.73	13,480.73
County, city, town, and district bonds...	12,200.00	10,000.00	10,815.00
Railroad bonds.....	35,700.00	30,000.00	33,661.50
Bank stock.....	39,625.00	39,100.00	38,774.23
Balance on deposit in Cocheco Nat. Bank.	2,261.63	2,261.63	2,261.63
Real estate acquired or held by foreclosure.	10,461.65	10,461.65	10,461.65
	<hr/> \$211,616.18	<hr/> \$203,191.18	<hr/> \$207,341.91

Paid semi-annual dividend of two per cent in 1880, on January and July 1.

An extra dividend on all sums due depositors was declared January 5, 1877, amounting to 2 per cent per annum.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1880, exclusive of taxes, \$920.20.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$1,349.49.

Amount of national tax paid for the year ending 1880, \$80.83.

Amount of other taxes, \$393.54.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, nothing; as surety, nothing.

Loans and investments are made by a committee of investments who meet every Tuesday. An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by a committee of the trustees twice a year. Reports are published as required by law.

This bank receives no interest on its deposits in other banks.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1880, 599.

Increase during the year, 107. Increase of deposits during the year 1880, \$32,089.16.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1880, 195.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, 88; being an increase of 107.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1880, \$79,727.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1880, \$47,637.84.

Number having deposits of over \$2,000, 8.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 67.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$96,364.02.

Total amount of loans out of the state, \$5,618.15.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, \$38,774.23.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, \$41,476.50.

Largest amount loaned to any individual, corporation, or company, \$9,000.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, none.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, none.

Amount of overdue paper in the bank, \$4,222.43.

The funds of the institution are invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet Laws of 1869.

Premium on stocks and bonds, \$4,274.27.

Books of record neatly kept. General character of loans, good.

SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE COCHECO SAVINGS BANK.

BONDS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
COUNTY, CITY, TOWN, AND DISTRICT.			
City of Chicago, Ill., 7s .....	\$12,200.00	\$10,000.00	\$10,815.00
RAILROAD.			
New York and New England Railroad, 7s.	\$35,700.00	\$30,000.00	\$33,661.50
STOCKS.			
BANK.			
286 shares Cocheco National, Dover.....	\$28,600.00	\$28,600.00	\$28,270.90
100 shares Lake National, Wolfeborough..	10,500.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
5 shares Farmington National, Farmington .....	525.00	500.00	503.33
	\$39,625.00	\$39,100.00	\$38,774.23

## Bank Commissioners' Report.

## CONNECTICUT RIVER SAVINGS BANK. — CHARLESTOWN.

Incorporated 1831. Charter perpetual.

*Vice-President.* — RICHARD ROBERTSON: acting president.*Trustees.* — R. Robertson, S. Walker, F. W. Putnam, J. G. Briggs, G. S. Bond, B. Kimball, H. B. Vial, N. G. Brooks, E. H. Tidd, R. Elwell, C. C. Kimball, W. H. Larabee, G. Olcott, S. L. Fletcher, H. Hull, and T. R. Marston.*Treasurer.* — GEORGE OLCOTT. Bond, \$85,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of Bond, March 19, 1870. Sureties of bond are believed to be able to respond. Bond deposited with president. Annual compensation of treasurer, \$1,350.*Clerk.* — Charles Kimball. Annual compensation of clerk, nothing from savings bank.

Examination commenced January 24, 1881.

J. D. LEMAN.

## STATEMENT.

Due depositors .....	\$386,378.85
Surplus .....	1,081.98
Guaranty fund .....	8,000.00
	<hr/> \$395,460.83

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate.....	\$201,902.25	\$201,902.25	\$201,902.25
Loans on personal security .....	29,326.00	29,326.00	29,326.00
Loans on collateral security .....	2,700.00	2,700.00	2,700.00
County, city, town, and district bonds....	\$8,550.00	\$1,400.00	\$4,400.00
Railroad bonds .....	5,500.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Bank stock .....	7,000.00	5,300.00	6,770.00
Miscellaneous investments .....	16,090.00	15,000.00	15,530.00
Deposits in Otco Co. Nat. Bank, Kansas	17,000.00	17,000.00	17,000.00
Real estate acquired or held by foreclosure.	5,147.20	5,147.20	5,147.20
Cash on deposit in Conn. River Bank.....	27,385.38	27,385.38	27,385.38
	<hr/> \$401,510.83	<hr/> \$390,160.83	<hr/> \$395,460.83

Paid two dividends of 2 per cent in 1880, in May and Nov.

An extra dividend on all sums due depositors was made May, 1865, of about 1 per cent per annum.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1880, exclusive of taxes, \$1,500.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$3,588.03.

Amount of national tax paid for the year ending 1880, \$27.14.

Amount of other taxes, \$113.11.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, \$13,595; as surety, none.

Loans and investments are made by a committee of five trustees, who meet as business requires.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by committee of three trustees, twice a year. Reports are published as required by law.

This bank receives no interest on its deposits in other banks.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1880, 1,140.

Increase during the year, 90. Increase of deposits during the year 1880, \$28,479.36.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1880, 175.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, 85.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1880, \$81,954.33.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1880, \$53,474.97.

Number having deposits of over \$2,000, 9.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 93.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$136,807.20.

Total amount of loans out of the state, \$97,121.05.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, \$31,170.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, \$89,830.

Largest amount loaned to any individual corporation or company, \$17,000.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, none.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, none.

Amount of overdue paper in the bank, none.

The funds of the institution are nearly invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet

Laws of 1869. Premium on stocks and bonds, \$11,520.

Books of record are well kept. General character of loan believed to be good.

SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE CONNECTICUT RIVER SAVINGS BANK.

BONDS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
COUNTY, CITY, TOWN, AND DISTRICT.			
Chicago, Ill., 7s.....	\$12,250.00	\$10,000.00	\$10,700.00
Charlestown, N. H., 5s.....	25,000.00	24,400.00	24,400.00
Hartford, Conn., 6s.....	11,000.00	10,000.00	10,600.00
Portland, Me., 6s.....	6,600.00	6,000.00	6,000.00
St. Louis, Mo., 6s.....	11,000.00	10,000.00	10,500.00
Cincinnati, O., 7s.....	13,000.00	11,000.00	12,050.00
Cleveland, O., 6s.....	5,500.00	5,000.00	5,150.00
Rockingham, Vt., 6s.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Springfield, Vt., 5s.....	4,200.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
	\$89,550.00	\$81,400.00	\$84,460.00
RAILROAD.			
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, 5s.....	\$5,500.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00
STOCKS.			
BANK.			
Connecticut River Nat. Bank, Charles- town N. H.....	\$7,000.00	\$5,300.00	\$6,770.00

## Bank Commissioners' Report.

## CONWAY SAVINGS BANK. — CONWAY.

Incorporated 1869. Charter Perpetual.

*President.* — HIRAN C. ABBOTT.*Vice-President.* — RICHARD B. THORN.*Trustees.* — HIRAN C. ABBOTT, C. W. Wilder, L. H. Eastman, M. R. Mason, Henry Emerson, S. Hazleton, J. L. Burke, Samuel Hayes, G. W. M. Finman, S. C. Hill, R. B. Thorn, W. Mason, Charles Robertson.*Treasurer.* — STANLEY C. HILL. Bond, \$25,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, December 3, 1880. Sureties of bond are able to respond. Bond deposited with C. W. Wilder, secretary, for safe-keeping. Annual compensation of treasurer, \$300.

Examination, February 1, 1881.

L. M. COGSWELL.

## STATEMENT

Due depositors .....	\$66,250.71
Guaranty fund .....	89.36
	<hr/> \$66,340.07

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value of Bonds.
Loans secured on real estate .....	\$25,165.13	\$25,165.13	\$25,165.13
Loans on personal security .....	17,839.25	17,839.25	17,839.25
Loans on collateral security .....	4,072.70	4,072.70	4,072.70
Balance on deposit in Exchange National Bank, Boston .....	8,075.69	8,075.69	8,075.69
Real estate acquired or held by foreclosure .....	9,145.52	9,145.52	9,145.52
Cash on hand .....	2,651.07	2,651.07	2,651.07
	<hr/> \$67,949.37	\$66,949.39	\$66,949.39

Paid dividend of 1 per cent in 1880 on July 10, and 1 per cent on January 1, 1881.

An extra dividend on all sums due depositors was declared January 1, 1877.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1880, exclusive of taxes, \$842.54.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$656.10.

Amount of national tax paid for the year ending 1880, \$0.75.

Amount of other taxes, \$506.22; taxes in arrears.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, \$1,549.13; as surety, nothing.

Loans and investments are made by investing committee who meet every Monday.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by a committee of the trustees twice a year.

Reports are published as required by law.

This bank receives 3 per cent interest on its deposits in other banks.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1880, 280; increase during the year, 30.

Increase of deposits during the year 1880, \$9,545.70.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1880, 48.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, 10, being an increase of 30.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1880, \$61,780.70.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1880, \$1,225.

Number of savings deposits of over \$1,000, 1.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 117.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$1,552.70.

Total amount of loans out of the state, \$2,522.70.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, none.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, none.

Largest amount loaned to any individual, corporation, or company, \$8,000.

Amount of deposits received by the trustees to be loaned, none.

Amount of deposits voted the trustees loans to be loaned, none.

Amount of interest paid in the state, none.

The books of the institution are invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet Laws of 1880.

Books in record well kept.

General character of real good.

## DARTMOUTH SAVINGS BANK, — HANOVER.

Incorporated 1860. Charter Perpetual.

*President.* — W. S. HUNTINGTON.*Vice-President.* — S. W. COBB.*Trustees.* — Hiram Hitchcock, J. S. Adams, J. L. Bridgman, Charles Benton, J. W. Claffin, M. Pike, S. W. Cobb, N. S. Huntington, H. H. Holt, F. Chase, E. R. Ruggles, M. H. Bars-tow, C. P. Chase.*Treasurer.* — CHARLES P. CHASE. Bond \$35,000, copy of which is on file in office of sec-  
retary of state. Date of bond, June 25, 1878. Sureties of bond are believed to be able to  
respond. Bond deposited with Fred Chase. Annual compensation of treasurer, \$1,300.

Examination commenced March 2, 1881.

J. D. LYMAN.

## STATEMENT.

Due depositors.....	\$518,016.47
Surplus.....	23,862.93
Guaranty fund.....	7,350.00
	<hr/> \$549,229.40

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate.....	\$179,430.00	\$179,430.00	\$179,430.00
Loans on personal security.....	5,002.70	5,002.70	5,002.70
Loans on collateral security.....	2,842.50	2,842.50	2,842.50
County, city, town, and district bonds....	134,792.71	127,284.71	122,725.71
Railroad bonds.....	193,070.87	177,000.00	169,608.13
Railroad stock.....	13,739.00	13,500.00	7,987.50
Bank stock.....	18,788.00	15,400.00	15,400.00
Deposits in National Bank.....	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00
Real estate.....	12,618.93	12,618.93	12,618.93
Real estate acquired or held by foreclosure.	6,700.00	6,700.00	6,700.00
Cash on hand.....	14,913.89	14,913.89	14,913.93
	<hr/> \$593,838.60	<hr/> \$566,690.73	<hr/> \$549,229.40

Paid two semi-annual dividends of 2½ per cent in 1880, on January 1 and July 1.

An extra dividend on all sums due depositors was made January 1, 1876.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1880, exclusive of taxes,  
\$1,736.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$4,130.73.

Amount of national tax paid for the year ending 1880, \$112.18.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, \$3,700; as surety, \$300.

Loans and investments are made by investment committee, who meet as business requires.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made semi-annually by  
committee of trustees.

Reports are published as required by law.

This bank receives no interest on its deposits in other banks.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1880, 1,344; increase during the  
year, 187.

Increase of deposits during the year 1880, \$109,026.45.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1880, 349.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, 162, being an increase of 187.

Amount received from the depositors for the year 1880, \$186,752.33.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1880, \$77,725.88.

Number having deposits of over \$2,000, 28.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$41,617.56.

Total amount of loans out of the state, \$152,357.74.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, \$2,500.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, \$313,221.34.

Largest amount loaned to any individual, corporation, or company, \$20,100.

Debts all considered good.

Amount of overdue paper in the bank, none.

The funds of the institution are not invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet

Laws of 1869.

Premium on stocks and bonds, \$44,671.24.

Books of record well kept.

General character of loan, good.

## SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE DARTMOUTH SAVINGS BANK.

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
COUNTY, CITY, TOWN, AND DISTRICT.			
Gilpin county, Col., 8s. ....	\$8,640.00	\$8,000.00	\$6,065.00
Douglas county, Neb., 8s. ....	7,700.00	7,000.00	7,000.00
Lincoln county, Neb., 8s. ....	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Shawnee county, Kan., 7s. ....	4,000.00	4,000.00	3,240.00
Davenport city, Io., 7s. ....	5,500.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Davenport city, Io., 6s. ....	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
Pueblo city, Col., water, 8s. ....	5,000.00	5,000.00	4,500.00
Erie city, Pa., 7s. ....	6,000.00	6,000.00	5,645.00
Iowa town warrants, 8s and 10s. ....	5,046.71	5,046.71	5,046.71
Omaha city, Neb., 10s. ....	950.00	950.00	950.00
Butler county, Neb., 10s. ....	5,500.00	5,000.00	4,900.00
Polk county, Neb., 10s. ....	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00
Arapahoe county, Col., 8s. ....	18,572.00	16,150.00	15,470.00
Sauk Rapids, Minn., 10s. ....	1,650.00	1,500.00	1,500.00
Lynn county, Kan., 7s. ....	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Osage county, Kan., 7s. ....	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
School bonds, Dak. and Minn., 8s and 10s. ....	30,000.00	27,634.00	27,634.00
School bonds, Manitoba, 7s. ....	5,234.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Brown county, Kan. ....	9,000.00	9,000.00	8,775.00
Idaho Springs, Col. ....	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
	\$134,792.71	\$127,280.71	\$122,725.71
RAILROAD.			
Atchison, Topeka, & Santa Fe, 7s. ....	\$14,400.00	\$12,000.00	\$8,800.00
Atchison, Topeka, & Santa Fe, land grants, 7s. ....	7,800.00	6,500.00	4,750.00
Atchison, Topeka, & Santa Fe, notes, 7s. ....	4,000.00	4,000.00	3,450.00
Pueblo & Arkansas Valley, 7s. ....	6,480.00	6,000.00	5,400.00
Jackson, Saginaw, & Lansing, 8s. ....	3,480.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
Tebo & Neeshoe, 7s. ....	16,100.00	14,000.00	13,130.00
Indianapolis, Decatur, & Springfield, 7s. ....	14,450.00	13,000.00	12,316.00
Indianapolis & Madison, 7s. ....	3,600.00	3,500.00	3,500.00
St. Louis & Iron Mountain, 7s. ....	5,900.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Pacific Railroad, real estate, 8s. ....	5,250.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
New Jersey Central Railroad, 7s. ....	11,000.00	10,000.00	9,900.00
St. Paul & Sioux City, 6s. ....	17,760.00	16,000.00	16,151.26
Pacific Railroad, 7s. ....	4,320.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
Denver & South Park, 7s. ....	6,420.00	6,000.00	6,000.00
Denver & Rio Grande, 7s. ....	11,400.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Boonville Bridge, 7s. ....	5,000.00	5,000.00	4,500.00
Ohio & Wabash Valley, 7s. ....	15,500.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
St. Louis & San Francisco, 7s. ....	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
St. Louis & San Francisco, Inc., 7s. ....	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Louisville & Nashville, 6s. ....	20,500.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
Long Island, 7s. ....	4,710.87	5,000.00	4,710.87
	\$193,070.87	\$177,000.00	\$169,608.13
STOCKS.			
BANK.			
Dartmouth National Bank. ....	\$18,788.00	\$15,400.00	\$15,400.00

## SCHEDULE OF THE STOCKS AND BONDS OF THE DARTMOUTH SAVINGS BANK.

*Continued.*

STOCKS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
RAILROAD.			
Northern .....	\$2,675.00	\$2,500.00	\$2,500.00
Boston & Lowell .....	5,175.00	5,000.00	5,337.50
Arkansas Valley Town Co. ....	185.00	300.00	150.00
Burlington, Cedar Rapids, & Northern Railroad Co. ....	2,415.00	3,500.00	0,000.00
St. Paul & Omaha, preferred stock .....	2,233.00	2,200.00	0,000.00
22 shares, common, St. Paul, Omaha & Northern Railroad Co. ....	1,056.00	0,000.00	0,000.00
	\$13,739.00	\$13,500.00	7,987.50

## DOVER FIVE CENTS SAVINGS BANK, — DOVER.

Incorporated 1856. Charter expires 1896.

*President.* — CHARLES M. MURPHY.*Vice-President.* — ELI V. BREWSTER.*Trustees.* — Charles M. Murphy, Eli V. Brewster, Oliver Wyatt, Andrew H. Young, Calvin Hale, George W. Benn, William A. Morrill, E. H. Whitehouse, W. H. Vickery.*Treasurer.* — CALVIN HALE. Bond, \$40,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, March 27, 1870. Sureties of bond are able to respond. Bond deposited with the president for safe-keeping. Annual compensation of treasurer, \$600.*Clerk.* — Isaac F. Abbott. Annual compensation of clerk, \$300.

Examination, February 10, 1881.

L. W. COGSWELL.

## STATEMENT.

Due depositors.....	\$133,067.38
Surplus.....	2,989.78
Guaranty fund.....	4,050.00
Surplus belonging to reduced accounts.....	1,593.08
	<hr/> \$141,700.24

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate.....	\$28,051.57	\$28,051.57	\$28,051.57
Loans on personal security.....	10,693.30	10,693.30	10,693.30
Loans on collateral security.....	1,865.00	1,865.00	1,865.00
Railroad bonds.....	94,870.00	88,000.00	80,141.26
Bank stock.....	12,320.00	11,000.00	12,567.00
Balance on deposit in Dover Nat'l Bank.....	6,782.11	6,782.11	6,782.11
Real estate acquired or held by foreclosure.....	1,600.00	1,600.00	1,600.00
	<hr/> \$156,181.98	<hr/> \$147,991.98	<hr/> \$141,700.24

Paid semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent in 1880, in April and October.

An extra dividend on all sums due depositors was declared in 1861, amounting to 2 per cent per annum.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1880, exclusive of taxes, \$975.25.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$1,163.76.

Amount of national tax paid for the year ending 1880, \$12.03.

Amount of other taxes, none.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, \$2,000; as surety, nothing.

Loans and investments are made by a committee of trustees, who meet as business requires.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by a committee of the trustees twice a year. Reports are published as required by law.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1880, 1,125; decrease during the year, 51.

Increase of deposits during the year 1880, \$4,334.72.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1880, 75; number of accounts closed during the same year, 126; being a decrease of 51.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1880, \$23,022.68.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1880, \$18,687.96.

Number having deposits of over \$2,000, 2.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 31.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$40,259.87.

Total amount of loans out of the state, \$350.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, \$12,567.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, \$80,141.26.

Largest amount loaned to any individual, corporation, or company, \$7,000.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, none.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, none.

Amount of overdue paper in the bank, none.

The funds of the institution are not invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet Laws of 1869. Premium on stocks and bonds, \$14,481.74.

Books of record neatly kept. General character of loan, good.

This bank holds 100 shares of Northern Pacific Railroad stock, which were stricken from its books at the time of the reduction of its deposits, which do not appear in the above statement, but which at that time were worth upwards of \$40 per share. This should be restored to the books of the bank, and regularly reported as other property of the bank.

SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE DOVER FIVE CENTS SAVINGS BANK.

BONDS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
RAILROAD.			
Vermont Central and Vermont & Canada. equipment, 8s. ....	\$3,750.00	\$5,000.00	\$3,000.00
Union Pacific sinking fund, 8s. ....	12,200.00	10,000.00	9,270.00
Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw, 8s. ....	10,350.00	9,000.00	8,622.00
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs, 7s. ....	9,600.00	8,000.00	6,818.00
Florence, Eldorado & Walnut Valley, 7s..	5,600.00	5,000.00	4,393.75
Michigan Central, 8s. ....	5,750.00	5,000.00	5,263.75
St. Louis & San Francisco, class A, 6s. ..	10,300.00	10,000.00	7,585.76
Little Rock and Fort Smith, 7s. ....	5,550.00	5,000.00	4,895.00
Wisconsin Valley, 7s. ....	2,300.00	2,000.00	2,100.00
Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon, 6s...	10,000.00	10,000.00	9,646.00
Kansas Pacific, 6s. ....	10,400.00	10,000.00	9,477.00
Rutland, 6s. ....	2,005.00	2,000.00	2,005.00
Atchison, Jewell City & Western, 6s. ....	2,005.00	2,000.00	2,005.00
New York, Lake Erie & Western, 6s. ....	5,060.00	5,000.00	5,060.00
	\$94,870.00	\$88,000.00	\$80,141.26
STOCKS.			
BANK.			
Dover National, 110 shares. ....	\$12,320.00	\$11,000.00	\$12,567.00

## EPPING SAVINGS BANK, — EPPING.

Incorporated 1873. Charter expires 1893.

*President.* — JOSEPH C. BURLEIGH.*Trustees.* — James L. Rundlett, Benj. F. Prescott, W. R. Bunker, W. H. Stickney, John H. Pike, Joseph N. Cilley, James H. Bartlett, A. T. Rundlett, B. W. Hoyt, D. L. Harvey, H. B. Burnham, John Leddy.*Treasurer.* — GEORGE S. RUNDLETT. Bond, \$25,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, December, 1874. Sureties of bond believed to be able to respond. Bond deposited with the president. Annual compensation of treasurer, \$50.

Examination commenced January 6, 1881.

J. D. LYMAN.

## STATEMENT.

Due depositors.....	\$46,276.81
Surplus.....	397.89
Guaranty fund.....	522.18
	<hr/> \$47,196.88

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate.....	\$26,580.39	\$26,580.39	\$26,580.39
Loans on personal security.....	14,483.21	14,483.21	14,483.21
U. S. bonds.....	10.70	10.70	10.70
County, city, town, and district bonds....	1,085.00	1,000.00	1,085.00
Railroad bonds.....	1,035.00	1,000.00	937.50
Railroad stock.....	1,240.00	1,000.00	920.00
Bank stock.....	1,167.67	1,000.00	1,167.67
Bank fixtures.....	384.08	384.08	384.08
Cash on hand.....	1,628.33	1,628.33	1,628.33
	<hr/> \$47,614.38	<hr/> \$47,086.01	<hr/> \$47,196.88

Paid an annual dividend of 5 per cent in 1880, on July 1.

An extra dividend on all sums due depositors was made July 1, 1877.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1880, exclusive of taxes, about \$85.

Indebtedness of trustees as surety, \$3,171.50.

Loans and investments are made by committee, who meet as business requires.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by committee. Reports are published as required by law.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1880, 219; increase during the year, 37.

Increase of deposits during the year 1880, \$11,352.48.

Number of accounts opened during the year ending December 31, 1880, 55; number of accounts closed during the same year, 18.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1880, \$17,932.14.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1880, \$6,579.66.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 88.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$41,064.60.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, \$1,167.67.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, \$2,953.20.

Largest amount loaned to any individual, corporation, or company, \$3,000.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, none.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, none.

Amount of overdue paper in the bank, \$1,575.

The funds of the institution are invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet Laws of 1869.

Premium on stocks and bonds, \$417.50.

Books of record well kept.

General character of loan, excellent.

This bank has never met with a loss.

The labor and care required by this bank are mostly given.

SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE EPPING SAVINGS BANK.

BONDS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
U. S. bonds, certificate of deposit.....	\$10.70	\$10.00	\$10.70
COUNTY.			
Peoria county, Ill.....	\$1,085.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,085.00
RAILROAD.			
Eastern, present rate $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, and after September 1, 1882, 6 per cent.....	\$1,035.00	\$1,000.00	\$937.50
STOCKS.			
BANK.			
Newmarket National, 10 shares.....	\$1,167.67	\$1,000.00	\$1,167.67
RAILROAD.			
Michigan Central, 10 shares.	\$1,240.00	\$1,000.00	\$920.00

## Bank Commissioners' Report.

## FARMINGTON SAVINGS BANK.—FARMINGTON.

Incorporated 1868. Charter expires 1888.

*President.*—JOHN F. CLOUTMAN.*Vice-President.*—JOHN H. BARKER.*Trustees.*—J. F. Cloutman, J. H. Barker, Alonzo Nute, Hiram Barker, C. W. Wingate, J. B. Edgerly, H. B. Edgerly, C. F. Parker, W. W. Hayes, J. G. Johnson, Levi Pearl, Daniel Pearl, J. R. Hayes.*Treasurer.*—None yet chosen.\*

Examination, March 23, 1881.

L. W. COGSWELL.

## STATEMENT.

Due depositors (bank statement).....	\$245,013.53
Surplus.....	13,163.74
Guaranty fund.....	5,000.00
Special deposits.....	15,005.11
Due Farmington National Bank.....	11,334.60
	<hr/> \$289,516.98

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate.....	\$160,646.60	\$160,646.60	\$160,646.60
Loans on personal security.....	42,660.43	46,515.54	46,515.54
Loans on collateral security.....	39,224.53	39,224.53	39,224.53
Bank stock.....	38,840.00	39,000.00	38,950.00
Real estate purchased for bank.....	4,000.00	4,180.31	4,180.31
	<hr/> \$285,371.56	<hr/> \$289,566.98	<hr/> \$289,516.98

Paid no dividend in 1880.

An extra dividend on all sums due depositors was declared in 1875, amounting to 1½ per cent per annum.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1880, exclusive of taxes, \$749.27.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$2,474.05.

Amount of national tax paid for the year ending 1880, \$41.86.

Amount of other taxes, \$108.40.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, \$27,740; as surety, \$1,145.

Loans and investments are made by a committee of the trustees, who meet weekly.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by a committee of the trustees twice a year. Reports are not published as required by law.

This bank receives no interest on its deposits in other banks.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1880, 802; increase during the year, 37.

Increase of deposits during the year 1880, \$15,970.19.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1880, 145; number of accounts closed during the same year, 108; being an increase of 37.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1880, \$71,597.75.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1880, \$55,627.56.

Number having deposits of over \$2,000, 26.

Amount of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 201.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$154,609.02.

Total amount of loans out of the state, \$87,922.54.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, \$38,800.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, nothing.

Largest amount loaned to any individual, corporation, or company, \$16,800.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, none.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, \$3,500.

The funds of the institution are invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet Laws of 1869.

Books of record well kept.

General character of loan, good, in the judgment of the trustees.

\*The former treasurer died Nov. 11, 1880.

SCHEDULE OF THE STOCKS OF THE FARMINGTON SAVINGS BANK.

STOCKS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
BANK.			
388 shares Farmington National.....	\$38,800.00	\$38,800.00	\$38,800.00
2 shares Gonic National.....	40.00	200.00	150.00
	\$38,840.00	\$39,000.00	\$38,950.00

# Bank Commissioners' Report.

## THE FITZWILLIAM SAVINGS BANK, — FITZWILLIAM.

Incorporated 1871. Charter perpetual.

*President.* — MILTON CHAPLAIN.

*Vice-Presidents.* — JOSIAH E. CARTER, REUBEN L. ANGIER.

*Trustees.* — Silas Cummings, Charles W. Whitney, James B. Robbins, John M. Parker, Samuel Kendall, Chauncy Davis, Wright Whitecoub, Aaron R. Gleason, Kimball D. Webster, Edwin N. Borren, Melvin Wilson, Charles Byam, Amos J. Blake.

*Treasurer.* — STEPHEN BATCHELDER. Bond, \$25,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, January 19, 1880. Sureties of bond are able to respond. Bond deposited with the president. Annual compensation of treasurer, \$400.

Examination, April 8 and 9, 1881.

J. D. LYMAN.

### STATEMENT.

Due depositors.....	\$91,894.95
Surplus.....	1,274.52
Guaranty Fund.....	600.00
	<hr/> \$93,769.47

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate.....	\$58,983.00	\$58,983.00	\$58,983.00
Loans on personal security .....	9,428.44	9,428.44	9,428.44
Loans on collateral security.....	918.00	918.00	918.00
County, city, town, and district bonds....	5,830.00	5,000.00	5,310.00
Railroad bonds.....	9,062.50	8,000.00	7,944.17
Railroad stock.....	3,000.00	2,100.00	2,295.00
Bank stock.....	5,378.00	3,900.00	5,176.00
Real estate acquired or held by foreclosure.	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00
Bank fixtures.....	105.13	105.13	105.13
Cash on hand.....	2,109.73	2,109.73	2,109.73
	<hr/> \$96,314.80	<hr/> \$91,944.30	<hr/> \$93,769.47

Paid two dividends of 2½ and 2 per cent in 1880, in January and July. No extra dividend has been made.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1880, exclusive of taxes, \$588.43.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$802.93.

Amount of national tax paid for the year ending 1880, \$0.62.

No other taxes.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, \$200; as surety, \$650.

Loans and investments are made by financial committee, who meet when business requires.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by committee of trustees twice a year. Reports are published as required by law.

This bank receives no interest on its deposits in other banks.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1880, 344. Increase during the year, 32.

Increase of deposits during the year 1880, \$11,909.96.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1880, 83.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, 51.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1880, \$26,440.19.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1880, \$14,530.23.

No deposits of over \$2,000.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 119.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$45,523.80.

Total amount of loans out of the state, \$23,370.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, \$10,105.17.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, \$9,590.

Largest amount loaned to any individual, corporation, or company, \$4,500.

None of its debts believed by the trustees to be bad or doubtful.

No overdue paper in the bank.

Premium on stocks and bonds, \$2,545.33.

Books of record are well kept.

General character of loan, good.

SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE FITZWILLIAM SAVINGS BANK.

BONDS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
COUNTY, CITY, TOWN, AND DISTRICT.			
City of Evansville, 115, Ind., 7s.....	\$2,300.00	\$2,000.00	\$2,110.00
City of Cincinnati, 125, O., 7s.....	2,500.00	2,000.00	2,170.00
County of Lyon, 103, Io., 7s.....	1,030.00	1,000.00	1,030.00
	\$5,830.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,310.00
RAILROAD.			
Cheshire, 110 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 6s.....	\$5,512.50	\$5,000.00	\$4,934.17
Boston & Albany, 128, 7s.....	1,280.00	1,000.00	1,055.00
Boston & Maine, 127, 7s.....	1,270.00	1,000.00	1,035.00
Nashua & Rochester, par, 5s.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	920.00
	\$9,062.50	\$8,000.00	\$7,944.17
STOCKS.			
BANK.			
8 shares Keene National.....	\$1,040.00	\$800.00	\$1,000.00
26 shares Ashuelot National.....	3,328.00	2,600.00	3,251.00
5 shares First National, Boston.....	1,010.00	500.00	925.00
	\$5,378.00	\$3,900.00	\$5,176.00
RAILROAD.			
20 shares Fitchburg.....	\$3,000.00	\$2,000.00	\$2,295.00

## FRANCESTOWN SAVINGS BANK, — FRANCESTOWN.

Incorporated 1868. Charter expires 1888.

*President*, — HIRAM PATCH.*Trustees*. — Hiram Patch, Samuel B. Hodge, Robert Bradford, Joseph Kingsbury, Thomas B. Bradford, Charles A. Vose, James T. Bixby.*Treasurer*. — SAMUEL D. DOWNES. Bond, \$25,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, April 3, 1879. Bond deposited with the president for safe-keeping. Annual compensation of treasurer, \$400.

Examination, January 27, 1881.

L. W. COGSWELL.

## STATEMENT.

Due depositors.....	\$74,051.53
Surplus .....	16,210.35
Guaranty fund.....	2,008.11
	<hr/> \$92,269.99

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate.....	\$39,781.71	\$39,781.71	\$39,781.71
Loans on personal security.....	8,677.88	8,677.88	8,677.88
Loans on collateral security.....	520.00	520.00	520.00
County, city, town, and district bonds ..	11,600.00	11,600.00	11,600.00
Railroad bonds.....	5,400.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Bank stock.....	17,000.00	14,500.00	16,129.50
Miscellaneous investments.....	499.88	499.88	499.88
Balance on deposit in national banks....	4,198.40	4,198.40	4,198.40
Real estate purchased for the bank. ....	2,656.00	2,656.00	2,656.00
Real estate acquired or held by foreclosure.	500.00	500.00	500.00
Cash on hand.....	2,706.62	2,706.62	2,706.62
	<hr/> \$93,540.49	<hr/> \$90,640.49	<hr/> \$92,269.99

Paid annual dividend of 5 per cent in 1880, on January 1.

An extra dividend on all sums due depositors was declared in 1874.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1880, exclusive of taxes, \$550.13.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$683.27.

Amount of national tax paid for the year ending 1880, \$4.21.

Amount of other taxes, \$10.15.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, nothing; as surety, nothing.

Loans and investments are made by an investment committee, who meet as often as is necessary.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by a committee of trustees twice a year. Reports are published as required by law.

This bank receives  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent interest on its deposits in other banks.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1880, 546. Increase during the year, 42.

Increase of deposits during the year 1880, \$12,096.58.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1880, 66.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, 24; being an increase of 42.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1880, \$20,927.40.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1880, \$8,830.82.

Number having deposits of over \$2,000, 2.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 74.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$44,879.59.

Total amount of loans out of the state, \$4,000.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, \$14,419.50.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, \$18,310.

Largest amount loaned to any individual, corporation or company, \$3,600.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, none.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, none.

Amount of overdue paper in the bank, none.

The funds of the institution are invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet Laws of 1869.

Premium on stocks and bonds, \$1,270.50.

Books of record neatly kept.

General character of loan, good.

SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE FRANCESTOWN SAVINGS BANK.

BONDS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
COUNTY, CITY, TOWN, AND DISTRICT.			
\$3,000 Monroe county, Ill., 8s.....	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00
\$1,300 Butler county, Kansas, 10s .....	1,300.00	1,300.00	1,300.00
\$1,000 Osceola township, Ill., 10s .....	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
1,000 Brimfield township Bonds, Ill., 10s	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
\$5,000 city of Des Moines Io., 7s .....	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
\$300 town of Peterborough, N. H., 5s...	300.00	300.00	300.00
	\$11,600.00	\$11,600.00	\$11,600.00
RAILROAD.			
5,000 Iowa Falls and Sioux City, 7s.....	\$5,400.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00
STOCKS.			
BANKS.			
119 shares First National, Francestown...	\$14,280.00	\$11,900.00	\$13,429.50
10 shares Richardson Co., Falls City, Neb.	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
6 shares First National, Francestown...	720.00	600.00	690.00
10 shares Richardson county, Falls City, Nebraska.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,010.00
	\$17,000.00	\$14,500.00	\$16,129.50

## Bank Commissioners' Report.

## FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK.—FRANKLIN.

Incorporated 1869. Charter expires 1889.

*President.* — GEORGE W. NESMITH.*Trustees.* — George W. Nesmith, Daniel Barnard, Stephen Kenrick, John H. Rowell, Warren F. Daniell, A. W. Sulloway, John Taylor, Walter Aiken, Milton Gerrish, H. A. Weymouth, E. B. S. Sanborn.*Treasurer.* — ALEXIS PROCTOR. Bond, \$55,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, October 12, 1874. Sureties of bond are able to respond. Bond deposited with George W. Nesmith for safe keeping. Annual compensation of treasurer, \$1,400.

Examination, February 24 and 25, 1881.

W. H. BERRY.

## STATEMENT.

Due depositors.....	\$394,931.86
Surplus.....	14,221.43
Guaranty Fund.....	11,738.87
	<hr/> \$420,892.16

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate.....	\$67,512.75	\$67,512.75	\$67,512.75
Loans on personal security.....	194,783.26	194,783.26	194,783.26
Loans on collateral security.....	43,550.42	56,550.42	56,550.42
County, city, town, and district bonds....	17,000.00	15,500.00	15,500.00
Railroad bonds.....	57,750.00	49,000.00	49,000.00
Bank stock.....	21,195.00	19,000.00	19,000.00
Balance on deposit in Franklin National Bank.....	16,334.17	16,334.17	16,334.17
Bank fixtures.....	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00
Cash on hand.....	711.56	711.56	711.56
	<hr/> \$420,337.16	<hr/> \$420,892.16	<hr/> \$420,892.16

Paid annual dividend of 4 per cent in 1880, on October 1.

An extra dividend on all sums due depositors was declared October 1, 1874, amounting to \$3,932.08, or about 1 per cent per annum.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1880, exclusive of taxes, \$1,833.16.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$3,322.78.

Amount of national tax paid for the year ending 1880, \$268.69.

Amount of other taxes, none.

Loans and investments are made by George W. Nesmith, A. W. Sulloway, S. N. Blodgett, and M. Gerrish, who meet every Saturday.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by a committee of the trustees April and October each year.

Reports are published as required by law.

This bank receives no interest on its deposits in other banks.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1880, 1,239. Increase during the year, 218.

Increase of deposits during the year 1880, \$51,921.01.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1880, 347.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, 129.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1880, \$169,248.85.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1880, \$117,327.84.

Number having deposits over \$2,000, 9.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 204.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$267,931.79.

Total amount of loans out of the state, \$35,400.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, \$47,000.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, \$36,000.

Largest amount loaned to any individual, corporation, or company, \$29,000.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, \$125.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, \$13,000.

Amount of overdue paper in the bank, \$20,000.

The funds of the institution are invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet Laws of 1869.

Premium on stocks and bonds, \$12,450.

Books of record well kept.

General character of loan, good.

SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK.

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
<b>COUNTY, CITY, TOWN, AND DISTRICT.</b>			
ity of Jersey City, 7s.....	\$11,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00
City of Newark, 7s.....	5,500.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Town of Franklin.....	500.00	500.00	500.00
	<b>\$17,000.00</b>	<b>\$15,500.00</b>	<b>\$15,500.00</b>
<b>RAILROAD.</b>			
Kalamazoo & South Haven, 8s.....	\$5,750.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00
Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw, 8s.....	5,500.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, 7s.....	12,500.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Concord & Claremont, 7s.....	34,000.00	29,000.00	29,000.00
	<b>\$57,750.00</b>	<b>\$49,000.00</b>	<b>\$49,000.00</b>
<b>STOCKS.</b>			
<b>BANK.</b>			
101 shares Franklin National .....	\$11,110.00	\$10,100.00	\$10,100.00
10 shares Kansas State.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
40 shares Hillsborough National.....	4,600.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
39 shares Citizens National.....	4,485.00	3,900.00	3,900.00
	<b>\$21,195.00</b>	<b>\$19,000.00</b>	<b>\$19,000.00</b>

## GORHAM FIVE CENTS SAVINGS BANK. — GORHAM.

Incorporated 1872. Charter expires 1892.

*President.* — WARREN NOYES.*Trustees.* — WARREN NOYES, J. P. EVANS, T. A. ADAMS, AUGUSTUS EVANS, A. S. TWITCHELL, STEPHEN GORDON, T. E. FISK.*Treasurer.* — RUFUS F. INGALLS. Bond, \$25,000, copy of which is on file in the office of secretary of state. Date of bond, March 17, 1873. Sureties of bond are able to respond. Bond deposited with the president for safe-keeping. Annual compensation of treasurer, \$200.

Examination, February 4, 1881.

W. H. BERRY.

## STATEMENT.

Due depositors.....	\$37,283.53
Surplus.....	267.83
Guaranty fund.....	508.00
	<hr/> \$38,059.36

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on books.
Loans secured on real estate.....	\$16,132.79	\$16,132.79	\$16,132.79
Loans on personal security.....	15,666.26	15,666.26	15,666.26
Loans on collateral security.....	4,700.10	4,700.10	4,700.10
Cash on hand.....	1,560.21	1,560.21	1,560.21
	<hr/> \$38,059.36	<hr/> \$38,059.36	<hr/> \$38,059.36

Paid semi-annual dividend of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent in 1880, on April 1 and October 1.

An extra dividend on all sums due depositors was declared November 1, 1878, of about 1 per cent per annum.

Total expense of institution for year ending December 31, 1880, exclusive of taxes, \$241.60.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$301.40.

Amount of national tax paid for the year ending 1880, none.

Amount of other taxes, none.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, \$11,051.26; as surety, \$302.50.

Loans and investments are made by treasurer and investment committee, who meet as often as necessity requires.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by the committee of trustees, April and October twice a year.

Reports are published as required by law.

This bank receives no per cent interest on its deposits in other banks.

Number of depositors at close of business, December 31, 1880, 317.

Increase of deposits during the year 1880, \$12,645.07.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1880, 89.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, 38; being an increase of 51.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1880, \$22,356.25.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1880, \$9,711.18.

Number having deposits of over \$2,000, none.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$36,263.13.

Total amount of loans out of the state, \$236.02.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, none.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, none.

Largest amount loaned to any individual, corporation, or company, none.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, none.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, none.

Amount of overdue paper in the bank, none.

The funds of the institution are invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet Laws of 1869.

Premium on stocks and bonds, nothing.

Books of record, fair.

General character of loan, fair.

## GUARANTY SAVINGS BANK, — MANCHESTER.

Incorporated 1879. Charter perpetual.

*President.* — JOHN M. PARKER.*Trustees.* — John M. Parker, James A. Weston, N. P. Hunt, David A. Parker, H. K. Slayton, Alonzo Elliott, John P. Moore, John Kennard, Bushrod W. Hill.*Treasurer.* — JAMES A. WESTON. Bond, \$35,000, copy on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, Nov. 14, 1881. Sureties of bond are able to respond. Bond deposited with the president for safe-keeping. Annual compensation of treasurer not fixed.*Clerks.* — D. W. Lane, E. H. Carpenter. Annual compensation of clerks, not fixed.

Examination, March 7, 1881.

L. W. COGSWELL.

## STATEMENT.

Due depositors.....	\$181,984.23
Surplus .....	8,927.27
Guaranty fund. ....	25,000.00
Dividend unpaid....	20.00
	<hr/>
	\$215,931.50

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on books.
Loans secured on real estate.....	\$103,843.48	\$103,843.48	\$103,843.48
Loans on personal security.....	8,500.00	8,500.00	8,500.00
Loans on collateral security.....	19,096.50	19,096.50	19,096.50
County, city, town, and district bonds...	17,960.00	16,300.00	17,000.00
Railroad bonds.....	22,200.00	21,000.00	21,000.00
Railroad stock.....	19,375.00	19,000.00	17,450.00
Bank stock.....	13,000.00	12,200.00	13,000.00
Manufacturing stock.....	5,357.50	2,700.00	4,655.00
Cash on hand.....	11,386.52	11,386.52	11,386.52
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$220,719.00	\$214,026.50	\$215,931.50

Paid to general depositors annual dividend of 5 per cent in 1880, on April 1; 4 per cent to special depositors October 1, 1880.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1880, exclusive of taxes, \$415.30.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$429.14.

Amount of national tax paid for the year ending 1880, \$1.41.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, nothing; as surety, nothing.

Loans and investments are made by investment committee, president, treasurer, and N. P. Hunt, who meet when necessary.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by a committee of trustees twice a year.

Reports are published as required by law.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1880, 310; increase during the year 287.

Increase of deposits during the year 1880, \$148,228.28.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1880, 331.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, 44; being an increase of 287.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1880, \$174,951.27.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1880, \$26,722.99.

Number having deposits of over \$2,000, 2.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 3.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$44,405.67.

Total amount of loans out of the state, \$87,034.31.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, \$13,455.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, \$59,650.

Largest amount loaned to any individual, corporation, or company, \$10,000.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, none.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, none.

The funds of the institution are not invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet Laws of 1869. This is not required by the charter.

Premium on stocks and bonds, \$4,787.50.

Books of record neatly kept.

General character of loan, good.

## SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE GUARANTY SAVINGS BANK.

BONDS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
COUNTY, CITY, TOWN, AND DISTRICT.			
City of Des Moines, Ia., 10s. ....	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00
Douglass county, Neb., 7s. ....	5,250.00	5,000.00	5,250.00
Reno county, Kan., 10s. ....	4,950.00	4,500.00	4,950.00
Lawrence county, Dak., 10s. ....	5,760.00	4,800.00	4,800.00
	\$17,960.00	\$16,300.00	17,000.00
RAILROAD.			
Terre Haute & South Eastern .....	\$6,300.00	\$6,000.00	\$6,000.00
Utah Southern .....	10,900.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Cincinnati & Northern .....	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
	\$22,200.00	21,000.00	\$21,000.00
STOCKS.			
BANK.			
80 shares Merchants National Bank, Manchester .....	\$8,800.00	\$8,000.00	\$8,800.00
42 shares Richardson county Bank, Neb. .	4,200.00	4,200.00	4,200.00
	\$13,000.00	\$12,200.00	\$13,000.00
RAILROAD.			
90 shares Connecticut & Passumpsic. ....	\$7,650.00	\$9,000.00	\$6,300.00
50 shares Lake Shore .....	6,450.00	5,000.00	6,200.00
50 shares St. Joseph & Hannibal, pref. ....	5,275.00	5,000.00	4,950.00
	\$19,375.00	\$19,000.00	\$17,450.00
MANUFACTURING.			
1 share Amoskeag Manufacturing Co. . .	\$2,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,765.00
17 shares Manchester Mills .....	3,357.50	1,700.00	2,890.00
	\$5,357.50	\$2,700.00	\$4,655.00

## HINSDALE SAVINGS BANK, — HINSDALE.

Incorporated 1874. Charter perpetual.

*President.* — CHARLES J. AMIDON.*Vice-President.* — EDWARD STEBBINS.*Trustees.* — George Robertson, Nelson Richardson, George W. Holland, George Wellman, George S. Wilder, Edward Bishop, C. S. Fay, H. F. Horton, D. W. Stearns, W. S. Barrows, A. B. Davis, O. H. Higgins.*Treasurer.* — GEORGE WELLMAN. Bond, \$25,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, September 12, 1874. Sureties of bond are believed to be able to respond. Bond deposited with president. Annual compensation of treasurer, \$300.*Clerk.* — George S. Wilder.

Examination commenced March 9, 1881.

J. D. LYMAN.

## STATEMENT.

Due depositors.....	\$105,387.25
Surplus.....	2,142.80
Guaranty fund.....	1,159.32
	<hr/> \$108,689.37

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate.....	\$51,391.51	\$51,391.51	\$51,391.51
Loans on personal security.....	10,615.68	10,615.68	10,615.68
County, city, town, and district bonds.....	35,490.00	32,000.00	33,362.50
Bank stock.....	1,300.00	1,000.00	1,250.00
Miscellaneous investments.....	496.10	496.10	496.10
Bank fixtures.....	638.37	638.37	638.37
Cash on hand, and cash item.....	10,935.21	10,935.21	10,935.21
	<hr/> \$110,866.87	<hr/> \$107,076.87	<hr/> \$108,689.37

Paid two dividends of 2 per cent in 1880, on January 1 and July 1.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1880, exclusive of taxes, \$469.37.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$920.36.

Amount of national tax paid for the year ending 1880, \$0.39.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, \$2,250; as surety, nothing.

Loans and investments are made by financial committee who meet when business requires.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by committee of trustees in January and July.

Reports are published as required by law.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1880, 403; increase during the year, 68.

Increase of deposits during the year 1880, \$16,141.18.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1880, 124.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1880, \$36,309.41.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1880, \$20,158.23.

Number having deposits of over \$2,000, 2.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 103.

Total amount of loans in the state, about \$35,000.

Total amount of loans out of the state, about \$27,000.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, \$32,000.

Largest amount loaned to any individual, corporation, or company, \$2,600.

Interest promptly collected and no debts considered bad or doubtful.

Books of record are well kept.

Character of securities, good.

## SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS OF THE HINSDALE SAVINGS BANK.

BONDS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
COUNTY, CITY, TOWN, AND DISTRICT.			
4 city of Cleveland, O., Gs.....	\$4,640.00	\$4,000.00	\$4,070.00
1 city of St. Paul, Minn., 7s.....	1,150.00	1,000.00	1,027.50
2 city of Minneapolis, Minn., 7s.....	2,300.00	2,000.00	2,100.00
1 city of Cincinnati, O., 7 3-10s.....	1,200.00	1,000.00	1,080.00
5 city of Des Moines, Ia., 7s.....	5,750.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
4 city of Toledo, O., 8s.....	2,200.00	2,000.00	2,320.00
3 city of Lincoln, Ill., 7s.....	3,150.00	3,000.00	3,150.00
2 Bay City, Mich., 8s.....	1,200.00	1,000.00	1,110.00
3 county of Douglas, Neb., 8s.....	3,300.00	3,000.00	3,180.00
10 county of Dickinson, Ia., 8s.....	5,300.00	5,000.00	5,125.00
10 county of Lyon, Ia., 8s.....	5,300.00	5,000.00	5,200.00
	\$35,490 00	\$32,000.00	\$33,362.50

## IONA SAVINGS BANK,—TILTON.

Incorporated 1870. Charter Perpetual.

*President.* — A. S. BALLANTYNE.*Trustees.* — A. S. Ballantyne, E. Davies, M. Gerrish, B. F. Cofran, S. W. Davies, R. T. Noyes, H. B. Savage, G. Piper, and S. Dixon.*Treasurer.* — WILLIAM T. CASS. Bond, \$30,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, September 22, 1874. Sureties of bond are able to respond. Bond deposited with papers of late president for safe-keeping. Annual compensation of treasurer, \$650.

Examination, February 22 and 23, 1881.

W. H. BERRY.

## STATEMENT.

Due depositors.....	\$241,140.47
Surplus.....	3,325.25
Guaranty Fund.....	3,300.00
	<hr/> \$247,765.72

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate .....	\$92,026.98	\$92,026.98	\$92,026.98
Loans on personal security .....	87,220.07	87,220.07	87,220.07
Loans on collateral security.....	18,127.00	18,127.00	18,127.00
County, city, town, and district bonds....	22,760.00	23,000.00	23,000.00
Railroad bonds.....	20,810.00	19,000.00	19,000.00
Balance on deposit in Citizens' Nat'l Bank	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Real estate acquired or held by foreclosure.	1,097.50	1,097.50	1,097.50
Cash on hand.....	2,294.17	2,294.17	2,294.17
	<hr/> \$249,335.72	<hr/> \$247,765.72	<hr/> \$247,765.72

Paid annual dividend of 4 per cent in 1880, on November 1.

An extra dividend on all sums due depositors was declared in 1874, of about 1 per cent per annum.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1880, exclusive of taxes, \$723.10.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$2,096.93.

Amount of national tax paid for the year ending 1880, none.

Amount of other taxes, \$28.14

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, \$1,000; as surety, \$4,395.00.

Loans and investments are made by the treasurer, with advice of trustees, who meet monthly.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by committee of trustees, twice a year. Reports are published as required by law.

This bank receives no interest on its deposits in other banks.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1880, 739; increase of deposits during the year 1880, \$31,129.85.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1880, 204.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, 91; being an increase of 113.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1880, \$72,181.23.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1880, \$41,051.38.

Number having deposits over \$2,000, 5.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 98.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$177,524.05.

Total amount of loans out of the state, \$19,850.00.

Total amount of investments in bonds in the state, \$11,000.

Total amount of investments in bonds out of the state, \$31,000.

Largest amount loaned to any individual, corporation, or company, \$14,000.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, none.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, \$1,670.50.

Amount of overdue paper in the bank, \$7,135.80.

The funds of the institution are invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3. Pamphlet Laws of 1869.

Premium on stocks and bonds, \$2,100.

Books of record well kept.

General character of loan, fair.

## SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS OF THE IONA SAVINGS BANK.

BONDS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
COUNTY, CITY, TOWN, AND DISTRICT.			
City of Sandusky, O., 7s.....	\$1,090.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
" Dubuque, Io., 6s.....	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
" Evansville, Ind., 7s.....	1,080.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
" Grand Rapids, Mich., 7s.....	2,030.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
" Zanesville, O., 8s.....	1,060.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
" Jeffersonville, Ind., 7 3-10s...	2,200.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
" Quincy, Ill., 6s.....	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
" Toledo, O., 8s.....	2,400.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
" Elizabeth, N. J. 7s.....	2,500.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
" Erie, Ind., 7s.....	1,080.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Town Lake Ill., 7s.....	4,320.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
	\$23,760.00	\$23,000.00	\$23,000.00
RAILROAD.			
Toledo, Delphos & Burlington (Dayton Div. Ohio and Ind.) 6s.....	\$2,850.00	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00
Union Pacific, Col. Trust Bond, 6s.....	2,100.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Oregon Railway and Navigation Co., 6s...	3,210.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
Boston, Concord & Montreal, 7s.....	12,650.00	11,000.00	11,000.00
	\$20,810.00	\$19,000.00	\$19,000.00

# Bank Commissioners' Report.

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## KEENE FIVE CENTS SAVINGS BANK,—KEENE.

Incorporated 1868. Charter perpetual.

*President.*—CALEB T. BUFFUM.

*Vice-Presidents.*—EDWARD JOSLIN, ELIJAH BOYDEN.

*Trustees.*—Frank A. Perry, George W. Ball, John Humphrey, Henry O. Coolidge, Clark F. Rowell, Don H. Woodward, O. G. Dort, Nahum O. Hayward John Q. Jones, John B. Fiske, O. Sprague, Elbridge Clarke, F. E. Keyes, Hiram Blake, C. N. Chandler.

*Treasurer.*—G. A. LITCHFIELD. Bond, \$60,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, September 22, 1875. Sureties of bond are believed to be able to respond. Bond deposited with president. Annual compensation of treasurer, \$1,500.

Examination commenced March 29, 1881.

J. D. LYMAN, W. H. BERRY.

### STATEMENT.

Due Depositors.....	\$1,108,743.97
Surplus.....	8 429.64
Guaranty Fund.....	5,000.00
	<hr/> \$1,122,173.61

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate.....	\$667,341.40	\$667,341.40	\$667,341.40
Loans on personal security.....	75,129.39	75,129.39	75,129.39
Loans on collateral security.....	1,500.00	1,500 00	1,500.00
State bonds.....	6,100.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
County, city, town, and district bonds....	163,190 50	156,450.00	158,163.50
Railroad bonds.....	18,475.00	17,500.00	17,856.25
Railroad stock.....	44,000.00	35,000.00	35,372.75
Bank stock.....	67,648.00	57,500.00	65,074.00
Miscellaneous investments.....	19,900.00	19,900.00	19,900.00
Cash in hands of loan agents.....	18,625.00	18,625.00	18,625.00
Real estate acquired or held by foreclosure	36,867.46	36,867.46	36,867.46
Cash on hand and in Keene Nat'l Banks..	21,343.86	21,343.86	21,343.86
	<hr/> \$1,140,420.61	<hr/> \$1,112,157.11	<hr/> \$1,122,173.61

Paid two dividends of 2 per cent in 1880, on January 1 and July 1.

The last extra dividend was declared January 1, 1876, amounting to \$8,131.95, or about 1 per cent per annum.

Total expense of the institution for the year ending December 31, 1880, exclusive of taxes, \$3,574.98.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$9,293.52.

Amount of national tax paid for the year ending 1880, \$130.41.

Amount of other taxes, \$305.88.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, \$7,650.

Loans and investments are made by committee of trustees, who meet weekly.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made quarterly by committee of trustees. Reports are published as required by law.

This bank receives no interest on its deposits in other banks.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1880, 4,556; increase during the year, 380; increase of deposits during the year 1880, \$112,686.07.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1880, 789; number of accounts closed during the same year, 409.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1880, \$331,508.54.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1880, \$218,822.47.

Number having deposits of over \$2,000, 70.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 294.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$334,728.75.

Total amount of loans out of the state, \$415,920.04.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, \$48,958.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, \$245,508.50.

Largest amount loaned to any individual, corporation, or company, \$12,500.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, none.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, \$1,500.

Amount of overdue paper in the bank, none.

The funds of the institution are nearly invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet

Laws of 1869. Premium on stocks and bonds, \$28,263.50.

Books of record well kept. General character of loan, good.

## SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE KEENE FIVE CENTS SAVINGS BANK.

BONDS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
STATE.			
New Hampshire, 6s.....	\$6,100.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00
COUNTY, CITY, TOWN, AND DISTRICT.			
City of Cincinnati, O., 7 3-10s.....	\$12,900.00	\$10,000.00	\$10,372.00
City of Leavenworth, Kan., 5s.....	5,400.00	5,400.00	5,400.00
City of Lincoln, Ill., 7s.....	10,600.00	10,000.00	9,750.00
City of Keene, N. H., 5s.....	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
City of Anthony, Kan., 10s.....	3,180.00	3,000.00	3,180.00
Nebraska city, Neb., 7s.....	15,600.00	15,600.00	15,600.00
Sioux city, Io., 8s.....	3,640.00	3,500.00	3,640.00
Leavenworth county, Kan., 6s.....	6,700.00	6,700.00	6,700.00
White county, Ill., 8s.....	6,360.00	6,000.00	6,000.00
Woodbury county, Io., 7½s.....	3,640.00	3,500.00	3,500.00
Plymouth county, Io., 7½s.....	5,200.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Dickinson county, Io., 8s.....	5,200.00	5,000.00	5,050.00
Lyon county, Io., 7s. and 8s.....	19,398.00	18,300.00	18,999.00
Union county, D. T., 10s.....	11,000.00	10,000.00	10,600.00
Osceola county, Io., 6s.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Ottawa township, Ill., 10s.....	9,750.00	10,000.00	9,750.00
Creston school district, Io., 6s.....	22,000.00	22,000.00	22,000.00
Milford, Io., 6½s.....	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00
Farragut, Io., 6½s.....	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00
Wichita, Kan., 6s.....	4,045.00	4,000.00	4,045.00
Lancaster, Neb., 7s.....	1,280.00	1,250.00	1,280.00
Hastings, Io., 7s.....	3,997.50	3,900.00	3,997.50
	\$163,190.50	\$156,450.00	\$158,163.50
Manhattan Beach Improvement Co., 7s..	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00
RAILROAD.			
Cheshire, N. H., 6s.....	\$2,750.00	\$2,500.00	\$2,631.25
Eastern, Mass., 4½s.....	10,400.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
New York and New England, Mass., 6s..	5,325.00	5,000.00	5,225.00
	\$18,475.00	\$17,500.00	\$17,856.25
STOCKS.			
BANK.			
Keene National.....	\$5,200.00	\$3,900.00	\$4,187.50
Ashuelot National.....	12,500.00	10,000.00	12,446.25
Citizens' National.....	11,500.00	10,000.00	11,500.00
Winchester National.....	10,500.00	8,400.00	10,193.00
Blackstone National, Boston.....	4,408.00	3,800.00	3,800.00
National Bank of Commerce, Boston.....	2,520.00	2,000.00	1,981.25
National Bank of Republic, Boston.....	7,020.00	5,400.00	6,966.00
Kansas State Bank.....	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
Iowa Loan and trust Co.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
	\$67,648.00	\$57,500.00	\$65,074.00
RAILROAD.			
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago.. ..	\$19,800.00	\$15,000.00	\$15,231.25
Chicago & Alton, preferred.....	14,500.00	10,000.00	10,229.00
Omaha & St. Paul.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	4,837.50
Omaha & St. Paul.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,075.00
	\$44,300.00	\$35,000.00	\$35,372.75

# Bank Commissioners' Report.

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## LACONIA SAVINGS BANK, — LACONIA,

Incorporated 1831. Charter perpetual.

*President.* — ALBERT G. FOLSOM.

*Trustees.* — Daniel A. Tilton, James S. Hoit, Ellery A. Hibbard, Ebenezer Stevens, Almon C. Leavitt, Frank W. Reeves, Samuel B. Smith, Noah L. True.

*Treasurer.* — WOODBURY L. MELCHER. Bond, \$60,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, July 1, 1873. Sureties of bond are able to respond. Bond deposited with president for safe-keeping. Annual compensation of treasurer, \$1,200.

Examination, February 16 and 17, 1881.

W. H. BERRY.

### STATEMENT.

Due depositors.....	\$617,810.99
Surplus.....	11,306.79
Guaranty fund.....	12,158.78
	<hr/> \$641,276.56

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate.....	\$301,869.00	\$301,869.00	\$301,869.00
Loans on personal security.....	50,586.67	50,586.67	50,586.67
Loans on collateral security.....	28,252.00	28,252.00	28,252.00
U. S. Bonds.....	54,350.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
State bonds.....	690.00	600.00	600.00
County, city, town, and district bonds..	90,700.00	84,550.00	84,400.00
Railroad bonds.....	51,420.00	48,200.00	48,200.00
Railroad stock.....	5,000.00	5,700.00	5,200.00
Bank stock.....	28,884.00	24,800.00	24,800.00
Balance on deposit in Boston.....	24,524.15	24,524.15	24,524.15
Balance on deposit in Laconia Nat'l Bank	4,343.25	4,343.25	4,343.25
Real estate acquired or held by foreclosure	19,750.00	17,483.56	17,483.56
Cash on hand.....	1,017.93	1,017.93	1,017.93
	<hr/> \$661,387.00	<hr/> \$641,926.56	<hr/> \$641,276.56

Paid semi-annual dividends of 2 and  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent in 1880, in January and July.

An extra dividend on all sums due depositors for the preceding five years was declared July 1, 1874, amounting to \$17,549.80, or about 2 per cent per annum.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1880, exclusive of taxes, \$1,637.58.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$5,104.11.

Amount of national tax paid for the year ending 1880, none. Amount of other taxes, \$261.74.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, \$6,550; as surety, \$800.

Loans and investments are made by a committee of three trustees, who meet at the call of the treasurer.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by a committee of three persons chosen by the trustees, four times a year. Reports are published as required by law.

This bank receives 3 per cent interest on its deposits in other banks.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1880, 1,853.

Increase of deposits during the year 1880, \$64,805.75.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1880, 314.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, 193; being an increase of 121.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1880, \$125,117.09.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1880, \$60,312.34.

Number having deposits of over \$2,000, 30.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 52.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$243,255.67.

Total amount of loans out of the state, \$109,200.

Total amount of investments in stock and bonds in the state, \$42,780.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, \$116,810.

Largest amount loaned to any individual, corporation, or company, \$21,400.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, none.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, none.

Amount of overdue paper in the bank, \$17,771.01.

The funds of the institution are invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet Laws of 1869. Premium on stocks and bonds, \$20,110.44.

Books of record well kept. General character of loan, good.

## SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE LACONIA SAVINGS BANK.

BONDS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
U. S. Bonds, \$35,000 4s., \$10,000 5s., \$5,000 6s. ....	\$54,350.00	\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00
STATE.			
State of New Hampshire, 6s. ....	\$690.60	600.00	\$600.00
COUNTY, CITY, TOWN, AND DISTRICT.			
Cincinnati, O., 7s. ....	\$3,450.00	3,000.00	\$3,000.00
East Saginaw, Mich., 8s. ....	5,750.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Ottumwa, Io., 8s. ....	5,150.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
Kansas City, Mo., 8s. ....	5,500.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Portsmouth, O., 7s. ....	2,100.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Cleveland, O., 5s. ....	6,300.00	6,000.00	6,000.00
Dayton, O., 6s. ....	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00
Pueblo, Col., 7s. ....	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
Arkansas City, Kan., 8s. ....	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Town of Lake, Ill., 10s. ....	5,500.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Dawson county, Neb., 10s. ....	2,250.00	3,000.00	2,850.00
Lancaster county, Neb., 10s. ....	5,500.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Osage county, Kan., 7s. ....	5,250.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Miami county, Kan., 7s. ....	3,150.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
Bent county, Cal., 8s. ....	8,400.00	8,000.00	8,000.00
Province of Quebec, 5s. ....	5,250.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Kittson city (school), Minn., 8s. ....	1,550.00	1,550.00	1,550.00
Crookston city (school), Minn., 8s. ....	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
Appleton city (school), Minn., 8s. ....	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
Northwestern Gas-Light and Coke Co., Evanston, Ill., 6s. ....	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
	\$90,700.00	\$84,550.00	\$84,400.00
RAILROAD.			
Boston, Concord & Montreal, 6s. ....	\$1,470.00	\$1,400.00	\$1,400.00
Boston, Concord & Montreal, 7s. ....	23,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern, 5s. ....	800.00	800.00	800.00
Vermont Central and Vermont & Canada	3,750.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Framingham & Lowell. ....	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Mansfield & Framingham. ....	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Boston, Clinton & Fitchburg. ....	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. ....	6,250.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Terre Haute & Southeastern. ....	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Eastern. ....	3,150.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
	\$51,420.00	\$48,200.00	\$48,200.00
STOCKS.			
BANK.			
15 shares State Capital, Concord. ....	\$2,100.00	\$1,500.00	\$1,500.00
57 shares Citizens', Tilton. ....	6,612.00	5,700.00	5,700.00
90 shares Laconia. ....	9,900.00	9,000.00	9,000.00
20 shares Merchants', Boston. ....	2,840.60	2,000.00	2,000.00
15 shares Commerce, Boston. ....	1,830.00	1,500.00	1,500.00
10 shares Shawmut, Boston. ....	1,200.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
6 shares Boston, Boston. ....	702.00	600.00	600.00
20 shares Clarke County, Osceola, Io. ....	2,200.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
15 shares Marshall Co., Marysville, Kan. ....	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00
	\$28,884.00	\$24,800.00	\$24,800.00

SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE LACONIA SAVINGS BANK,—  
*Continued.*

STOCKS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
RAILROAD.			
50 shares Eastern in New Hampshire . . .	\$4,500.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00
7 shares Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern . . . . .	500.00	700.00	200.00
	\$5,000.00	\$5,700.00	\$5,200.00

## LAKE VILLAGE SAVINGS BANK, — LAKE VILLAGE.

Incorporated 1864. Charter expires 1884.

*President.* — MOSES SARGENT.*Trustees.* — Oliver Goss, Moses R. Elkins, Samuel C. Clark, Stephen B. Cole, John J. Morrill, George S. Sleeper, Winborn A. Sanborn, Thomas Ham, Moses Sargent, John J. Sanborn, J. S. Crain, J. L. Odwell, M. Sargent Jr.*Treasurer.* — THOMAS HAM. Bond, \$30,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, April 1, 1876. Sureties of bond are able to respond. Bond deposited in Cole Manufacturing Company's safe for safe-keeping. Annual compensation of treasurer \$400.

Examination, April 10 and 11, 1881.

W. H. BERRY.

## STATEMENT.

Due depositors .....	\$139,860.91
Surplus .....	5,534.95
Guaranty fund .....	4,123.00
	<hr/> \$149,518.86

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate .....	\$66,359.32	\$66,359.32	\$66,359.32
Loans on personal security .....	16,097.78	16,097.78	16,097.78
Loans on collateral security .....	9,282.03	9,282.03	9,282.03
State bonds .....	115.00	100.00	100.00
County, city, town, and district bonds .....	36,203.00	35,100.00	34,024.78
Railroad bonds .....	4,214.00	3,800.00	3,765.00
Bank stock .....	8,885.00	8,200.00	8,630.00
Manufacturing stock .....	1,500.00	6,000.00	900.00
Balance on deposit in Laconia National Bank .....	1,900.15	1,900.15	1,900.00
Real estate acquired or held by foreclosure .....	6,171.00	6,171.00	6,171.00
Bank fixtures .....	400.00	400.00	400.00
Cash on hand .....	1,888.80	1,888.80	1,888.80
	<hr/> \$153,016.08	<hr/> \$155,299.08	<hr/> \$149,518.86

Paid annual dividend of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent in 1880, on October 1.

An extra dividend on all sums due depositors was declared, October 1, 1874, amounting to about 1 per cent per annum.

Total expense of the institution for the year ending December 31, 1880, exclusive of taxes, \$1,089.54.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$1,072.12.

Amount of national tax paid for the year ending 1880, \$1.78.

Amount of other taxes, \$406.10.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, \$894; as surety, \$4,577.

Loans and investments are made by a committee of the trustees, who meet as business requires.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by Oliver Goss, George S. Sleeper, and Frank M. Rollins.

Reports are published as required by law.

This bank receives no interest on its deposits in other banks.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1880, 587; increase during the year 79.

Increase of deposits during the year 1880, \$8,500.79.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1880, 166.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, 87, being an increase of 79.

Amount received from the depositors for the year 1880, \$40,868.52.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1880, \$32,367.73.

Number having deposits of over \$2,000, 2.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$66,353.14.

Total amount of loans out of the State, \$23,919.59.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, \$13,395.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, \$34,024.78.

Largest amount loaned to any individual, corporation, or company, \$900.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, none.

# Bank Commissioners' Report.

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Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, none.

Amount of overdue paper in the bank, none.

The funds of the institution are invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet Laws of 1869.

Premium on stocks and bonds, nothing.

Books of record well kept.

General character of loan, good.

## SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE LAKE VILLAGE SAVINGS BANK.

BONDS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
STATE.			
New Hampshire, 6s. ....		\$100.00	\$100.00
COUNTY, CITY, TOWN, AND DISTRICT.			
Kansas City, Mo., 10s. ....		\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00
Kansas City, Mo., 8s. ....		2,000.00	1,880.00
Kansas City, Mo., 8s. ....		2,000.00	2,072.44
Quincy city, Ill., 8s. ....		2,000.00	1,990.00
Quincy city, Ill., 6s. ....		2,000.00	1,844.00
Muscatine city, Iowa, 6s. ....		5,000.00	4,245.00
South Bend city, Ind., 8s. ....		5,000.00	5,000.00
Muskegon city, Mich., 8s. ....		4,000.00	5,947.50
Muskegon city, Mich., 8s. ....		2,000.00	2,000.00
Litchfield city, Ill., 10s. ....		2,000.00	
Wade Township, Ill., 8s. ....		3,000.00	3,085.83
School Dist., No. 1, Pueblo Co., Col., 10s. ....		3,000.00	2,860.01
Manchester city, N. H., 6s. ....		100.00	100.00
		\$35,100.00	\$34,024.78
RAILROAD.			
Boston, Concord & Montreal. ....		\$3,800.00	\$3,765.00
STOCKS.			
BANK.			
Laconia National, 55 shares. ....	\$6,050.00	\$5,500.00	\$5,750.00
Lake National, 27 shares. ....	2,835.00	2,700.00	2,880.00
	\$8,885.00	\$8,200.00	\$8,630.00
MANUFACTURING.			
Cole Manufacturing Company. ....	\$1,500.00	\$6,000.00	\$900.00

# Bank Commissioners' Report.

## LEBANON SAVINGS BANK, — LEBANON.

Incorporated 1869. Charter expires 1889.

*President.* — WILLIAM S. ELA.

*Vice-Presidents.* — SOLON A. PECK, SAMUEL WOOD, 2d.

*Trustees.* — William S. Ela, Aaron H. Cragin, Lewis C. Pattee, Daniel B. Emerson, George Blodgett, Samuel Wood, 2d, Bradley Price, Solon A. Peck, William Duncan, Charles M. Hildreth, Nathan B. Stearns, David W. Marston, Charles A. Dole, Martin V. Purmort, E. A. Kendrick.

*Treasurer.* — EDWARD A. KENDRICK. Bond, \$55,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Sureties of bond able to respond. Bond deposited with the president. Annual compensation of treasurer, \$1,500. and he pays the clerks.

*Clerks.* — Cornelia L. Foster, Mary E. Hall.

Examination commenced March 5, 1881.

J. D. LYMAN.

### STATEMENT.

Due depositors.....	\$473,805.44
Surplus.....	6,640.76
Guaranty fund.....	5,404.35
	<hr/> \$485,850.55

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate.....	\$266,136.67	\$266,136.67	\$266,136.67
Loans on personal security.....	2,429.85	2,429.85	2,429.85
Loans on collateral security.....	9,473.45	9,473.45	9,473.45
County, city, town, and district bonds..	55,770.00	50,800.00	50,319.00
Railroad bonds.....	23,945.00	22,000.00	22,816.25
Bank stock.....	30,832.00	28,000.00	30,832.00
Deposit in Shawmut Nat'l Bank, Boston..	28,587.68	28,587.68	28,587.68
Real estate acquired or held by foreclosure	63,941.82	63,941.82	63,941.82
Bank fixtures.....	1,791.09	1,791.09	1,791.09
Cash deposited in Lebanon National Bank.	9,522.74	9,522.74	9,522.74
	<hr/> \$492,430.30	<hr/> \$482,683.30	<hr/> \$485,850.55

Paid two dividends of 2 per cent in 1880, on January 1 and July 1.

An extra dividend on all sums due depositors was made July 1, 1876, amounting to \$10,103.82.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1880, exclusive of taxes, \$2,188.81.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$4,635.13.

Amount of national tax paid for the year ending 1880, \$24.09.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, \$7,450.

Loans and investments are made by a committee of five trustees who meet as business demands.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made twice a year by the auditors.

Reports are published as required by law.

This bank receives 3 per cent interest on its deposits in other banks.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1880, 1,667; decrease during the year, 17.

Decrease of deposits during the year 1880, \$45,836.02, mostly made up by the dividends.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1880, 231.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, 248.

Amount received from the depositors for the year 1880, \$95,933.80.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1880, \$141,764.82.

Number having deposits of over \$2,000, 7.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 66.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$138,808.05.

Total amount of loans out of the state, \$139,231.92.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, \$78,151.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, \$25,816.25.

Largest amount loaned to any individual, corporation, or company, \$10,000.

None of its paper overdue, bad, or doubtful, in opinion of trustees.

The funds of the institution are invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet

Laws of 1869. Premium on stocks and bonds, \$9,747.

Books of record well kept. General character of loan, good.

SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE LEBANON SAVINGS BANK.

BONDS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
COUNTY, CITY, TOWN, AND DISTRICT.			
Town of Lebanon, N. H. ....	\$3,300.00	3,100.00	\$3,100.00
Town of Newport, N. H. ....	13,200.00	12,000.00	12,000.00
Union School District, Lebanon, N. H. ....	1,870.00	1,700.00	1,611.50
City of Manchester, N. H. ....	33,000.00	30,000.00	29,597.50
City of Portsmouth, N. H. ....	1,100.00	1,000.00	1,010.00
Jersey City, N. J. ....	3,300.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
	\$55,770.00	\$50,800.00	\$50,319.00
RAILROAD.			
Eastern, Mass. ....	\$ 15,900.00	\$15,000.00	\$14,771.25
Central Iowa, Iowa. ....	5,700.00	5,000.00	5,700.00
Cowley, Sumner & Fort Smith, Kansas. ....	1,172.50	1,000.00	1,172.50
Kansas City, Emporia & Southern, Kan. ....	1,172.50	1,000.00	1,172.50
	\$23,945.00	\$22,000.00	\$22,816.25
STOCKS.			
BANK.			
National Bank of Lebanon, 280 shares. ....	\$30,832.00	\$28,000.00	\$30,832.00

## Bank Commissioners' Report.

## LITTLETON SAVINGS BANK, — LITTLETON.

Incorporated 1868. Charter expires, 1888.

*President.* — GEORGE A. BINGHAM.*Vice-President.* — HENRY L. TILTON.*Trustees.* — George A. Bingham, John Farr, E. B. Parker, N. C. Farr, George B. Redington, Henry L. Tilton, O. C. Hatch, H. H. Southworth, A. A. Woolson, O. G. Hale.*Treasurer.* — O. C. HATCH. Bond, \$45,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, November 22, 1875. Sureties of bond are able to respond. Bond deposited with John Farr for safe-keeping. Annual compensation of treasurer, \$1,500.*Clerks.* — O. B. Copeland and H. E. Taylor. Annual compensation of clerks paid by the treasurer.

Examination, February 7 and 8, 1881.

W. H. BERRY.

## STATEMENT.

Due depositors.....	\$369,986.52
Surplus.....	1,352.60
Guaranty fund.....	6,100.00
	\$377,439.12

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate.....	\$73,806.00	\$73,806.00	\$73,806.00
Loans on personal security.....	180,775.82	180,775.82	180,775.82
Loans on collateral security.....	45,672.30	45,672.30	45,672.30
County, city, town, and district bonds....	22,735.00	22,500.00	21,825.00
Bank stock.....	34,225.00	26,500.00	26,500.00
Miscellaneous investments.....	5,100.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Balance on deposits in Boston.....	12,873.70	12,873.70	12,873.70
Cash on hand.....	10,986.30	10,986.30	10,986.30
	\$382,174.12	\$378,114.12	\$377,439.12

Paid semi-annual dividend of 2 and  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent in 1880, on January 1 and July 1.

An extra dividend on all sums due depositors was declared January 1, 1874, amounting to \$1,247.38.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1880, exclusive of taxes, \$1,627.01.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$2,879.56.

Amount of national tax paid for the year ending 1880, \$6.20.

Amount of other taxes, none.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, \$30,173.22; as surety, \$58,766.89.

Loans and investments are made by G. A. Bingham, H. L. Tilton, and O. C. Hatch, who meet every Monday.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by auditors January 1 and July 1, twice a year.

Reports are published as required by law.

This bank receives 3 per cent interest on its deposits in other banks.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1880, 1,404; increase during the year, 320.

Increase of deposits during the year 1880, \$63,341.85.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1880, 478.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, 158; being an increase of 320.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1880, \$153,312.70.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1880, \$89,970.85.

Number having deposits of over \$2,000, none.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 83.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$221,962.61.

Total amount of loans out of the state, \$78,291.51.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, \$31,500.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, \$21,825.

Largest amount loaned to any individual, corporation, or company, \$5,000.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, none.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, none.

Amount of overdue paper in the bank, none.

The funds of the institution are invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet Laws of 1869. Premium on stocks and bonds, \$4,735.

Books of record well kept. General character of loan, good.

## SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE LITTLETON SAVINGS BANK.

BONDS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
COUNTY, CITY, TOWN, AND DISTRICT.			
City of Saginaw, Mich., 7s. ....	\$2,950.00	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00
" Cleveland, Ohio, 5s. ....	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
" Lincoln, Neb., 10s. ....	1,030.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
" Kansas, Mo., 8s. ....	2,140.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
" Dubuque, Iowa, 6s. ....	2,000.00	2,000.00	1,800.00
" Muscatine, Iowa, 6s. ....	1,900.00	2,000.00	1,600.00
" Indianapolis, Ind., 6s. ....	2,040.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
" Piqua, Ohio, 6s. ....	3,075.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
School District No. 1, Pueblo Co., Col., 10s.	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,425.00
Town of Lake, Ill., 10s. ....	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
Town of Grant, Ill., 10s. ....	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
	\$22,735.00	\$22,500.00	\$21,825.00
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Mt. Washington Hotel Co., N. H., 8s. ....	\$5,100.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00
STOCKS.			
BANK.			
Citizens' National, Tilton, N. H. ....	\$4,000.00	\$3,500.00	\$3,500.00
National Mechanics & Traders', Portsmouth, N. H. ....	1,600.00	1,400.00	1,400.00
Laconia National, Laconia, N. H. ....	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00
Lake National, Wolfeborough, N. H. ....	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Second National, Nashua, N. H. ....	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
Littleton National, Littleton, N. H. ....	15,125.00	12,100.00	12,100.00
	\$30,225.00	\$26,500.00	\$26,500.00

## LOAN AND TRUST SAVINGS BANK, — CONCORD.

Incorporated 1872. Charter Perpetual.

*President.* — JONATHAN E. SARGENT.*Vice-President.* — CALVIN HOWE.*Trustees.* — J. E. Sargent, L. D. Stephens, J. S. Norris, Calvin Howe, L. Downing Jr., W. H. Allison, J. F. Jones, J. P. Pitman, W. Harriman, S. Curtis, F. Moseley, H. A. Dodge, H. J. Crippen, George E. Todd, J. H. Brown, George A. Fernald.*Treasurer.* — GEORGE A. FERNALD. Bond \$70,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, April 29, 1878. Sureties of bond are able to respond. Bond deposited with the president for safe-keeping. Annual compensation of treasurer, \$1,800.

Examination, January 19 and 20, 1881.

W. H. BERRY, L. W. COGSWELL.

## STATEMENT.

Due depositors.....	\$973,080.34
Surplus.....	32,052.13
Guaranty fund.....	14,544 00
	<u>\$1,019,676.47</u>

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate.....	\$339,304.00	\$339,304.00	\$339,304.00
Loans on personal security.....	228,038.63	228,038.63	228,038.63
Loans on collateral security.....	88,368.80	88,368.80	88,368.80
U. S. bonds.....	17,500.00	15,000.00	15,525.51
County, city, town, and district bonds ..	220,971.25	214,500.00	213,270.66
Railroad bonds.....	39,480.00	34,000.00	35,900.00
Railroad stock.....	10,500.00	10,000.00	8,725.00
Bank stock.....	29,800.00	22,300.00	26,884.00
Miscellaneous investments. ....	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00
Balance on deposit in Boston.....	31,179.74	31,179.74	31,179.74
Balance on deposit State Capital National Bank.....	7,792.70	7,792.70	7,792.70
Real estate acquired or held by foreclosure.	19,200.00	17,907.38	17,907.38
Cash on hand. ....	4,280.05	4,280.05	4,280.05
	<u>\$1,038,915.17</u>	<u>\$1,015,171.30</u>	<u>\$1,019,676.47</u>

Paid annual dividend of 4 per cent in 1880, on July 1.

An extra dividend on all sums due depositors was declared July 1, 1877, about 1 per cent per annum.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1880, exclusive of taxes, \$3,075.60.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$7,392.72.

Amount of national tax paid for the year ending 1880, none.

Amount of other taxes, \$383.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, \$2,000; as surety, \$3,100.

Loans and investments are made by the president and treasurer by direction of the investment committee, who meet weekly.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by a committee of three trustees four times a year.

Reports are published as required by law.

This bank receives 3 per cent interest on its deposits in other banks.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1880, 2,449; increase during the year, 517.

Increase of deposits during the year 1880, \$222,076.92.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1880, 748.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, 231; being an increase of 517.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1880, \$410,725.97.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1880, \$188,649.05.

Number having deposits of over \$2,000, 35.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 65.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$242,123.63.

Total amount of loans out of the state, \$413,587.80.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, \$59,909.51.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, \$242,895.66.

Largest amount loaned to any individual, corporation, or company, \$8,725.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, none.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, none.

Amount of overdue paper in the bank, \$1,684.

The funds of the institution are not invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet Laws of 1869.

Books of record well kept.

General character of loan, good.

SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE LOAN AND TRUST SAVINGS  
BANK, — CONCORD.

BONDS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
U. S. Bonds, 4s.....	\$6,250.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,275.51
U. S. Bonds, 4½s.....	11,250.00	10,000.00	10,250.00
	\$17,500.00	\$15,000.00	\$15,525.51
COUNTY, CITY, TOWN, AND DISTRICT.			
Bedford, Ind., 6s.....	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$4,850.00
Bellevue, Ohio, 8s.....	5,450.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Barton county, Kansas, 10s.....	2,000.00	2,000.00	1,880.00
Centreville, Ind., 6s.....	3,000.00	3,000.00	2,955.00
Cleveland, Ohio, 6s.....	5,400.00	5,000.00	5,212.50
"    "    6s.....	1,017.50	1,000.00	1,017.50
Cuyahoga county, Ohio, 7s.....	5,268.75	5,000.00	5,278.75
Columbus, Ohio, 6s.....	5,400.00	5,000.00	5,250.00
Champaign county, Ill., 8s.....	5,250.00	5,000.00	5,150.00
Colorado Springs, Col., 7s.....	7,280.00	7,000.00	7,189.41
Dubuque, Iowa, 6s.....	7,650.00	7,500.00	6,625.00
Delaware, Ohio, 8s.....	2,030.00	2,000.00	2,030.00
Des Moines, Iowa, 7s.....	1,070.00	1,000.00	1,065.00
East St. Louis, Ill., 10s.....	3,250.00	5,000.00	5,125.00
Fort Wayne, Ind., 6s.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	4,800.00
Greeley, Kansas, 10s.....	2,100.00	2,000.00	2,100.00
Grand Rapids, Mich., 8s.....	8,260.00	7,000.00	7,335.00
Greencastle, Ind., 8s.....	3,050.00	3,000.00	3,052.50
Hyde Park, Ill., 7s.....	3,240.00	3,000.00	3,240.00
Jeffersonville, Ind., 8s.....	6,130.00	6,000.00	6,130.00
Jackson county, Kansas, 7s.....	3,000.00	3,000.00	2,100.00
Kankakee, Ill., 8s.....	6,500.00	6,000.00	6,180.00
Lake, Ill., 7s.....	5,350.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Leavenworth county, Kansas, 10s.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	4,875.00
Lyon county, Kansas, 7s.....	5,200.00	5,000.00	5,200.00
Maple Grove, Iowa, 6½s.....	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Marion county, Ind., 6s.....	5,200.00	5,000.00	4,950.00
Morgan county, Ind., 7s.....	4,080.00	4,000.00	3,980.00
Montpelier, Ind., 8s.....	3,120.00	3,000.00	3,030.00
Muncie, Ind., 6s.....	10,200.00	10,000.00	10,050.00
Mitchell, Ind., 7s.....	6,565.00	6,500.00	6,565.00
Morris county, Kansas, 7s.....	3,000.00	3,000.00	2,100.00
Niles, Mich., 7s.....	5,150.00	5,000.00	5,112.50
Ottumwa, Iowa, 8s.....	7,560.00	7,000.00	7,377.50
Paulding county, Ohio, 7s.....	5,100.00	5,000.00	5,100.00
Peoria county, Ill., 7s.....	4,200.00	4,000.00	4,040.00
Rock Island, Ill., 6s.....	5,100.00	5,000.00	4,700.00
Richland, Ind., 8s.....	4,160.00	4,000.00	4,040.00
Raymond, Kansas, 10s.....	5,300.00	5,000.00	5,300.00
St. Paul, Minn., 7s.....	5,500.00	5,000.00	4,837.50
"    "    6s.....	5,100.00	5,000.00	4,387.50
Sterling, Ill., 7s.....	5,200.00	5,000.00	4,960.00
Sedgwick county, Kansas, 7s.....	7,400.00	8,000.00	7,400.00
Toledo, Ohio, 8s.....	3,120.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
Tiffin, Ohio, 7s.....	5,150.00	5,000.00	5,112.50
Vergennes, Vt., 6s.....	3,090.00	3,000.00	3,045.00
Wooster, Ohio, 8s.....	3,780.00	3,500.00	3,612.50
	\$220,971.25	\$214,500.00	\$213,270.66
RAILROAD.			
Boston, Concord & Montreal, 7s.....	\$17,250.00	\$15,000.00	\$15,000.00
New York & New England, 7s.....	22,230.00	19,000.00	20,900.00
	\$39,480.00	\$34,000.00	\$35,900.00

SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE LOAN AND TRUST SAVINGS  
BANK,—CONCORD.— *Continued.*

BONDS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
New London Institution bonds, 6s .....	\$2,500.00	\$2,500.00	\$2,500.00
STOCKS.			
BANKS.			
150 shares National State Capital, Con-			
cord, N. H. ....	\$22,500.00	15,000.00	\$20,175.00
50 shares Second National, Nashua, N. H.	5,000.00	5,000.00	4,800.00
23 Lake National, Wolfeborough, N. H.	2,300.00	2,300.00	1,909.00
	\$29,800.00	\$22,300.00	\$26,884.00
RAILROAD.			
100 shares Middlesex Central R. R. Co. ....	\$10,500.00	\$10,000.00	\$8,725.00

# Bank Commissioners' Report.

## MANCHESTER SAVINGS BANK, — MANCHESTER.

Incorporated 1845. Charter perpetual.

*President.* — WILLIAM P. NEWELL.

*Trustees.* — Daniel Clark, Nathan Parker, Phineas Adams, Benjamin F. Martin, Charles E. Balch, David A. Burton, Charles Wells, Charles F. Warren.

*Treasurer.* — NATHAN PARKER. Bond, \$175,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, Jan. 12, 1874. Sureties of bond are able to respond. Bond deposited in the vault of the Manchester National Bank for safe-keeping. Annual compensation of treasurer, \$3,500.

*Clerks.* — Walter M. Parker, E. H. Paine, W. B. Stearns, F. H. Martin. Annual compensation of clerks, \$2,500.

Examination, January 5 to 12, 1881.

L. W. COGSWELL, W. H. BERRY.

### STATEMENT.

Due depositors.....	\$3,484,996.17
Surplus .....	132,562.94
Guaranty fund. ....	90,000.00
	<u>\$3,707,559.11</u>

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate .....	\$467,990.00	\$467,990.00	\$467,990.00
Loans on personal security .....	1,381,834.17	1,381,834.17	1,381,834.17
Loans on collateral security .....	793,800.00	793,800.00	793,800.00
U. S. bonds .....	125,050.00	115,000.00	115,000.00
State bonds .....	29,250.00	25,000.00	24,000.00
County, city, town, and district bonds...	308,390.00	276,000.00	271,140.00
Railroad bonds .....	587,650.00	538,000.00	531,137.00
Railroad stock .....	58,700.00	46,500.00	46,500.00
Bank stock .....	79,315.00	67,980.00	66,618.25
Manufacturing stock .....	9,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Cash on hand .....	4,539.19	4,539.19	4,539.19
	<u>\$3,845,518.36</u>	<u>\$3,721,643.36</u>	<u>\$3,707,559.11</u>

Paid an annual dividend of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent in 1880, on July 1.

An extra dividend on all sums due depositors was declared July, 1874, amounting to 2 per cent per annum for the two previous years.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1880, exclusive of taxes, \$6,452.13.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$32,004.57.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, nothing; as surety, nothing.

Loans and investments are made by the treasurer principally, with the advice of the committee, who meet weekly.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by a committee of the trustees four times a year. Reports are published as required by law.

This bank receives no interest on its deposits in other banks.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1880, 7,933; increase during the year, 595.

Increase of deposits during the year 1880, \$316,878.31.

Number of accounts opened during the year ending December 31, 1880, 1,691; number of accounts closed during the same year, 1,096; being an increase of 595.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1880, \$1,012,004.16.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1880, \$695,125.85.

Number having deposits of over \$2,000, about 140.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 36.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$951,766.

Total amount of loans out of the state, \$1,691,858.17.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, \$302,105.75.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, \$757,290.

Largest amount loaned to any individual, corporation, or company, \$150,000.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, none.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, none.

Amount of overdue paper in the bank, none.

The funds of the institution are not invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet

Laws of 1869. Premium on stocks and bonds, \$137,959.25.

Books of record neatly kept. General character of loan, good.

# Bank Commissioners' Report.

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## SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE MANCHESTER SAVINGS BANK.

BONDS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
U. S. Bonds, 5s.....	\$25,250.00	\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00
U. S. Bonds, 4½s.....	55,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
U. S. Bonds, 4s.....	44,800.00	40,000.00	40,000.00
	\$125,050.00	\$115,000.00	\$115,000.00
STATE.			
New Hampshire, 6s.....	\$29,250.00	\$25,000.00	\$24,000.00
COUNTY, CITY, TOWN, AND DISTRICT.			
City of Cincinnati, O., 7s.....	\$70,500.00	\$60,000.00	\$60,000.00
“ Minneapolis, Minn., 7s.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
“ St. Paul, Minn., 6s.....	21,200.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
“ St. Louis, Mo., 6s.....	24,200.00	22,000.00	18,640.00
“ Manchester, N. H., 6s.....	29,700.00	27,000.00	27,000.00
“ Terre Haute, Ind., 6s.....	22,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
“ Chicago, Ill., 7s.....	59,000.00	50,000.00	48,500.00
“ Indianapolis, Ind., 6s.....	15,900.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
“ Cleveland, O., 6s.....	25,550.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
“ Toledo, O., 7s.....	32,040.00	29,000.00	29,000.00
County of Hillsborough, 6s.....	3,300.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
	\$308,390.00	\$276,000.00	\$271,140.00
RAILROAD.			
Michigan Central, Mich., 8s.....	\$114,000.00	\$100,000.00	\$100,000.00
Old Colony, Mass., 6s.....	33,600.00	30,000.00	30,000.00
Morris & Essex, N. J., 7s.....	23,600.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
Metropolitan, Mass., 7s.....	27,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Ill., 7s....	25,000.00	20,000.00	19,000.00
Boston & Lowell, Mass., 6s.....	33,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00
Northern, in N. H., 6s.....	53,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
Boston, Concord & Montreal, N. H., 7s....	28,500.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
Boston, Concord & Montreal, N. H., 6s....	26,500.00	25,000.00	24,287.50
Rutland, Vt., 5s.....	14,400.00	18,000.00	15,000.00
Portland & Kennebec, Me., 6s.....	22,000.00	20,000.00	18,000.00
Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain, N. Y., 8s..	30,600.00	30,000.00	30,000.00
Highland Horse, Mass., 6s.....	10,800.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Concord & Claremont, N. H., 7s.....	100,800.00	90,000.00	90,000.00
Eastern, 4½s.....	15,500.00	15,500.00	15,500.00
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Wis., 6s...	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
Burlington & Missouri River, Neb., 4s....	4,350.00	5,000.00	4,350.00
	\$587,650.00	\$538,500.00	\$531,137.50
STOCKS.			
BANK.			
Indian Head National (par 80), 100.....	\$1,600.00	\$1,280.00	\$1,280.00
National Bank of Commerce, 120.....	9,600.00	8,000.00	8,000.00
Traders' National, 110.....	5,500.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Metropolitan National, 106.....	2,120.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Amoskeag National, 130.....	4,550.00	3,500.00	3,500.00
Columbian National, 140.....	2,100.00	1,500.00	1,500.00
Howard National, 115.....	6,325.00	5,500.00	5,500.00
City National, 104.....	12,272.00	11,800.00	10,438.25
Souhegan National, 100.....	2,600.00	2,600.00	2,600.00
Merchants' National, 140.....	10,500.00	7,500.00	7,500.00
Boston National, 116.....	6,148.00	5,300.00	5,300.00
National Bank of North America, 110.....	8,800.00	8,000.00	8,000.00
Tremont National, 120.....	7,200.00	6,000.00	6,000.00
	\$79,315.00	\$67,980.00	\$66,618.25

SCHEDULE OF THE STOCKS AND BONDS OF THE MANCHESTER SAVINGS BANK,  
*Continued.*

STOCKS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
RAILROAD.			
Concord & Portsmouth, 120.....	\$16,800.00	\$14,000.00	\$14,000.00
Manchester & Lawrence, 140.....	16,800.00	12,000.00	12,000.00
Suncook Valley, 104.....	10,400.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Boston & Maine, 140.....	14,700.00	10,500.00	10,500.00
	\$58,700.00	\$46,500.00	\$46,500.00
MANUFACTURING.			
Manchester Mills, 180.....	\$9,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00

MASON VILLAGE SAVINGS BANK, — GREENVILLE.

Incorporated 1870. Charter expires 1890.

*President.* — SAMUEL HAINES.

*Vice-Presidents.* — M. C. DODGE, S. E. ADAMS, A. SCRIPTURE.

*Trustees.* — Franklin Merriam, C. E. Hall, Stephen H. Bacon, George F. Merriam, Edward G. Heald, Henry A. Davis.

*Treasurer.* — M. H. HARDY. Bond, \$25,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, January 2, 1877. Sureties of bond are able to respond. Bond deposited with President for safe-keeping. Annual compensation of treasurer, \$199.

*Clerk.* — Charles F. Marshall. Annual compensation of clerk, nothing.

Examination, February 1 and 2, 1881.

W. H. BERRY.

STATEMENT.

Due depositors .....	\$71,031.26
Guaranty fund .....	3,466.80
Reserved fund .....	400.00
	<hr/> \$74,898.06

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate .....	\$15,685.00	\$15,685.00	\$15,685.00
Loans on personal security .....	7,119.00	7,119.00	7,119.00
Loans on collateral security .....	3,559.00	3,559.00	3,559.00
County, city, town, and district bonds ..	19,955.00	19,640.00	19,619.70
Railroad bonds .....	22,860.00	20,000.00	16,340.56
Bank stock .....	7,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00
Miscellaneous investments .....	1,400.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Balance on deposit in Boston .....	3,195.00	3,195.00	3,195.00
Real estate acquired or held by foreclosure.	950.00	950.00	950.00
Cash on hand .....	429.80	429.80	429.80
	<hr/> \$82,152.80	<hr/> \$78,577.80	<hr/> \$74,898.06

Paid semi-annual dividends of 2½ per cent each, in 1880.

An extra dividend on all sums due depositors was declared January 3, 1876, amounting to about 1 per cent per annum.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1880, exclusive of taxes, \$275.51.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$619.24.

Amount of national tax paid for the year ending 1880, none.

Amount of other taxes, \$18 97.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, \$2,500 ; as surety, \$268.

Loans and investments are made by a committee of the trustees, who meet at call of treasurer.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by the finance committee twice a year. Reports are published as required by law.

This bank receives 3½ per cent interest on its deposits in other banks.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1880, 320.

Increase of deposits during the year 1880, \$13,461.73.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1880, 78.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, 22 ; being an increase of 56.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1880, \$22,944.77.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1880, \$9,483.04.

Number having deposits of over \$2,000, none.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 48.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$26,253.

Total amount of loans out of the state, \$100.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, \$8,000.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, \$35,960.26.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, none.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, \$300.

Amount of overdue paper in the bank, nothing.

The funds of the institution are invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet Laws of 1869.

Premium on stocks and bonds, \$7,254.74.

Books of record well kept. General character of loans, good.

## SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE MASON VILLAGE SAVINGS BANK.

BONDS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
COUNTY, CITY, TOWN, AND DISTRICT.			
4 Osage county (school), Kan., 10s. ....	\$640.00	\$640.00	\$627.20
3 District Columbia, 7s. ....	3,150.00	3,000.00	3,142.50
6 city of Quincy, Ill., 6s. ....	6,000.00	6,000.00	5,610.00
8 city of Dubuque, Io., 6s. ....	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,075.00
2 Cincinnati (municipal), O., 6s. ....	2,120.00	2,000.00	2,120.00
3 Owego, N. Y., 6s. ....	3,045.00	3,000.00	3,045.00
	\$19,955.00	\$19,640.00	\$19,619.70
RAILROAD.			
11 Union Pacific, land grant, 7s. ....	\$12,375.00	\$11,000.00	\$16,340.56
9 Union Pacific sinking fund, 8s. ....	10,485.00	9,000.00	
	\$22,860.00	\$20,000.00	
STOCKS.			
BANK.			
70 shares Second National, Nashua. ....	\$7,000.00	\$7,000.00	\$7,000.00
INSURANCE.			
20 shares N. H. Fire Ins. Co. ....	\$1,400.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00

MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK. — MANCHESTER.

Incorporated 1876. Charter perpetual.

*President.* — ARETAS BLOOD.

*Trustees.* — Aretas Blood, N. S. Bean, John Hoyt, G. W. Dodge, Henry E. Burnham, Josiah Carpenter, F. P. Carpenter.

*Treasurer.* — Josiah Carpenter. Bond, \$25,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, January 1, 1878. Sureties of bond are able to respond. Bond deposited with the president for safe-keeping. Annual compensation of treasurer and clerks, \$500.

*Clerks.* — Charles E. Biscoe, George H. Holbrook.

Examination, March 18, 1881.

L. W. COGSWELL.

STATEMENT.

Due depositors.....	\$143,564.78
Surplus .....	3,324.37
Guaranty Fund.....	722.82
	<hr/>
	\$147,611.97

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate.....	\$47,565.00	\$47,565.00	\$47,565.00
Loans on personal security.....	30,958.00	30,958.00	30,958.00
Loans on collateral security.....	3,400.00	3,400.00	3,400.00
Railroad bonds .....	38,000.00	35,000.00	36,575.27
Bank stock .....	24,750.00	22,500.00	22,500.00
Manufacturing stock.....	6,710.00	4,300.00	5,912.50
Cash on hand.....	701.20	701.20	701.20
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$152,084.20	\$144,424.20	\$147,611.97

Paid annual dividend of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent in 1880, on October 1.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1880, exclusive of taxes, \$752.34.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$801.87.

Amount of national tax paid for the year ending 1880, \$1.99.

Amount of other taxes, none.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, nothing; as surety, nothing.

Loans and investments are made by the treasurer, with advice of trustees who meet when needed.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by a committee of trustees, twice a year. Reports are published as required by law.

This bank receives interest on its deposits in other banks, according to the value of money.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1880, 373.

Increase during the year, 131.

Increase of deposits during the year 1880, \$59,289.46.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1880, 182.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, 51; being an increase of 131.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1880, \$99,597.41.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1880, \$40,307.95.

Number having deposits of over \$2,000, 6.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 18.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$64,023.

Total amount of loans out of the state, \$17,900.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, \$22,500.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, \$42,487.77.

Largest amount loaned to any individual, corporation, or company, \$11,000.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, none.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, none.

Amount of overdue paper in the bank, none.

The funds of the institution are invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet Laws of 1869.

Premium on stocks and bonds, \$4,472.23.

Books of record neatly kept.

General character of loan, good.

SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK,  
MANCHESTER.

BONDS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
RAILROAD.			
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 7s. ....	\$11,800.00	\$10,000.00	\$11,225.00
Northern Pacific, 6s. ....	10,300 00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Fort Scott & Gulf, 7s. ....	5,600.00	5,000.00	5,439.44
Cincinnati Northern, 6s. ....	5,000.00	5,000.00	4,850.00
Mansfield & Framingham, 6s. ....	5,300.00	5,000.00	5,060.83
	\$38,000.00	\$35,000.00	\$36,575.27
STOCKS.			
BANK.			
50 shares Pittsfield National .....	\$5,500.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00
175 shares Second National .....	19,250.00	17,500.00	17,500.00
	\$24,750.00	\$22,500.00	\$22,500.00
MISCELLANEOUS.			
7 shares Boston Gas-Light Co. ....	\$5,614.00	\$3,500.00	\$4,952.50
8 shares Lawrence Gas-Light Co. ....	1,096.00	800.00	960.00
	\$6,710.00	\$4,300.00	\$5,912.50

MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK, — NASHUA.

Incorporated 1869. Charter expires 1889.

*President.* — THOMAS P. PIERCE.

*Trustees.* — Thomas P. Pierce, J. W. White, S. G. Dearborn, E. B. Hammond, J. D. Chandler, Charles Holman, C. V. Dearborn, W. S. Jackman, J. H. Thurber, C. B. Richardson, K. Webster, D. Marshall, John C. Lamb.

*Treasurer.* — E. B. HAMMOND. Bond, \$35,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, July 26, 1880. Sureties of bond are able to respond. Bond deposited with the president for safe-keeping. Annual compensation of treasurer, not fixed.

*Clerk.* — P. A. HAMMOND. Annual compensation of clerk, \$300.

Examination, February 18, 1881.

L. W. COGSWELL.

STATEMENT.

Due depositors .....	\$79,312.68
Surplus .....	3,328.24
Guaranty Fund .....	2,500.00
	<hr/> \$85,140.92

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate .....	\$60,100.16	\$60,100.16	\$60,100.16
Loans on personal security .....	1,900.00	1,900.00	1,900.00
Loans on collateral security .....	5,850.00	5,850.00	5,850.00
Bank stock .....	11,250.00	10,200.00	11,250.00
Miscellaneous investments .....	1,860.78	1,860.78	1,860.78
Real estate acquired by deed .....	3,000.00	3,145.02	3,145.02
Cash on hand .....	1,034.96	1,034.96	1,034.96
	<hr/> \$84,995.90	<hr/> \$84,090.92	<hr/> \$85,140.92

Paid annual dividend of 4 per cent in 1880, on July 1.

An extra dividend on all sums due depositors was declared in 1873.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1880, exclusive of taxes, \$709.32.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$774.66.

Amount of national tax paid for the year ending 1880, \$25.39.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, \$1,500; as surety, nothing.

Loans and investments are made by investment committee, who meet the first Monday of each month.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by a committee of the trustees twice a year.

Reports are published as required by law.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1880, 342. Decrease during the year, 1.

Decrease of deposits during the year 1880, \$9,066.29.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1880, 95.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, 96; being a decrease of 1.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1880, \$29,911.02.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1880, \$38,977.31.

Number having deposits over \$2,000, 4.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 47.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$51,365.16.

Total amount of loans out of the state, \$16,215.02.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, \$11,250.

Largest amount loaned to any individual, corporation, or company, \$5,000.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, none.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, none.

The funds of the institution are invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet Laws of 1869.

Books of record neatly kept.

General character of loan, good.

## SCHEDULE OF THE STOCKS OF THE MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK, — NASHUA.

STOCKS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
<b>BANK.</b>			
60 shares Second National, Nashua.....	\$6,000.00	\$6,000.00	\$6,000.00
42 shares Great Falls National....	5,250.00	4,200.00	5,250.00
	\$11,250.00	\$10,200.00	\$11,250.00

THE MEREDITH VILLAGE SAVINGS BANK, — MEREDITH.

Incorporated 1869. Charter expires 1889.

*President.* — JOSEPH W. LANG.

*Trustees.* — George G. Hoyt, S. W. Rollins, J. W. Beede, J. W. Lang, R. S. Keneson, C. P. H. Clair, Thomas H. Morrill, William H. H. Mason, George M. Burleigh.

*Treasurer.* — SENECA A. LADD. Bond, \$30,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, June 6, 1874. Sureties of bond are able to respond. Bond deposited with president for safe-keeping. Annual compensation of treasurer, \$600. Examination, February 9 and 10, 1881. W. H. BERRY.

STATEMENT.

Due depositors.....	\$181,608.72
Surplus.....	7,080.90
Guaranty Fund.....	6,039.00
	<hr/> \$194,728.62

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate.....	\$140,939.61	\$140,939.61	\$140,939.61
Loans on personal security .....	18,437.83	18,437.83	18,437.83
Loans on collateral security.....	1,075.00	1,075.00	1,075.00
County, city, town, and district bonds...	18,760.00	19,000.00	18,001.66
Railroad bonds .....	6,640.00	8,000.00	5,590.00
Miscellaneous investments.....	1,000.00	1,400.00	1,400.00
Balance on deposit in Boston.....	4,218.37	4,218.37	4,218.37
Cash on hand.....	5,066.15	5,066.15	5 066.15
	<hr/> \$196,136.96	<hr/> \$198,136.96	<hr/> \$194,728.62

Paid semi-annual dividends of 2½ per cent each in 1880.

An extra dividend on all sums due depositors was declared January, 1879, amounting to \$2,429.44, or about 1 per cent per annum.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1880, exclusive of taxes, \$935.76.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$1,540.58.

Amount of national tax paid for the year ending 1880, none.

Amount of other taxes, none.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, nothing; as surety, \$1,075.

Loans and investments are made by the treasurer with the approval of the finance committee who meet at call of treasurer.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by a committee, chosen by the trustees, twice a year.

Reports are published as required by law.

This bank receives 2½ per cent interest on its deposits in other banks.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1880, 710.

Increase during the year, 91. Increase of deposits during the year 1880, \$20,454.37.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1880, 141.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, 50; being an increase of 91.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1880, \$45,425.54.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1880, \$24,971.17.

Number having deposits of over \$2,000, none.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$26,751.85.

Total amount of loans out of the state, \$134,171.98.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, \$1,400.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, \$23,591.66.

Largest amount loaned to any individual, corporation, or company, \$1,400.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, none.

Amount of overdue paper in the bank, none.

The funds of the institution are not invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet Laws of 1869. Premium on stocks and bonds, \$1,500.

Books of record are well kept. General character of loan believed to be good.

SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE MEREDITH VILLAGE SAV-  
INGS BANK.

BONDS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
COUNTY, CITY, TOWN, AND DISTRICT.			
Dawson court-house, Neb., 10s. ....	\$3,960.00	\$4,000.00	\$3,960.00
City of Newark, N. J., 7s. ....	2,200.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
"    Kansas Mo., 8s. ....	5,400.00	5,000.00	4,700.00
Town of Lake, Ill., 7s. ....	2,400.00	4,000.00	3,491.66
City of Minneapolis, Minn., 7s. ....	2,400.00	2,000.00	1,850.00
"    Grand Rapids, Mich., 8s. ....	2,400.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
	\$18,760.00	\$19,000.00	\$18,001.66
RAILROAD.			
Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw (green), 8s	\$4,440.00	\$4,000.00	\$4,090.00
Vermont Central, guarantee, 8s. ....	800.00	1,000.00	300.00
Vermont Central, first mortgage, 7s. ....	300.00	2,000.00	200.00
Philadelphia & Reading, 7s. ....	1,100.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
	\$6,640.00	\$8,000.00	\$5,590.00
MISCELLANEOUS.			
14 shares Meredith Mechanics' Association	\$1,000.00	\$1,400.00	\$1,400.00

## MERRIMACK COUNTY SAVINGS BANK,—CONCORD.

Incorporated 1867. Charter expires 1887.

*President.*—LYMAN D. STEVENS.*Vice-President.*—WILLIAM M. CHASE.*Trustees.*—Lyman D. Stevens, W. M. Chase, John Kimball, L. H. Carroll, J. M. Hill, W. Odlin, G. A. Cummings, M. T. Willard, E. W. Woodward, Henry McFarland, G. W. Crockett, Daniel Holden, I. A. Hill, L. A. Smith, B. A. Kimball.*Treasurer.*—JOHN KIMBALL. Bond, \$50,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, April 26, 1873. Sureties of bond are able to respond. Bond deposited with the president for safe-keeping. Annual compensation of treasurer, \$1,200.*Clerk.*—Frank P. Andrews. Annual compensation of clerk paid by the treasurer.

Examination, January 21, 1881.

W. H. BERRY, L. W. COGSWELL.

## STATEMENT.

Due depositors.....	\$461,557.96
Surplus.....	17,828.73
Guaranty fund.....	9,122.42
	<hr/> \$488,509.11

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate.....	\$102,445.00	102,445.00	\$102,445.00
Loans on personal security.....	16,365.00	16,365.00	16,365.00
Loans on collateral security.....	37,220.30	37,220.30	37,220.30
U. S. bonds.....	4,500.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
County, city, town, and district bonds. .	110,050.00	104,500.00	103,517.87
Railroad bonds.....	183,100.00	166,500.00	166,930.00
Railroad stock.....	34,667.00	24,700.00	21,660.00
Bank stock.....	5,860.00	4,100.00	5,587.50
Miscellaneous investments.....	18,060.00	13,400.00	15,400.00
Cash on hand.....	15,383.44	15,383.44	15,383.44
	<hr/> \$527,650.74	<hr/> \$488,613.74	<hr/> \$488,509.11

Paid annual dividend of 4 per cent in 1880, on October 1.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1880, exclusive of taxes, \$1,641.93.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$3,831.93.

Amount of national tax paid for the year ending 1880, none.

Amount of other taxes, \$59.64.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, \$1,850; as surety, \$10,200.

Loans and investments are made by a finance committee, who meet every Tuesday.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by a committee twice a year.

Reports are published as required by law.

This bank receives 3 and 2½ per cent interest on its deposits in other banks.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1880, 1,392; increase during the year, 219.

Increase of deposits during the year 1880, \$93,915.60.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1880, 380.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, 161; being an increase of 219.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1880, \$163,610.38.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1880, \$69,694.78.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 80.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$88,150.30.

Total amount of loans out of the state, \$57,700.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, \$7,500.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, \$298,700.

Largest amount loaned to any individual, corporation, or company, \$12,000.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, none.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, \$400.

The funds of the institution are not invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet Laws of 1869.

Premium on stocks and bonds, \$39,141.63.

Books of record well kept.

General character of loan, good.

SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS OF THE MERRIMACK COUNTY SAVINGS BANK,—  
CONCORD.

BONDS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
U. S. bonds, 4s.....	\$4,500.00	\$4,000.00	\$4,000.00
COUNTY, CITY, TOWN, AND DISTRICT.			
Grand Rapids, Mich., W. L., 8s.....	\$11,500.00	\$10,000.00	\$10,100.00
Des Moines, Iowa, 7s .....	5,600.00	5,000.00	4,825.00
Douglas county, Neb., 7s.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	4,250.00
Marshalltown, Iowa, 8s.....	17,250.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
Dunleith, Ill., 8s.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	4,925.00
Paris, Ill., 10s.....	4,500.00	4,500.00	4,700.00
Kansas City, Mo., 8s.....	11,500.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
East St. Louis, 10s.....	2,500.00	5,000.00	5,067.87
Warsaw, Ill., 6s.....	4,500.00	5,000.00	4,300.00
Vermillion county, school, 10s.....	3,300.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
Kokomo, Ind., 8s.....	5,500.00	5,000.00	5,100.00
Jasper county, Ill., 7s.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	9,400.00
Monticello, Ind., 7s.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	4,940.00
Cincinnati, Ohio, 7s.....	6,000.00	5,000.00	5,500.00
Lake, Ill., 7s.....	9,540.00	9,000.00	9,200.00
Brookville, Kan., 10s.....	530.00	500.00	500.00
Erie, Kan., 10s.....	530.00	500.00	500.00
Minneapolis, 7s.....	2,300.00	2,000.00	2,150.00
	\$110,050.00	\$104,500.00	\$103,517.87
RAILROAD.			
Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw (white), 8s..	\$3,150.00	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00
Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw (green), 8s..	5,770.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Burlington & Missouri, in Iowa, L. G., 7s.	17,250.00	15,000.00	14,200.00
Quincy & Warsaw, 8s.....	9,200.00	8,000.00	8,200.00
Illinois Grand Trunk, 8s.....	5,750.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Ottawa, Oswego & Fox River, 8s.....	12,500.00	10,000.00	10,600.00
Dixon, Peoria & Hannibal, 8s.....	6,325.00	5,500.00	5,350.00
Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota, 7s.....	2,200.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Union Pacific sinking fund, 8s.....	30,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
Union Pacific California Trust, 6s.....	10,500.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Central Pacific, L. G., 6s.....	5,150.00	5,000.00	4,900.00
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, 7s.....	2,400.00	2,000.00	2,300.00
Utah Central, 6s.....	15,150.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
Rep. Valley, western division.....	15,600.00	15,000.00	15,300.00
“ “ eastern “.....	5,200.00	5,000.00	5,100.00
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 7s.....	5,625.00	5,000.00	5,400.00
“ “ “ Dubuque division, 6s.....	10,700.00	10,000.00	10,850.00
Toledo, Delphos & Burlington, 6s.....	4,750.00	5,000.00	4,500.00
Burlington & Missouri River, 4s.....	4,550.00	5,000.00	4,400.00
Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern, 4s...	11,330.00	11,000.00	10,730.00
	\$183,100.00	\$166,500.00	\$160,930.00

SCHEDULE OF THE STOCKS OF THE MERRIMACK COUNTY SAVINGS BANK.—  
CONCORD.

STOCKS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
BANK.			
5 shares New Hampshire National.....	\$600.00	\$500.00	\$600.00
20 shares Amoskeag National .....	2,760.00	2,000.00	2,760.00
10 shares First National of Concord.....	1,600.00	1,000.00	1,427.50
6 shares National State Capital.. .....	900.00	600.00	800.00
	<u>\$5,860.00</u>	<u>\$4,100.00</u>	<u>\$5,587.50</u>
RAILROAD.			
67 shares Fort Wayne & Jackson .....	\$5,025.00	\$6,700.00	\$4,510.00
120 shares Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.	20,642.00	12,000.00	10,325.00
60 shares Chicago & Alton .....	9,000.00	6,000.00	6,825.00
	<u>\$34,667.00</u>	<u>\$24,700.00</u>	<u>\$21,660.00</u>
MISCELLANEOUS.			
100 shares Quincy railroad bridge.....	\$15,000.00	10,000.00	\$12,000.00
34 shares Board of Trade building .....	3,060.00	3,400.00	3,400.00
	<u>\$18,060.00</u>	<u>\$13,400.00</u>	<u>\$15,400.00</u>

## MERRIMACK RIVER SAVINGS BANK. — MANCHESTER.

Incorporated 1858. Charter expires 1898.

*President.* — WATERMAN SMITH.*Vice-Presidents.* — F. B. EATON, JOSEPH B. CLARK.*Trustees.* — Waterman Smith, Frederick Smyth, Natt Head, Joseph B. Clark, F. B. Eaton, David Cross, John L. Kelly, Thomas Wheat, James M. Varnum, M. V. B. Edgerly, C. H. Bartlett, J. F. Kennard, F. Higgins, H. Sanderson, W. Craue, F. Dowst, C. F. Morrill, A. C. Heath, E. P. Whitman.*Treasurer.* — FREDERICK SMYTH. Bond, \$100,000, copy of which is on file in the office of secretary of state. Date of bond, September 21, 1869. Sureties of bond are able to respond. Bond deposited with the president for safe-keeping. Annual compensation of treasurer, \$4,000.*Clerks.* — Charles F. Morrill, John Porter. Annual compensation of clerks paid by the treasurer.

Examination, March 3 and 4, 1881.

L. W. COGSWELL, W. H. BERRY.

## STATEMENT.

Due depositors.....	\$1,429,282.30
Surplus.....	51,993.18
Guaranty fund.....	40,000.00
	<hr/> \$1,521,275.48

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on books.
Loans secured on real estate.....	\$91,258.93	\$91,258.93	\$91,258.93
Loans on personal security.....	84,652.18	84,652.18	84,652.18
Loans on collateral security.....	115,226.12	114,226.12	114,226.12
U. S. Bonds.....	20,281.00	19,550.00	19,550.00
County, city, town, and district bonds...	543,270.00	491,000.00	461,927.50
Railroad bonds.....	559,054.17	512,500.00	526,244.17
Railroad stock.....	27,501.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
Bank stock.....	115,921.00	90,400.00	108,252.88
Manufacturing stock.....	4,200.00	2,400.00	2,345.00
Miscellaneous investments.....	41,403.59	41,403.59	41,403.59
Cash on deposit in First National Bank..	46,415.11	46,415.11	46,415.11
	<hr/> \$1,648,182.10	<hr/> \$1,518,805.93	<hr/> \$1,521,275.48

Paid annual dividend of 5 per cent in 1880.

An extra dividend on all sums due depositors was declared October 1, 1874, amounting to \$22,761.62, or about 1 per cent per annum.

Total expense of institution for year ending December 31, 1880, exclusive of taxes, \$4,300.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$12,004.41.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, \$8,750; as surety, nothing.

Loans and investments are made by a board of investment, with the treasurer, who meet as often as necessary.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by a committee of the trustees four times a year.

Reports are published as required by law.

This bank receives no interest on its deposits in other banks. The First National Bank makes all of its collections in consideration of its deposits.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1880, 3,786; increase during the year, 333.

Increase of deposits during the year 1880, \$242,743.53.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1880, 731.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, 398; being an increase of 333.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1880, \$464,436.80.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1880, \$221,693.27.

Number having deposits of over \$2,000, 50.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 10.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$162,243.32.

Total amount of loans out of the state, \$127,839.91.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, \$248,647.88.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, \$894,671.67.

Largest amount loaned to any individual, corporation, or company, \$27,671.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, none.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, none.

Amount of overdue paper in the bank, none.

The funds of the institution are not invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet

Laws of 1869.

Premium on stocks and bonds, \$126,906.62.

Books of record neatly kept.

General character of loan, good.

## SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE MERRIMACK RIVER SAVINGS BANK. — MANCHESTER.

BONDS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
U. S. bonds, registered 1881. 6s .....	\$13,700.00	\$13,700.00	\$13,700.00
U. S. bonds, coupons, 1907. 4s .....	6,581.00	5,850.00	5,850.00
	\$20,281.00	\$19,550.00	\$19,550.00
COUNTY, CITY, TOWN, AND DISTRICT.			
City of Newport, Ky., 7 3-10s.....	\$57,200.00	\$52,000.00	\$51,760.00
" Manchester, N. H., 6s.....	2,200.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
" Chicago, Ill., 7s.....	145,000.00	130,000.00	127,562.50
" St. Louis, Mo., 6s.....	113,000.00	103,000.00	89,005.00
" Minneapolis, Minn., 7s.....	49,450.00	43,000.00	42,400.00
" Indianapolis, Ind., 6s.....	39,220.00	37,000.00	31,487.00
" Petersburg, Va., 8s.....	115,000.00	100,000.00	95,000.00
" Nebraska, Neb., 10s.....	3,500.00	7,000.00	6,475.00
St. Louis county, Mo., 7s.....	18,700.00	17,000.00	16,235.00
	\$543,270.00	\$491,000.00	\$461,927.50
RAILROAD.			
Kalamazoo & South Haven, Mich., 8s.....	\$78,400.00	\$70,000.00	\$70,000.00
Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw, Mich., 8s....	5,500.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 7s.....	281,600.00	256,000.00	266,640.00
Boston, Concord & Montreal, 7s.....	100,650.00	91,500.00	91,500.00
Chicago & Northwestern, 6s.....	52,304.17	50,000.00	52,304.17
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, 6s.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	9,375.00
Kansas Pacific, 6s.....	10,500.00	10,000.00	10,425.00
Utah Southern, 6s.....	20,100.00	20,000.00	21,000.00
	\$559,054.17	\$512,500.00	\$526,244.17
STOCKS.			
BANK.			
787 shares First National, Manchester....	\$102,310.00	\$78,700.00	\$94,895.38
37 shares Ameskeag National.....	4,811.00	3,700.00	5,550.00
80 shares Merchants National.....	8,800.00	8,000.00	7,807.50
	\$115,921.00	\$90,400.00	\$108,252.88
RAILROAD.			
150 shares Suncook Valley.....	\$16,500.00	\$15,000.00	15,000.00
100 shares Concord & Portsmouth.....	11,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
	\$27,500.00	\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00
MANUFACTURING.			
2 shares Ameskeag Manufacturing Co....	\$3,600.00	\$2,000.00	\$1,945.00
6 shares Amory Manufacturing Co.....	600.00	600.00	400.00
	\$4,200.00	\$2,600.00	\$2,345.00
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Tower, Giddings & Co.....	\$31,403.59	\$31,403.59	\$31,403.59
Corbin Banking Co.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
	\$41,403.59	\$41,403.59	\$41,403.59

## MILFORD FIVE CENTS SAVINGS INSTITUTION, —MILFORD.

Incorporated 1859. Charter expires 1899.

*President.* — DEXTER S. BURNHAM.*Vice-Presidents.* — W. M. KNOWLTON, H. S. GILSON.*Trustees.* — William S. Ramsdell, D. S. Burnham, C. S. Averill, W. M. Knowlton, H. S. Gilson, John Marvell, R. R. Howison, John E. Bruce, J. A. Powers, E. C. Batchelder, S. B. Emerson, Robert M. Wallace, John Hadlock.*Treasurer.* — CLINTON S. AVERILL. Bond, \$40,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of Bond, August 18, 1880. Sureties of bond are able to respond. Bond deposited with the president for safe-keeping. Annual compensation of treasurer, \$800.

Examination, February 16 and 17, 1881.

L. W. COGSWELL.

## STATEMENT.

Due depositors .....	\$422,889.70
Surplus .....	4,421.96
Guaranty fund .....	18,000.00
Balance .....	7,366.00
	<hr/> \$452,677.66

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate .....	\$197,082.22	\$197,082.22	\$197,082.22
Loans on collateral security .....	625.00	625.00	625.00
U. S. Bonds .....	22,400.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
County, city, town, and district bonds ..	162,310.00	171,300.00	171,300.00
Railroad bonds .....	10,184.00	10,600.00	10,600.00
Railroad stock .....	240.00	600.00	600.00
Bank stock .....	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Miscellaneous investments .....	15,343.70	15,343.70	15,343.70
Balance on deposit in Souhegan Nat'l Bank	11,601.41	11,601.41	11,001.41
Real estate acquired or held by foreclosure.	14,900.00	14,900.00	14,900.00
Bank fixtures .....	200.00	200.00	200.00
Cash on hand .....	425.33	425.33	425.33
	<hr/> \$445,311.66	<hr/> \$452,677.66	<hr/> \$452,677.66

Paid two dividends of 2½ per cent in 1880, on February 1, and August 1.

An extra dividend on all sums due depositors was declared in 1869, amounting to 2 per cent per annum.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1880, exclusive of taxes, \$1,365.63.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$3,385.84.

Amount of national tax paid for the year ending 1880, none.

Amount of other taxes, \$221.28.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, nothing; as surety, nothing.

Loans and investments are made by the treasurer, and board of investment, who meet weekly.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by a committee of the trustees twice a year. Reports are published as required by law.

This bank receives no interest on its deposits in other banks.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1880, 1,697; increase during the year, 148.

Increase of deposits during the year 1880, \$82,009.49.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1880, 256; number of accounts closed during the same year, 108; being an increase of 148.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1880, \$142,849.48.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1880, \$60,839.99.

Number having deposits of over \$2,000, 34.

Amount of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 80.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$73,782.22.

Total amount of loans out of the state, \$123,925.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, \$35,600.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, \$161,900.

Largest amount loaned to any individual, corporation, or company, \$5,000.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, none.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, none.

Amount of overdue paper in the bank, none.

The funds of the institution are not invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet Laws of 1869.

Books of record neatly kept. General character of loan, good.

SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE MILFORD FIVE CENTS SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

BONDS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
U. S. Bonds, 4½s .....	\$22,490.00	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00
COUNTY, CITY, TOWN, AND DISTRICT.			
City of Chester, Ill., registered, 7s.....	\$5,950.00	\$7,000.00	\$7,000.00
" Oskaloosa, Iowa, 10s.....	10,250.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
" Keokuk, Iowa, 6s.....	2,550.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
" Goshen, Ind., 8s.....	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
" Quincy, Ill., registered, 6s.....	9,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
" Evansville, Ind., 7s.....	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00
" Dubuque, Iowa, 6s.....	2,670.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
" Long Island, N. Y., 7s.....	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00
" Warsaw, Ill., registered, 6s.....	4,888.00	5,200.00	5,200.00
" Davenport, Iowa, 6s.....	800.00	800.00	800.00
" Muscatine, Iowa, 6s.....	14,915.00	15,700.00	15,700.00
" Burlington, Iowa, 6s.....	2,089.50	2,100.00	2,100.00
County of Montgomery, Ill., registered, 6s.....	4,950.00	6,000.00	6,000.00
" Adams, Ill., registered, 6s.....	2,700.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
" Moultrie, Ill., 10s.....	16,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
" Lee, Iowa, 6s.....	4,450.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
" Macoupin, Ill., 6s.....	9,500.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
" Reno, Kan., 10s.....	5,150.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
" Montgomery, Kan., 7s.....	8,865.00	9,000.00	9,000.00
Town of Milford, N. H., 6s.....	20,400.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
" Dublin, O., 6s.....	12,420.00	12,000.00	12,000.00
" Riley, O., 6s.....	5,150.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
" Hanover, Kan., 7s.....	5,112.50	5,000.00	5,000.00
	\$162,310.00	\$171,300.00	\$171,300.00
RAILROAD.			
North Missouri, Mo., 7s.....	\$2,100.00	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00
Boston, Concord & Montreal, N. H., 7s.....	5,675.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Ogdensburg, N. Y., 6s.....	2,409.00	3,600.00	3,600.00
	\$10,184.00	\$10,600.00	\$10,600.00
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Burlington Steam-Supply Co., Iowa, 7s.....	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00
STOCKS.			
BANK.			
100 shares Souhegan Nat'l Bank.....	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00
RAILROAD.			
6 shares Peterborough.....	\$240.00	\$600.00	\$600.00

# Bank Commissioners' Report.

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## MONADNOCK SAVINGS BANK,—EAST JAFFREY.

Incorporated 1869. Charter perpetual.

*President.*—O. H. BRADLEY.

*Vice-Presidents.*—BENJAMIN PIERCE, J. S. LACY.

*Trustees.*—Oscar H. Bradley, Benjamin Pierce, James S. Lacy, Franklin H. Cutter, George A. Underwood, Benjamin S. Baldwin, Charles Cutter, John B. Shedd, Charles H. Powers, Joseph T. Bigelow, Dexter Derby, Calvin B. Perry, John H. Fox.

*Treasurer.*—PETER UPTON. Bond, \$40,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Sureties of bond are believed to be able to respond. Bond deposited with the president. Annual compensation of treasurer, \$650.

Examination commenced April 9, 1881.

J. D. LYMAN.

### STATEMENT.

Due depositors.....	\$359,355.34
Surplus.....	3,171.75
Guaranty fund.....	4,937.57
	<hr/> \$367,464.66

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate.....	\$175,512.00	\$175,512.00	\$175,512.00
Loans on personal security.....	14,608.00	14,608.00	14,608.00
Loans on collateral security.....	15,415.00	15,415.00	15,415.00
County, city, town, and district bonds....	76,442.50	73,900.00	72,702.50
Railroad bonds.....	60,985.00	59,000.00	59,636.05
Bank stock.....	16,537.62	13,200.00	16,537.62
Real estate.....	157.96	157.96	157.96
Real estate acquired or held by foreclosure	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
Bank fixtures.....	1,850.00	1,850.00	1,850.00
Cash on deposit in Monadnock Nat'l Bank	8,045.53	8,045.53	8,045.53
	<hr/> \$372,553.61	<hr/> \$363,788.49	<hr/> \$367,464.66

Paid two dividends of 2½ per cent in 1880, on January 1 and July 1.

The last extra dividend was declared July 1, 1875, of 5 per cent, amounting to \$1,855.98.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1880, exclusive of taxes, \$1,061.33.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$3,109.51.

Amount of national tax paid for the year ending 1880, \$1.50.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, \$2,700; as surety, none.

Loans and investments are made by the treasurer and president.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by committee of trustees twice a year. Reports are published as required by law.

This bank receives no interest on its deposits in other banks.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1880, 745; increase during the year, 108.

Increase of deposits during the year 1880, \$59,039.95.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1880, 166.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, 58; being an increase of 108.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1880, \$104,096.93.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1880, \$45,056.98.

Number having deposits of over \$2,000, 17.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 97.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$145,944.12.

Total amount of loans out of the state, \$208,467.05.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, \$39,780.12.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, \$175,291.05.

Largest amount loaned to any individual, corporation, or company, \$12,000.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, none.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, \$980.

Amount of overdue paper in the bank, none.

The funds of the institution are not invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet Laws of 1869.

Premium on stocks and bonds, \$8,765.12.

Books of record well kept. General character of loan, good.

## SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE MONADNOCK SAVINGS BANK.

BONDS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
COUNTY, CITY, TOWN, AND DISTRICT.			
Jaffrey N. H., 4s.....	\$600.00	\$600.00	\$600.00
Towanda, Penn., 6s.....	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Towanda, Penn., 6s.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Renovo, Penn. 8s.....	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Litchfield, Ill., 10s.....	980.00	1,000.00	980.00
Brazil, Ind., 9s.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Chicago, Ill., 7s.....	2,100.00	2,000.00	1,960.00
Peoria, Ill., 7s.....	2,180.00	2,000.00	1,900.00
Manchester, N. H., 6s.....	1,100.00	1,000.00	950.00
Huntington, Ind., 10s.....	1,030.00	1,000.00	1,030.00
Lake, Ill., 7s.....	2,100.00	2,000.00	1,780.00
Jeffersonville, Ind., 8s.....	1,010.00	1,000.00	1,010.00
Peoria, Ill., 7s.....	1,090.00	1,000.00	990.00
Grand Rapids, Mich., 8s.....	2,000.00	2,000.00	1,950.00
Middletown, O., 8s.....	2,600.00	2,000.00	1,990.00
St. Paul, Minn. 7s.....	2,200.00	2,000.00	1,935.00
Dunleith, Ill., 8s.....	2,000.00	2,000.00	1,950.00
Kansas City, Mo., 8s.....	1,650.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Rock Island, Ill., 8s.....	2,200.00	2,000.00	2,062.50
Muskegon, Mich., 8s.....	1,605.00	1,500.00	1,500.00
Muskegon, Mich., 8s.....	2,140.00	2,000.00	2,020.00
Minneapolis, Minn., 8s.....	1,620.00	1,500.00	1,530.00
Minneapolis, Minn., 8s.....	2,300.00	2,000.00	1,900.00
Kokomo, Ind., 8s.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Attica, Ind., 8s.....	2,000.00	2,000.00	1,900.00
Minneapolis, Minn., 8s.....	2,300.00	2,000.00	2,300.00
Marietta, O., 8s.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	995.00
Peoria, Ill., 7s.....	1,090.00	1,000.00	1,090.00
Bay City, Mich.,.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	970.00
Colfax, Ind., 8s.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	975.00
Toledo, O., 8s.....	3,090.00	3,000.00	3,090.00
Portland, Ind., 8s.....	1,960.00	2,000.00	1,960.00
Charlotte, N. Y., 7s.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	950.00
Gerry N. Y., 7s.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	950.00
Pomeroy, O., 8s.....	2,100.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Richmond, Ind., 8s.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	990.00
Dubuque, Iowa, 6s.....	2,000.00	2,000.00	1,780.00
Dubuque, Iowa, 6s.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	890.00
Saginaw, Mich., 8s.....	2,000.00	2,000.00	1,937.50
Washington, Ind., 8s.....	1,030.00	1,000.00	1,030.00
Jacksonville, Ill., 6s.....	1,537.50	1,500.00	1,537.50
Indianapolis, Ind., 6s.....	3,120.00	3,000.00	2,910.00
Chicago, Ill., 7s.....	2,200.00	2,000.00	1,875.00
South Bend, Ind., 8s.....	1,560.00	1,500.00	1,560.00
Erie, Penn.,.....	2,000.00	2,000.00	1,840.00
Lake, Ill., 7s.....	2,100.00	2,000.00	2,140.00
Lake, Ill., 7s.....	1,050.00	1,000.00	935.00
	\$76,442.50	\$73,600.00	\$72,702.50

SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE MONADNOCK SAVINGS BANK.  
Continued.

BONDS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
RAILROAD.			
Boston, Concord & Montreal, N. H., 6s...	\$5,100.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,087.50
Boston, Barre & Gardner, Mass., 5s.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Toledo, Delphos & Burlington, O., 7s ...	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Kansas Pacific, Kan., 6s.....	2,020.00	2,000.00	1,952.50
Cheshire, N. H., 6s.....	9,450.00	9,000.00	9,000.00
Cheshire, N. H., 6s.....	525.00	500.00	500.00
Fitchburg, Mass., 6s.....	5,600.00	5,000.00	5,243.75
Pullman Palace Car Co., Ill., 7s.....	3,180.00	3,000.00	3,165.00
Pullman Palace Car Co., Ill., 7s.....	5,300.00	5,000.00	5,250.00
Oregon Railway & Nav. Co., Oregon, 6s..	3,150.00	3,000.00	2,977.50
Cheshire, N. H., 6s.....	4,200.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
Monadnock, N. H., 6s.....	6,500.00	6,500.00	6,500.00
Clinton Water-Works, Iowa, 7s.....	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00
Toledo, Delphos & Burlington R. R. Co. 6s	960.00	1,000.00	960.05
	\$60,985.00	\$59,000.00	\$59,636.00
STOCKS.			
BANK.			
2 shares Cheshire Nat'l. Keene, N. H....	\$276.00	\$200.00	\$276.00
10 shares Cheshire Nat'l, Keene, N. H....	1,350.00	1,000.00	1,350.00
36 shares Monadnock Nat'l, E. Jaffrey....	4,679.62	3,600.00	4,679.62
6 shares Monadnock Nat'l, E. Jaffrey....	768.00	600.00	768.00
2 shares Monadnock Nat'l, E. Jaffrey....	255.00	200.00	255.00
20 shares Monadnock Nat'l, E. Jaffrey....	2,560.00	2,000.00	2,560.00
3 shares First Nat'l, Peterborough, N. H.	384.00	300.00	384.00
13 shares Keene Nat'l. Keene, N. H.....	1,690.00	1,300.00	1,690.00
10 shares Keene Nat'l, Keene, N. H.....	1,280.00	1,000.00	1,280.00
20 shares Kansas State, Wichita, Kan....	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Connecticut River National.....	1,295.00	1,000.00	1,295.00
	\$16,537.62	\$13,200.00	\$16,537.62

*Bank Commissioners' Report.*

## NASHUA SAVINGS BANK, — NASHUA.

Incorporated 1854. Charter perpetual.

*President.* — WILLIAM W. BAILEY.*Trustees.* — Edward Spalding, Perley Dodge, Augustus G. Reed, Charles H. Campbell, Virgil C. Gilman, W. W. Bailey, J. L. Pierce, G. C. Shattuck, George W. Greene.*Treasurer.* — VIRGIL C. GILMAN. Bond, \$100,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, December 30, 1876. Bond deposited with the trustees for safe-keeping. Annual compensation of treasurer, \$4,000.*Clerk.* — George F. Andrews. Annual compensation of clerk paid by the treasurer.

Examination, February 28 and March 1 and 2, 1881. W. H. BERRY, L. W. COGSWELL.

## STATEMENT.

Due depositors.....	\$1,919,805.48
Surplus.....	59,167.72
Guaranty fund.....	50,000.00
	<u>\$2,028,973.20</u>

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate.....	\$633,140.09	\$633,140.09	\$633,140.09
Loans on personal security.....	52,550.00	52,550.00	52,550.00
Loans on collateral security.....	7,581.50	7,581.50	7,581.50
County, city, town, and district bonds..	266,150.00	251,700.00	251,700.00
Railroad bonds.....	400,590.00	394,000.00	394,000.00
Railroad stock.....	234,900.00	205,700.00	205,700.00
Bank stock.....	299,955.00	244,560.00	244,560.00
Miscellaneous investments.....	213,522.78	181,959.55	181,959.55
Cash on hand.....	57,782.06	57,782.06	57,782.06
	<u>\$2,166,171.43</u>	<u>\$2,028,973.20</u>	<u>\$2,028,973.20</u>

Paid annual dividend of 5 per cent in 1880, on October 1.

An extra dividend on all sums due depositors was declared October 1, 1874, of about 1 per cent per annum.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1880, exclusive of taxes, \$5,061.18.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$16,128.36.

Amount of national tax paid for the year ending 1880, \$159.47.

Amount of other taxes, \$199.12.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, nothing; as surety, nothing.

Loans and investments are made by an investing committee, who meet at call of treasurer.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by a committee four times a year.

Reports are published as required by law.

This bank receives no interest on its deposits in other banks.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1880, 4,175; increase during the year, 614.

Increase of deposits during the year 1880, \$359,425.82.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1880, 1,011.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, 397; being an increase of 614.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1880, \$626,204.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1880, \$266,778.18.

Number having deposits of over \$2,000, 64.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 97.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$259,591.59.

Total amount of loans out of the state, \$401,205.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, \$77,560.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, \$1,159,859.55.

Largest amount loaned to any individual, corporation, or company, \$32,000.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, none.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, none.

Amount of overdue paper in the bank, none.

The funds of the institution are not invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet

Laws of 1869.

Premium on stocks and bonds, \$137,198.23.

Books of record well kept.

General character of loan, good.

## SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE NASHUA SAVINGS BANK.

BONDS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
COUNTY, CITY, TOWN, AND DISTRICT.			
Montgomery county, Iowa, 7s. ....	\$18,700.00	\$17,000.00	\$17,000.00
Council Bluffs, Iowa, 8s. ....	23,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
Logansport, Ind., 8s. ....	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Sandusky, Ohio, 7s. ....	15,750.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
Portsmouth, Ohio, 7s. ....	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00
Peoria, Ill., 6s. ....	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Burlington, Iowa, 8s. ....	11,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
East Saginaw, Mich., 8s. ....	18,700.00	17,000.00	17,000.00
Jersey City, N. J., 7s. ....	15,750.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
Kansas City, Mo., 8s. ....	33,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00
Muskegon, Mich., 8s. ....	11,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Muscatine, Iowa, 6s. ....	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00
Saginaw, Mich., 8s. ....	3,300.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
Utica, Ill., 9s. ....	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Quincy, Ill., 6s. ....	4,500.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Jacksonville, Ill., 6s. ....	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Ind. School District, Bush Creek, Iowa, 8s.	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00
Kingman county, Kan., 8s. ....	7,200.00	7,200.00	7,200.00
Chester, Ill., 7s. ....	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
West Chicago, Ill., 7s. ....	10,500.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Ind. School District, No. Creston, Iowa, 6s.	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Litchfield, Ill., 8s. ....	5,250.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Tiffin, Ohio, 7s. ....	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00
Lee county, Iowa, 6s. ....	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Oswego, N. Y., 6s. ....	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Lake county, Col., 8s. ....	11,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Leavenworth county, Kan. ....	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
	\$266,150.00	\$251,700.00	\$251,700.00
RAILROAD.			
Chicago & Iowa, 8s. ....	\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, 7s. ....	50,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00
Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw, 8s. ....	35,640.00	33,000.00	33,000.00
Burlington & Southwestern, 8s. ....	12,500.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
Omaha & Southwestern, 8s. ....	30,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
Cincinnati & Indiana, 7s. ....	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
Morris & Essex, 7s. ....	27,500.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
Holley, Wayne, & Monroe, 8s. ....	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Middlesex, Horse, 6s. ....	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Nashua & Lowell, 6s. ....	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00
Columbus & Toledo, 7s. ....	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Detroit & Eel River, 7s. ....	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Sciota Valley, 7s. ....	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Peterborough, 6s. ....	13,500.00	13,500.00	13,500.00
Minneapolis & Duluth, 7s. ....	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Ogdensburg & Lake Shore, 8s. ....	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00
Western Railroad of Minnesota, 7s. ....	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Oregon & R. N. Co., 6s. ....	5,250.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Terre Haute & Eastern, 7s. ....	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Minneapolis & St. Louis, 7s. ....	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Chicago, Minneapolis & St. Paul, 7s. ....	11,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Dubuque & Dayton, 6s. ....	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Port Royal & Augusta, 6s. ....	4,500.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Ohio & West Virginia Railroad Co., ....	9,500.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Toledo, Delphos & Burlington, 6s. ....	9,200.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Marquette & Houghton, ....	4,500.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Cincinnati & Northern, 6s. ....	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Danville & Ohio, 7s. ....	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
	\$400,590.00	\$394,000.00	\$394,000.00

SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE NASHUA SAVINGS BANK. —  
Continued.

STOCKS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
BANK.			
National Bank of Commerce, N. Y. ....	\$42,000.00	\$30,000.00	\$30,000.00
Fourth National, N. Y. ....	34,500.00	30,000.00	30,000.00
Merchants', N. Y. ....	27,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
Republic, N. Y. ....	13,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
State of New York, N. Y. ....	11,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
St. Nicholas, N. Y. ....	11,500.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
American Exchange, N. Y. ....	6,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Pacific, N. Y. ....	7,500.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Central, N. Y. ....	6,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Metropolitan, N. Y. ....	3,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Park, N. Y. ....	1,400.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
First National, Boston. ....	20,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Eliot, Boston. ....	11,300.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Boston, Boston. ....	11,500.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
North America, Boston. ....	11,300.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Republic, Boston. ....	9,375.00	7,500.00	7,500.00
Railroad, Lowell. ....	12,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Indian Head, Nashua. ....	5,170.00	3,760.00	3,760.00
First National, Nashua. ....	10,800.00	10,800.00	10,800.00
Second National, Nashua. ....	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00
Merchants', Kansas City. ....	13,000.00	13,000.00	13,000.00
Miami County, Kan. ....	6,250.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Kansas State, Kan. ....	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Clark County, Iowa. ....	7,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00
Richardson County, Neb. ....	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
North America, N. Y. ....	6,860.00	7,000.00	7,000.00
	\$299,955.00	\$244,560.00	\$244,560.00
RAILROAD.			
Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore. ....	\$43,200.00	\$30,000.00	\$30,000.00
Chicago & Alton. ....	38,250.00	27,500.00	27,500.00
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. ....	43,200.00	24,000.00	24,000.00
Eel River. ....	22,100.00	44,200.00	44,200.00
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western. ....	21,400.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
Morris & Essex. ....	24,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
Vermont & Massachusetts. ....	31,250.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
Connecticut River. ....	7,500.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Detroit & Hillsdale. ....	4,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
	\$234,900.00	\$205,700.00	\$205,700.00
OTHER INVESTMENTS.			
Pennichuck Water Co. ....	\$60,000.00	\$48,000.00	\$48,000.00
Quincy Bridge Co. ....	56,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00
New England M. Security Co. ....	26,500.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
Pullman Palace Car Co. ....	27,500.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
Burlington Steam Supply Co. ....	19,000.00	19,000.00	19,000.00
Sedalia Gas-Light Co. ....	6,500.00	6,500.00	6,500.00
Equitable Trust Co. ....	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00
Pratt Co., scrip. ....	5,022.78	5,459.55	5,459.55
City Elevator & Compress Co. ....	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Oregon Improvement Co. ....	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
	\$213,522.78	\$181,959.55	\$181,959.55

NEW HAMPSHIRE BANKING COMPANY SAVINGS BANK, — NASHUA.

Incorporated 1879.\* Charter perpetual.

*President.* — HIRAM T. MORRILL.

*Trustees.* — Hiram T. Morrill, George W. Davis, Solomon Spalding, Charles H. Nutt. Webster P. Hussey, Edward Hardy, A. H. Dunlap, Albert A. Rotch, David O. Smith, Eugene F. Whitney.

*Treasurer.* — JOHN G. KIMBALL. Bond, \$35,000, copy of which is on file in office of the secretary of state. Date of bond, May 1, 1880. Sureties of bond are able to respond. Bond deposited with the president for safe-keeping. Annual compensation of treasurer, not fixed.

*Clerk.* — William A. Farley.

Examination, February 15 and 17, 1881.

L. W. COGSWELL.

STATEMENT.

Due depositors .....	\$166,980.14
Surplus .....	2,712.96
Guaranty fund .....	25,000.00
	<hr/> \$194,693.10

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate.....	\$116,888.00	\$116,888.00	\$116,888.00
Loans on personal security .....	25,850.05	25,850.05	25,850.05
Loans on collateral security .....	250.00	250.00	250.00
County, city, town, and district bonds...	3,651.75	3,475.00	3,418.75
Railroad bonds .....	4,530.00	4,600.00	4,525.00
Miscellaneous investments. ....	11,880.00	12,000.00	11,800.00
Balance on deposit in National Banks ...	26,632.40	26,632.40	26,632.40
Det'd balances .....	4,927.66	4,927.66	4,927.66
Cash on hand .....	401.24	401.24	401.24
	<hr/> \$195,011.10	<hr/> \$195,024.35	<hr/> \$194,693.10

Paid no dividend as yet.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1880, exclusive of taxes, \$335.43.

Amount of state tax paid last year, none.

Amount of national tax paid for the year ending 1880, none.

Amount of other taxes, none.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, nothing; as surety, nothing.

Loans and investments are made by the executive committee through the treasurer, who meet three times a week.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by a committee of the trustees twice a year.

Reports are published as required by law.

This bank receives 3 per cent interest on its deposits in other banks.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1880, 249.

Increase of deposits during the year 1880, \$113,468.14.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1880, 249.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1880, \$119,196.09.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1880, \$5,727.95.

Number having deposits of over \$2,000, 5.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 25.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$26,245.

Total amount of loans out of the state, \$116,743.05.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, \$100.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, \$19,643.75.

Largest amount loaned to any individual, corporation, or company, \$5,900.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, none.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, none.

Amount of overdue paper in the bank, none.

The funds of the institution are invested, as far as possible, agreeably to chapter 4, section 3. Pamphlet Laws of 1869.

Premium on stocks and bonds, \$318.

Books of record neatly kept.

General character of loan, good.

\*This bank commenced transacting business May 1, 1880.

SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS OF THE NEW HAMPSHIRE BANKING COMPANY  
SAVINGS BANK, — NASHUA.

BONDS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
COUNTY, CITY, TOWN, AND DISTRICT.			
Howard county, school district, Neb.....	\$350.00	\$350.00	\$323.75
Buffalo " " " Minn.....	400.00	400.00	370.00
Kittson " " " ".....	535.00	500.00	500.00
Dodge " " " ".....	735.00	700.00	700.00
Todd " " " ".....	1,070.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Otter Tail " " " ".....	401.25	375.00	375.00
Moody & Lake counties, school dist., Dak.	160.50	150.00	150.00
	\$3,651.75	\$3,475.00	\$3,418.75
RAILROAD.			
Nashua & Lowell, Cs.....	\$105.00	\$100.00	\$100.00
Peterborough.....	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00
Cincinnati Northern R. R. Co. ....	2,925.00	3,000.00	2,925.00
	\$4,530.00	\$4,600.00	\$4,525.00
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Idaho Springs, Col., water, 8s.....	\$2,080.00	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00
Burlington Steam Supply Co., Iowa.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Oregon Improvement Co. ....	4,800.00	5,000.00	4,800.00
	\$11,880.00	\$12,000.00	\$11,800.00

# Bank Commissioners' Report.

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## NEW HAMPSHIRE SAVINGS BANK, — CONCORD.

Incorporated 1830. Charter perpetual.

*President.* — SAMUEL S. KIMBALL.

*Trustees.* — Samuel S. Kimball, J. B. Walker, Seth Eastman, M. H. Bradley, S. Dana, J. Abbott, J. H. George, M. R. Holt, Enoch Gerrish, F. A. Fisk, E. L. Knowlton, J. P. Bancroft, J. W. Stewart, W. G. Carter, J. C. Thorn, G. H. Marston, P. B. Cogswell, Oliver Pillsbury.

*Treasurer.* — WILLIAM P. FISKE. Bond, \$90,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, July 26, 1879. Sureties of bond able to respond. Bond deposited with the president for safe-keeping. Annual compensation of treasurer, \$1,600.

*Clerk.* — William R. Walker. Annual compensation of clerk, \$1,200.

Examination, January 22, 23, 24, 25, and 26, 1881. W. H. BERRY, L. W. COGSWELL.

### STATEMENT.

Due depositors.....	\$1,576,172.96
Surplus.....	18,978.65
Guaranty fund.....	85,000.00
	<hr/> \$1,680,151.61

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate.....	\$83,563.56	\$83,563.56	\$83,563.56
Loans on personal security.....	85,938.38	85,938.38	85,938.38
Loans on collateral security.....	45,855.00	45,855.00	45,855.00
U. S. bonds.....	43,895.00	40,000.00	40,000.00
State bonds.....	82,500.00	76,000.00	76,000.00
County, city, town, and district bonds...	524,830.99	474,462.51	474,462.51
Railroad bonds.....	694,070.00	642,000.00	642,000.00
Railroad stock.....	156,975.00	116,500.00	111,500.00
Bank stock.....	5,319.00	4,100.00	4,100.00
Manufacturing stock.....	32,064.00	23,200.00	23,200.00
Miscellaneous investments.....	42,200.00	40,000.00	40,000.00
Balance on deposit in Boston.....	44,078.21	44,078.21	44,078.21
Cash on hand.....	9,453.95	9,453.95	9,453.95
	<hr/> \$1,851,643.09	<hr/> \$1,685,151.61	<hr/> \$1,680,151.61

Paid annual dividend of 4 per cent in 1880, on January 17.

An extra dividend on all sums due depositors was declared July 1, 1880, of about 1 per cent. Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1880, exclusive of taxes, \$3,800.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$14,145.93.

Amount of national tax paid for the year ending 1880, none.

Amount of other taxes, none.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, \$4,225; as surety, \$9,525.

Loans and investments are made by a committee of four trustees, who meet every Tuesday. An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by a committee chosen by the trustees, four times a year.

Reports are published as required by law.

This bank receives  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent interest on its deposits in other banks.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1880, 4,580; increase during the year, 353.

Increase of deposits during the year 1880, \$169,291.30.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1880, 773.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, 420; being an increase 353.

Amount received from the depositors for the year 1880, \$364,773.23.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1880, \$195,481.93.

Number having deposits of over \$2,000, 61.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 75.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$154,044.56.

Total amount of loans out of the state, \$52,012.38.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, \$215,800.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, \$1,193,462.51.

Largest amount loaned to any individual, corporation, or company, \$14,700.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, none.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, none.

Amount of overdue paper in the bank, none.

The funds of the institution are not invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet

Laws of 1869. Premium on stocks and bonds, \$171,491.48.

Books of record well kept. General character of loan, good.

## SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE NEW HAMPSHIRE SAVINGS BANK.

BONDS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
U. S. bonds : 6s, of 1881, \$5,560 ; 4½s, } \$25,000 ; 5s, \$4,500 ; 4s, \$5,000 . . . }	\$43,895.00	\$40,000.00	\$40,000.00
STATE.			
New Hampshire, 6s. . . . .	\$60,100.00	\$56,000.00	\$56,000.00
Maine, 6s. . . . .	22,400.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
	\$82,500.00	\$76,000.00	\$76,000.00
COUNTY, CITY, TOWN, AND DISTRICT.			
Concord, N. H., 6s. . . . .	\$77,480.00	\$70,000.00	\$70,000.00
Manchester, N. H., 6s. . . . .	43,440.00	41,000.00	41,000.00
Dover, N. H., 6s. . . . .	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Nashua, N. H., 6s. . . . .	24,060.00	23,000.00	23,000.00
Chicago, Ill., 7s. . . . .	57,750.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
Cleveland, Ohio, 6s and 7s . . . . .	69,680.00	61,000.00	61,000.00
Cincinnati, Ohio, 7s and 7 3-10s. . . . .	49,780.99	45,462.51	45,462.51
Detroit, Mich., 7s. . . . .	37,220.00	30,000.00	30,000.00
Toledo, Ohio, 6s and 7s. . . . .	17,350.00	17,000.00	17,000.00
Rock Island, Ill., 6s. . . . .	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Marietta, Ohio, 8s. . . . .	13,200.00	12,000.00	12,000.00
St. Louis, Mo., 6s. . . . .	59,710.00	55,000.00	55,000.00
Jersey City, N. J., 7s. . . . .	20,800.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
Newport, Ky., 7 3-10s. . . . .	22,200.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
Bath, Me., 6s. . . . .	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
St. Louis county, Mo., 6s and 7s. . . . .	18,160.00	16,000.00	16,000.00
	\$524,830.99	\$474,462.51	\$474,462.51
RAILROAD.			
Dixon, Peoria & Hannibal, 8s. . . . .	\$22,600.00	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00
Old Colony, 6s. . . . .	16,950.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
Burlington and Missouri, land grant, 7s. . . . .	57,500.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
Michigan Central, 8s. . . . .	22,600.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
Illinois Grand Trunk, 8s. . . . .	17,100.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw, 8s. . . . .	24,300.00	22,000.00	22,000.00
Ottawa, Oswego & Fox River Valley, 8s. . . . .	6,150.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Michigan Air Line, 8s. . . . .	11,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain, 8s. . . . .	19,000.00	19,000.00	19,000.00
Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain, 6s. . . . .	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy, 7s. . . . .	65,720.00	53,000.00	53,000.00
Boston & Lowell, 7s. . . . .	11,700.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Boston & Lowell, 6s. . . . .	5,550.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Grand River Valley, 8s. . . . .	16,350.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
Portland & Kennebec, 6s. . . . .	21,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
Kalamazoo & South Haven, 8s. . . . .	5,500.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Concord & Claremont, 7s. . . . .	10,500.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Chicago & Iowa, 8s. . . . .	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
Chicago, Clinton, Dubuque & Minn., 7s. . . . .	25,235.00	24,500.00	24,500.00
Burlington & Missouri, in Nebraska, 6s. . . . .	22,660.00	22,000.00	22,000.00
Boston, Clinton & Fitchburg, 6s. . . . .	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 6s. . . . .	31,800.00	30,000.00	30,000.00
Chicago, Milwaukee, H. & D. division, 7s. . . . .	22,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
Chicago, Milwaukee, Dubuque div., 6s. . . . .	2,100.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Republican Valley, east division, 6s. . . . .	38,110.00	37,000.00	37,000.00
Republican Valley, west division, 6s. . . . .	28,840.00	28,000.00	28,000.00
Wisconsin Valley, 7s. . . . .	23,165.00	20,500.00	20,500.00
Eastern, 4½s. . . . .	20,400.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
Southern Pacific, 6s. . . . .	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00
Union Pacific. . . . .	20,800.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
Nordaway Valley, 7s. . . . .	13,780.00	13,000.00	13,000.00
Tarkio Valley, 7s. . . . .	11,660.00	11,000.00	11,000.00
	\$694,070.00	642,000.00	\$642,000.00

SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE NEW HAMPSHIRE SAVINGS  
BANK, — *Continued.*

BONDS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>			
Portland water loan .....	\$10,700.00	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00
Pullman's Palace Car Co. ....	31,500.00	30,000.00	30,000.00
	<b>\$42,200.00</b>	<b>\$40,000.00</b>	<b>\$40,000.00</b>
<b>STOCKS.</b>			
<b>BANK.</b>			
19 shares Merchants' Nat'l. Boston .....	\$2,679.00	\$1,900.00	\$1,900.00
22 shares First Nat'l. Manchester .....	2,490.00	2,200.00	2,200.00
	<b>\$5,319.00</b>	<b>\$4,100.00</b>	<b>\$4,100.00</b>
<b>RAILROADS.</b>			
50 shares Northern. ....	\$4,850.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00
100 shares Old Colony .....	12,900.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
500 shares Philadelphia, W. & Baltimore .....	35,500.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
200 shares Michigan Central .....	24,400.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
100 shares Eastern (N. H.) .....	8,900.00	10,000.00	5,000.00
20 shares Boston & Lowell .....	10,200.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
365 shares Chicago, Burlington & Quincy .....	60,225.00	36,500.00	36,500.00
	<b>\$156,975.00</b>	<b>\$116,500.00</b>	<b>\$111,500.00</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING.</b>			
2 shares Amoskeag, Manchester .....	\$4,000.00	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00
6 shares Amory, Manchester .....	720.00	600.00	600.00
76 shares Sagamore, Fall River .....	10,108.00	7,600.00	7,600.00
58 shares Border City, Fall River .....	8,286.00	5,800.00	5,800.00
60 shares Osborne, Fall River .....	7,800.00	6,000.00	6,000.00
12 shares Quequechan, Fall River .....	2,100.00	1,200.00	1,200.00
	<b>\$32,964.00</b>	<b>\$23,200.00</b>	<b>\$23,200.00</b>

# Bank Commissioners' Report.

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## NEW IPSWICH SAVINGS BANK, — NEW IPSWICH.

Incorporated 1849 Charter perpetual.

*President.* — WILLIAM W. JOHNSON.

*Trustees.* — William W. Johnson, E. F. Fox, W. A. Preston, George Whiting, Henry O. Preston, Frederick Jones, Edward O. Marshall, F. W. Preston, George M. Wheeler, 2d.

*Treasurer.* — F. W. PRESTON. Bond, \$30,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, April 12, 1875. Sureties of bond are able to respond. Bond deposited with president for safe-keeping. Annual compensation of treasurer, \$300.

Examination February 1, 1881.

W. H. BERRY.

### STATEMENT.

Due depositors.....	\$63,511.76
Surplus .....	4,599.48
Guaranty fund.....	2,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$70,111.24

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate .....	\$33,388.10	\$33,388.10	\$33,388.10
Loans on personal security .....	3,843.37	3,843.37	3,843.37
Loans on collateral security.....	6,126.38	6,126.38	6,126.38
U. S. bonds.....	10,150.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Miscellaneous investments.....	457.55	457.55	457.55
Balance on deposit in Townsend Nat. Bank	1,484.97	1,484.97	1,484.97
Real estate .....	1,525.00	1,525.00	1,525.00
Real estate acquired or held by foreclosure	12,714.07	12,714.07	12,714.07
Cash on hand.....	571.80	571.80	571.80
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$70,261.24	\$70,111.24	\$70,111.24

Paid annual dividend of 4 per cent in 1880.

An extra dividend on all sums due depositors was declared in 1864.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1880, exclusive of taxes, \$400.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$552.75.

Amount of national tax paid for the year ending 1880, none.

Amount of other taxes, \$170.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, \$40; as surety, nothing.

Loans and investments are made by standing committee, who meet as often as necessary.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by committee twice a year. Reports are published as required by law.

This bank receives no interest on its deposits in other banks.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1880, 225; decrease during the year, 39. Decrease of deposits during the year 1880, \$6,798.58.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1880, 7.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, 46; being a decrease of 39.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1880, \$3,466.42.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1880, \$10,256.

Number having deposits over \$2,000, 1.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 67.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$42,107.85.

Total amount of loans out of the state, \$1,250.

Total amount of investments in bonds in the state, \$10,000.

Total amount of investments in bonds and stocks out of the state, none.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, none.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, none.

Amount of overdue paper in the bank, none.

The funds of the institution are invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3. Pauphlet Laws of 1869.

Premium on stocks and bonds, \$150.

General character of loan, good.

## SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS OF THE NEW IPSWICH SAVINGS BANK.

BONDS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
U. S. bonds, 1881, 6s, registered.....	\$10,150.00	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00

# Bank Commissioners' Report.

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## NEWMARKET SAVINGS BANK, — NEWMARKET.

Incorporated 1832. Charter perpetual.

*President.* — NAPOLEON B. TREADWELL.

*Trustees.* — Napoleon B. Treadwell, Aaron L. Mellows, Samuel A. Haley, Benjamin F. Haley, John T. Chapman, Timothy M. Joy, Benjamin Mathes, Jr., Lewis P. Hanson, Addison D. Wiggin.

*Treasurer.* — SAMUEL A. HALEY. Bond, \$25,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, April 1, 1875. Sureties of bond are able to respond. Bond deposited with the president for safe-keeping. Annual compensation of treasurer \$400.

Examination commenced January 14, 1881.

J. D. LYMAN.

### STATEMENT.

Due depositors .....	\$79,025.39
Surplus .....	473.15
Guaranty fund.....	135.50
	<hr/> \$79,634.04

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate.....			\$54,154.36
Loans on personal security.....			16,433.40
Loans on collateral security.....			275.32
Cost due bank .....			1,013.08
Real estate acquired or held by foreclosure.....			7,300.00
Cash on deposit in Newmarket Nat'l Bank.....			457.88
			<hr/> \$79 634.04

Paid two dividends of 2 per cent in 1880, in January and July.

Total expense of the institution for the year ending December 31, 1880, exclusive of taxes, \$474.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$576.43.

Amount of national tax paid for the year ending 1880, \$4.60.

Amount of other taxes, \$258.90.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, \$3,000; as surety, nothing.

Loans and investments are made by the president and treasurer.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by the committee of trustees twice a year.

Reports are published as required by law.

This bank receives no interest on its deposits in other banks.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1880, 392.

Increase of deposits during the year 1880, \$12,299.14.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1880, 81.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, 33, being an increase of 48.

Amount received from the depositors for the year 1880, \$22,427.19.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1880, \$10,128.05.

Number having deposits of over \$2,000, 1.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 15.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$67,863.08.

Total amount of loans out of the State, \$3,000.

Largest amount loaned to any individual, corporation, or company, \$42,904.36.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, \$500.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, none.

Amount of overdue paper in the bank, \$13,404.36.

The funds of the institution are invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet Laws of 1869.

Books of record well kept.

General character of loan, we think good.

This bank, on account of unexpected failures during the hard times, had to take possession of large amounts of real estate, for so small a bank. Relying upon the statements of its able treasurer, and upon my little knowledge of the said real estate, the prospects of the bank are at this time decidedly flattering. The \$1,013.08 cost above indicated was caused by a suit at law, which the bank has just won.

## NEWPORT SAVINGS BANK. - NEWPORT.

Incorporated 1868. Charter expires 1888.

*President.* - HENRY G. CARLETON.*Vice-President.* - WORTHEN HALL.*Trustees.* - Dexter Richards, Worthen Hall, Matthew Harvey, John R. Knowlton, Edmund Wheeler, Frank A. Rawson, Hiram A. Averill, Isaac A. Reed, Albert S. Wait, Henry G. Carleton, Francis Boardman, William Dunton, E. C. Converse, Lyman Rounsevel, Ed-  
ward Burke.*Treasurer.* - FRED W. LEWIS. Bond, \$50,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond. 1874. Sureties of bond are believed to be able to respond. Bond deposited with one of the trustees. Annual compensation of treasurer, about \$1,500.*Clerk.* - Fred W. Richards. Annual compensation of clerk paid by treasurer.

Examination commenced January 20, 1881.

J. D. LYMAN.

## STATEMENT.

Due depositors .....	\$336,447.26
Surplus .....	362.36
Guaranty fund .....	10,500.00
	<hr/> \$347,309.62

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate .....	\$155,353.41	\$155,353.41	\$155,353.41
Loans on personal security .....	12,468.75	12,468.75	12,468.75
Loans on collateral security .....	19,628.76	19,628.76	19,628.76
State bonds .....	6,241.00	5,200.00	5,097.00
County, city, town, and district bonds .....	48,100.00	43,200.00	43,545.00
Railroad bonds .....	24,600.00	26,500.00	25,563.75
Railroad stocks .....	66,128.00	53,700.00	50,443.00
Bank stock .....	20,885.00	17,300.00	20,413.33
Real estate acquired or held by foreclosure .....	500.00	500.00	500.00
Cash on deposit in Newport Nat'l Bank .....	14,296.62	14,296.62	14,296.62
	<hr/> \$347,309.62	<hr/> \$347,309.62	<hr/> \$347,309.62

Paid two dividends of 2 per cent in 1880, in April and October.

An extra dividend on all sums due depositors was declared January, 1873, about 1.65 per cent per annum.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1880, exclusive of taxes, \$1,600, very nearly.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$3,242.66.

Amount of national tax paid for the year ending 1880, \$19.53.

Amount of other taxes, \$7.07.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, \$600; as surety, \$1,500.

Loans and investments are made by the loaning committee, who meet as business requires.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by the auditors in April and October.

Reports are published as required by law.

This bank receives no interest on its deposits in other banks.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1880, 1,323: increase during the year, 21.

Increase of deposits during the year 1880, \$9,572.35.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1880, 187.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, 166.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1880, \$35,119.84.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1880, \$45,247.49.

Number having deposits of over \$2,000, 2.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$126,770.92.

Total amount of loans out of the state, \$60,680.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, \$57,213.33.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, \$88,951.05.

Largest amount loaned to any individual, corporation, or company, \$7,800.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, none.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, none.

Amount of overdue paper in the bank, none, save on mortgages.

The funds of the institution are invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet Laws of 1869.

Premium on stocks and bonds, \$18.113.

Books of record are well kept.

General character of loan believed to be good.

#### SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE NEWPORT SAVINGS BANK.

BONDS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
STATE.			
New Hampshire, 6s.....	\$6,240.00	\$5,200.00	\$5,097.00
COUNTY, CITY, TOWN, AND DISTRICT.			
Athens township, school bonds, Ringgold county, Ia., 7s.....	\$1,700.00	\$1,700.00	\$1,700.00
Newport, N. H., town bonds, 6s.....	28,000.00	25,500.00	25,500.00
City of Rock Island, Ill., 10s.....	5,500.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
" Moline, Ill., 10s.....	6,000.00	5,500.00	5,500.00
Chicago, Ill., river improvement, \$4,000 water bond, \$2,000, 7s.....	6,900.00	6,000.00	5,845.00
	\$48,100.00	\$48,200.00	\$48,545.00
RAILROAD.			
Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw, guaranteed by Michigan Central, bonds guaranteed by a mortgage, 8s.....	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00
Manhattan Beach Improvement, guaranteed by Manhattan Beach Railroad Co., 7s	7,500.00	7,500.00	7,500.00
Boston, Concord & Montreal, consolidated mortgage, 6s.....	6,300.00	6,000.00	6,000.00
Boston, Concord & Montreal, consolidated mortgage, 7s.....	4,560.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern R. Co. of Iowa, 5s.....	4,000.00	4,000.00	3,600.00
Vermont Central, 7s.....	300.00	3,000.00	2,463.75
	\$24,660.00	\$26,500.00	\$25,563.75
STOCKS.			
BANKS.			
100 shares First National, Newport, N. H.	\$13,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$12,863.33
23 shares Hide & Leather Nat'l, Boston..	2,635.00	2,300.00	2,300.00
50 shares Otoe County National, Neb....	5,250.00	5,000.00	5,250.00
	\$20,885.00	\$17,300.00	\$20,413.33
RAILROAD.			
100 shares Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	\$13,250.00	\$10,000.00	\$7,673.25
220 shares Cleveland & Pittsburg.....	14,550.00	11,000.00	10,115.00
110 shares Chicago & Alton.....	16,500.00	11,000.00	12,700.00
110 shares Philadelphia & Reading.....	3,300.00	5,500.00	5,425.25
40 shares Norwich & Worcester.....	5,840.00	4,000.00	4,318.00
25 shares Northern.....	2,550.00	2,500.00	2,650.00
35 shares Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern.....	2,450.00	3,500.00	940.00
62 shares Michigan Central.....	7,688.00	6,200.00	6,621.50
	\$66,128.00	\$53,700.00	\$50,443.00

## NORWAY PLAINS SAVINGS BANK, — ROCHESTER.

Incorporated 1851. Charter perpetual.

*President.* — JOHN McDUFFEE.*Trustees.* — John McDuffee, Charles Greenfield, Nathaniel Burnham, Dominicus Hanson, Isaac W. Lougee, James Farrington, James H. Edgerly.*Treasurer.* — H. M. PLUMMER. Bond, \$50,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, December 3, 1880. Sureties of bond are able to respond. Bond deposited with the president for safe-keeping. Annual compensation of treasurer, \$1,000.*Clerk.* — V. H. JOHNSON. Annual compensation of clerk paid by the treasurer.

Examination, February 8 and 9, 1881.

L. W. COGSWELL.

## STATEMENT.

Due depositors.....	\$394,296.61
Surplus .....	87,885.80
Guaranty fund. ....	10,743.75
	<hr/> \$492,926.16

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate .....	\$36,425.20	\$36,425.20	\$36,425.20
Loans on personal security .....	50,931.50	50,931.50	50,931.50
Loans on collateral security.....	146,528.20	146,528.20	146,528.20
U. S. bonds .....	33,300.00	30,000.00	30,000.00
County, city, town, and district bonds...	102,590.00	89,000.00	89,000.00
Railroad bonds.....	61,815.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
Bank stock .....	9,500.00	8,400.00	8,400.00
Balance on deposit in Rochester National Bank .....	6,074.76	6,074.76	6,074.76
Real estate, — bank building.....	5,476.26	5,476.26	5,476.26
Real estate acquired or held by foreclosure	70,090.24	70,090.24	70,090.24
	<hr/> \$522,731.16	<hr/> \$492,926.16	<hr/> \$492,926.16

Paid semi-annual dividends of 2 per cent in 1880, on May 1 and November 1.

An extra dividend on all sums due depositors was declared January 1, 1874, amounting to \$11,527.68, or about 1½ per cent per annum.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1880, exclusive of taxes, \$1,502.05.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$3,853.34.

Amount of national tax paid for the year ending 1880, \$37.69.

Amount of other taxes, none.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, \$300; as surety, nothing.

Loans and investments are made by the trustees, who meet weekly.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by a committee of the trustees twice a year.

Reports are published as required by law.

This bank receives no interest on its deposits in other banks.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1880, 981; decrease during the year, 49.

Decrease of deposits during the year 1880, \$5,538.95.

Number of accounts opened during the year ending December 31, 1880, none.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, 49; being a decrease of 49.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1880, \$14,324.31.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1880, \$19,863.26.

Number having deposits of over \$2,000, 16.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 91.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$131,971.56.

Total amount of loans out of the state, \$102,128.13.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, \$58,400.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, \$119,000.

Largest amount loaned to any individual, corporation, or company, \$40,000.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, none.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, none.

Amount of overdue paper in the bank, none.

The funds of the institution are invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet Laws of 1869.

Premium on stocks and bonds, \$27,265.

Books of record neatly kept.

General character of loan, good.

SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE NORWAY PLAINS SAVINGS BANK.

BONDS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
U. S. Bonds, 4½s. ....	\$33,300.00	\$30,000.00	\$30,000.00
COUNTY, CITY, TOWN, AND DISTRICT.			
Cleveland, O., 7s. ....	\$21,000.00	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00
Cincinnati, O., 7s. ....	18,300.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
Cincinnati, O., 7 3-10s. ....	13,200.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Chicago, Ill., 7s. ....	9,540.00	9,000.00	9,000.00
St. Louis county, Mo., 6s, gold. ....	23,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
Cook county, Ill., 7s, gold. ....	17,550.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
	\$102,590.00	\$89,000.00	\$89,000.00
RAILROAD.			
Boston & Maine, coupon, 7s. ....	\$38,325.00	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00
Boston & Maine, registered, 7s. ....	20,900.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
Eastern, coupon. ....		20,000.00	20,000.00
Interest on bonds accrued to February 1, 1881, \$3,025.67.	\$59,225.00	\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00
STOCKS.			
BANK.			
5 shares Great Falls National. ....	\$600.00	\$500.00	\$500.00
20 shares Strafford National. ....	3,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
50 shares Rochester National. ....	5,900.00	5,900.00	5,900.00
	\$9,500.00	\$8,400.00	\$8,400.00

## OSSISPEE VALLEY TEN CENTS SAVINGS BANK, — FREEDOM.

Incorporated 1868. Charter perpetual.

*President.* — JOSIAH THURSTON.*Vice-President.* — RENSSELAER TOWLE.*Trustees.* — Elias Towle, John Parsons, John Demeritt, S. J. Keneson, Lovell Towle, John L. Demeritt, E. J. Towle, A. Pease, Jacob Manson.*Treasurer.* — Elias Towle. Bond, \$25,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, August 24, 1868. Sureties of bond are able to respond. Bond deposited with the president for safe-keeping. Annual compensation of treasurer \$300. Examination, February 3, 1881. L. W. Cogswell.

## STATEMENT.

Due depositors.....	\$76,781.19
Surplus.....	3,198.84
Guaranty Fund.....	3,500.06
	\$83,480.03

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate.....	\$17,380.26	\$17,380.26	\$17,380.26
Loans on personal security.....	49,398.08	49,398.08	44,398.08
Loans on collateral security.....	1,611.22	1,611.22	1,611.22
County, city, town, and district bonds, in this state.....	10,800.00	10,800.00	10,800.00
Bank stock, Lake National, 13 shares.....	1,300.00	1,300.00	1,300.00
Real estate acquired or held by foreclosure.....	2,000.00	1,773.00	1,773.00
Bank fixtures.....	400.00	400.00	400.00
Cash on hand.....	\$17.47	\$17.47	\$17.47
	\$83,707.03	\$83,400.03	\$83,480.03

Paid a dividend of 2½ per cent in 1880, in April, of 2 per cent in October.

An extra dividend on all sums due depositors was declared in April, 1876, amounting to 1 per cent per annum.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1880, exclusive of taxes, \$358.29.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$756.17.

Amount of national tax paid for the year ending 1880, none.

Amount of other taxes, \$42.15.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, \$2,154; as surety, \$767.

Loans and investments are made by the treasurer, with advice of trustees, who meet when required.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by a committee of trustees, twice a year. Reports are published as required by law.

This bank receives no interest on its deposits in other banks.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1880, 308.

Decrease of deposits during the year 1880, \$2,923.12.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1880, 40.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, 11; being an increase of 29.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1880, \$12,051.19.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1880, \$14,974.31.

Number having deposits of over \$2,000, none.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 125.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$44,013.56.

Total amount of loans out of the state, \$34,176.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, \$2,300.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, none.

Largest amount loaned to any individual, corporation, or company, \$5,000.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, none.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, none.

Amount of overdue paper in the bank, none.

The funds of the institution are invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet Laws of 1869.

Books of record well kept.

General character of loan, good.

# Bank Commissioners' Report.

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## PENACOOK SAVINGS BANK. — FISHERVILLE.

Incorporated 1869. Charter expires 1889.

*President.* — ISAAC K. GAGE.

*Vice-President.* — J. F. BROWN.

*Trustees.* — Nehemiah Butler, Isaac K. Gage, John F. Brown, C. E. Foote, T. O. Wilson, J. A. Coburn, John Sawyer, W. H. Allen, J. C. Linehan, Nathaniel S. Gale, C. M. Rolfe, A. W. Rolfe, C. H. Sanders.

*Treasurer.* — SAMUEL F. BROWN. Bond, \$40,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, April 9, 1873. Sureties of bond are able to respond. Bond deposited with the president for safe-keeping. Annual compensation of treasurer, \$400.

Examination, March 9 and 10, 1881.

W. H. BERRY.

### STATEMENT.

Due depositors.....	\$93,531.76
Surplus.....	14,788.64
Guaranty fund.....	5,293.00
Premium.....	4,620.16
Reduction by decree of court.....	\$5,722.99
	<hr/> \$203,956.55

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate.....	\$53,068.35	\$53,068.35	\$53,068.35
Loans on personal security.....	36,395.88	43,530.78	43,530.78
Loans on collateral security.....	10,292.92	10,292.92	40,292.92
County, city, town, and district bonds...	24,790.00	26,200.00	26,200.00
Railroad bonds.....	13,650.00	17,000.00	17,000.00
Railroad stock.....	3,825.00	5,100.00	5,100.00
Manufacturing stock.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Miscellaneous investments.....	1,700.00	1,700.00	1,700.00
Balance on deposit in Boston.....	9,915.25	9,915.25	9,915.25
Real estate taken for debt.....	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00
Real estate acquired or held by foreclosure.	28,850.00	22,814.25	22,814.25
Bank fixtures.....	2,200.00	2,200.00	2,200.00
Cash on hand.....	935.00	935.00	935.00
	<hr/> \$196,822.40	<hr/> \$203,956.55	<hr/> \$203,956.55

Paid annual dividend of 5 per cent in 1880, on October 1.

An extra dividend on all sums due depositors was declared October 1, 1877, about 1 per cent per annum.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1880, exclusive of taxes, \$739.65.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$1,054.81.

Amount of national tax paid for the year ending 1880, none.

Amount of other taxes, none.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, \$18,122; as surety, \$2,489.33.

Loans and investments are made by a committee, chosen by the trustees, who meet once a week.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by a committee of the trustees twice a year.

Reports are published as required by law.

This bank receives 4 per cent interest on its deposits in other banks.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1880, 1,422; increase during the year, 17.

Decrease of deposits during the year 1880, \$23,948.59.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1880, 31.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, 14; being an increase of 17.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1880, \$11,981.47.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1880, \$35,930.06.

Number having deposits of over \$2,000, none.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 55.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$72,742.05.

Total amount of loans out of the state, \$92,450.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, \$10,000.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, \$47,100.

Largest amount loaned to any individual, corporation, or company, \$17,472.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, \$15,000.

Amount of overdue paper in the bank, \$7,000.

The funds of the institution are not invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet  
Laws of 1869.

Books of record well kept.

General character of loan, good.

#### SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS AND STOCKS OF PENACOOK SAVINGS BANK.

BONDS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
COUNTY, CITY, TOWN, AND DISTRICT.			
City of Litchfield, Ill., water bonds, 10s.	\$3,750.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00
" Pueblo, Col., water bonds, 8s.	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Franklin Co., school district, Neb., 10s.	1,125.00	1,500.00	1,500.00
City of Lawrence, Kan., funding bonds 6s.	2,565.00	2,700.00	2,700.00
Pueblo Co., Col., school, 10s.	5,250.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Jasper Co., Ill., funding bonds, 7s.	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Town of Wade, Ill., funding bonds, 8s.	2,100.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
	\$24,790.00	\$26,200.00	\$26,200.00
RAILROAD.			
Toledo, Delphos & Burlington, income mortgage, 6s.	\$1,900.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00
Brunswick & Chillicothe, first mort., 6s.	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Toledo, Delphos & Bur., first mort., 6s.	4,750.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Cincinnati & Northern, first mort., 6s.	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
	\$13,650.00	\$17,000.00	\$17,000.00
STOCKS.			
RAILROAD.			
Chicago & West Michigan	\$3,825.00	\$5,100.00	\$5,100.00
MANUFACTURING.			
Contoocook M'fg & Mechanics Co.	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00

PEOPLES SAVINGS BANK, — MANCHESTER.

Incorporated 1873. Charter perpetual.

*President.* — PERSON C. CHENEY.

*Trustees.* — P. C. Cheney, E. M. Topliff, A. W. Quint, H. M. Putney, Moody Currier, George B. Chandler, C. H. Bartlett, Edson Hill, A. P. Olzendam, G. W. Riddle.

*Treasurer.* — GEORGE B. CHANDLER. Bond, \$50,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, September 15, 1874. Sureties of bond are able to respond. Bond deposited with the president for safe-keeping. Annual compensation of treasurer, \$1,000.

*Clerk.* — Edward M. Brooks.

Examination, January 13, 1881.

L. W. COGSWELL, W. H. BERRY.

STATEMENT.

Due depositors.....	\$492,089.21
Surplus.....	45,095.24
Guaranty Fund.....	50,000 00
Dividends unpaid .....	240.00
	<hr/> \$587,424.45

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate .....	\$474,618.16	\$474,618.16	\$474,618.16
Loans on personal security .....	37,499.49	37,499.49	37,499.49
Loans on collateral security .....	36,751.50	36,751.50	36,751.50
U. S. bonds, registered, 5s.....	20,250.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
Balance on deposit, Amoskeag Nat'l bank.	13,407.21	13,407.21	13,407.21
Cash on hand.....	5,148.09	5,148.09	5,148.09
	<hr/> \$587,674.45	<hr/> \$587,424.45	<hr/> \$587,424.45

Paid annual dividend of 5 per cent in 1880, on April 1.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1880, exclusive of taxes, \$1,111.55.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$5,169.78.

Amount of other taxes, none.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, nothing; as surety, nothing.

Loans and investments are made by treasurer and executive committee, who meet as often as is necessary.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by a committee of the trustees four times a year.

Reports are published as required by law.

This bank receives no interest on its deposits in other banks.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1880, 931. Increase during the year, 83.

Increase of deposits during the year 1880, \$34,956.93.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1880, 166.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, 83; being an increase of 83.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1880, \$114,589.06.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1880, \$79,632.13.

Number having deposits over \$2,000, 14.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 4.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$34,061.50.

Total amount of loans out of the state, \$514,787.65.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, none.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, \$20,000, U. S. bonds.

Largest amount loaned to any individual, corporation, or company, \$10,600.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, none.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, none.

Amount of overdue paper in the bank, none.

The funds of the institution are not invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet Laws of 1869.

Books of record neatly kept.

General character of loan, good.

## PETERBOROUGH SAVINGS BANK, — PETERBOROUGH.

Incorporated 1859. Charter perpetual.

*President.* — JAMES SCOTT.*Trustees.* — James Scott, Whitcomb French, Frederick Livingston, Daniel B. Cutter, Norton Hunt, Thomas Little, A. A. Farnsworth, C. H. Brooks, Isaac Hadley, George W. Farrar, Willard D. Chase, W. G. Livingston, M. L. Morrison.*Treasurer.* — M. L. MORRISON. Bond, \$75,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, April 13, 1873. Sureties of bond are believed to be able to respond. Bond deposited with president. Annual compensation of treasurer, \$1,000.*Clerk.* — Mrs. N. F. Cummings. Compensation of clerk, one dollar a day for time employed.

Examination commenced April 13, 1881.

J. D. LYMAN.

## STATEMENT.

Due depositors.....	\$582,917.43
Surplus.....	13,220.48
Guaranty fund.....	5,025.62
	<hr/> \$601,763.53

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate.....	\$198,590.63	\$198,590.63	\$198,590.63
Loans on personal security.....	75,612.58	75,612.58	75,612.58
Loans on collateral security.....	10,351.70	10,351.70	10,351.70
State bonds. New Hampshire.....	7,200.00	6,000.00	6,000.00
County, city, town, and district bonds....	183,781.00	175,300.00	162,511.50
Railroad bonds.....	11,800.00	11,000.00	11,000.00
Railroad stock.....		7,500.00	7,594.00
Bank stock.....	58,997.00	50,400.00	56,716.00
Niagara Fire Insurance stock.....	3,150.00	2,250.00	4,749.55
Bonds of Burlington Steam Supply Co....	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Real estate.....	17,888.62	17,888.62	17,888.62
Real estate acquired or held by foreclosure.	28,129.43	28,129.43	28,129.43
Bank fixtures.....	1,767.69	1,767.69	1,767.69
Cash on hand.....	15,851.83	15,851.83	15,851.83
	<hr/> \$618,120.48	<hr/> \$605,642.48	<hr/> \$601,763.53

Paid semi-annual dividends of 2 per cent each, in 1880, January and July.

The last extra dividend was declared January 1, 1874.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1880, exclusive of taxes, \$2,633.94.

Amount of state tax paid last year. \$5,220.23.

Amount of national tax paid for the year ending January 1, 1881, 36.72.

Amount of other taxes, \$405.43.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, none; as surety, \$1,925.

Loans and investments are made by a committee of the trustees, who meet every Monday.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by committee of trustees four times a year, and by auditors twice a year.

Reports are published as required by law.

This bank receives nothing on its deposits in other banks.

Number of depositors at close of business January 1, 1881, 1,849.

Increase during the year, 85.

Increase of deposits during the year 1880, \$9,475.29, besides increase by dividends.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1880, 229.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, 144.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1880, \$85,352.70.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1880, \$75,877.41.

Number having deposits of over \$2,000, 18.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 171.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$181,472.40.

Total amount of loans out of the state, \$104,211.94.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, \$89,318.50.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, \$191,252.55.

Largest amount loaned to any individual, corporation, or company, \$15,000.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, none.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, \$3,000.

Amount of overdue paper in the bank, none.

The funds of the institution are invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet Law-  
of 1869.

Premium on stocks and bonds, \$12,478.

Books of record well kept.

General character of loan, good.

## SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE PETERBOROUGH SAVINGS BANK.

BONDS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
STATE.			
State of New Hampshire.....	\$7,260.00	\$6,000.00	\$6,000.00
COUNTY, CITY, TOWN, AND DISTRICT.			
City of St. Louis .....	\$25,680.00	\$24,000.00	\$20,660.00
" Detroit .....	39,200.00	35,000.00	34,725.00
Town of Osceola .....	12,000.00	12,000.00	11,760.00
" Havana .....	2,000.00	2,000.00	1,980.00
" Browning .....	2,000.00	2,000.00	1,960.00
" Bloomington .....	2,000.00	2,000.00	1,900.00
" Roseville .....	8,000.00	8,000.00	7,000.00
" Belle Flower .....	30,000.00	30,000.00	26,250.00
City of Lansing .....	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00
Eaton county .....	8,800.00	8,800.00	7,304.60
City of Elizabeth .....	500.00	1,000.00	930.00
" Newport .....	6,600.00	6,000.00	5,940.00
" Peoria .....	17,100.00	16,000.00	13,600.00
School district of Fair Prairie .....	400.00	400.00	400.00
Hillsborough county .....	3,675.00	3.5 0.00	3,502.50
Town of Peterborough .....	23,326.00	22,100.00	22,100.00
	\$183,781.00	\$175,300.00	\$162,511.50
RAILROAD.			
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul .....	\$8,800.00	\$8,000.00	\$8,000.00
Peterborough .....	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
	\$11,800.00	\$11,000.00	\$11,000.00
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Burlington Steam Supply Co. ....	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00
STOCKS.			
BANK.			
Richardson County .....	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00
Francestown National .....	23,700.00	21,400.00	23,327.00
Citizens' National .....	550.00	500.00	550.00
Peterborough National .....	7,800.00	5,500.00	7,285.00
Souhegan National .....	2,700.00	2,500.00	2,550.00
Hillsborough National .....	13,600.00	11,800.00	12,290.00
Monadnock National .....	8,647.00	6,700.00	8,714.00
	\$58,997.00	\$50,400.00	\$56,716.00
RAILROAD.			
75 shares Vermont & Canada .....	.....	\$7,500.00	\$7,594.00
INSURANCE.			
45 shares Niagara Fire Insurance Co. ...	\$3,150.00	\$2,250.00	\$4,749.55

# Bank Commissioners' Report.

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## PISCATAQUA SAVINGS BANK, — PORTSMOUTH.

Incorporated 1877. Charter Perpetual.

*President.* — ICHABOD GOODWIN.

*Trustees.* — Ichabod Goodwin, E. P. Kimball, W. L. Dwight, John H. Broughton, Robert C. Peirce, J. W. F. Hobbs, E. C. Spinney, E. B. Philbrick, J. Albert Walker, J. H. Hutchinson, A. F. Howard.

*Treasurer.* — ROBERT C. PEIRCE Bond \$35,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, February, 1881. Sureties of bond are able to respond. Bond deposited with the president. Annual compensation of treasurer, given so far.

Examination commenced February 8, 1881. J. D. LYMAN.

### STATEMENT.

Due depositors.....	\$193,987.08
Surplus .....	2,339.84
Guaranty fund.....	1,500 00
	<hr/> \$197,826.92

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate.....	\$57,400.67	\$57,400.67	\$57,400.67
Loans on personal security.....	10,200.00	10,200.00	10,200.00
Loans on collateral security.....	12,400.00	12,400.00	12,400.00
U. S. bonds.....	1,047.50	1,000.00	1,047.50
County, city, town, and district bonds...	68,584.17	66,754.17	66,972.42
Railroad bonds.....	23,700.00	22,000.00	22,631.25
Bank stock.....	23,966.00	19,700.00	22,995.13
Cash on deposit in First National Bank...	3,722.98	3,722.98	3,722.98
Cash on hand.....	456.97	456.97	456.97
	<hr/> \$201,478.29	<hr/> \$193,634.79	<hr/> \$197,826.92

Paid two dividends of 2 per cent in 1880, on January 27 and July 27.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1880, exclusive of taxes, \$40.87.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$1,350.81; no other taxes.

No indebtedness of trustees.

Loans and investments are made by the investment committee, who meet when necessary.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made twice a year by a committee of trustees.

Reports are published as required by law.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1880, 609; increase during the year, 173.

Increase of deposits during the year 1880, \$78,561.18.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1880, \$107,761.21.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1880, \$29,200.03.

Number having deposits of over \$2,000, none.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 8.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$26,900.69.

Total amount of loans out of the state, \$53,200.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, \$5,100.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, \$14,600.

Largest amount loaned to any individual, corporation, or company, \$6,000.

No bad or doubtful debts.

Paper in the bank, none.

The funds of the institution are not invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet Laws of 1869.

Premium on stocks and bonds, \$7,796.

Books of record well kept.

General character of loan, excellent.

## SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE PISCATAQUA SAVINGS BANK.

BONDS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
U. S. Bonds, 6s .....	\$1,047.50	\$1,000.00	\$1,047.50
COUNTY, CITY, TOWN, AND DISTRICT.			
City of E. Saginaw, Mich., 7s.....	\$2,080.00	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00
" E. Saginaw, Mich., 6s.....	2,080.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Jackson City, Mich., 7s.....	3,090.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
Hardin county, O., 6s.....	7,070.00	7,000.00	7,000.00
Anglaize county, O., 7s.....	6,834.00	6,700.00	6,783.25
City of Cincinnati O., 7s.....	3,154.17	3,154.17	3,154.17
" Portsmouth, N. H., 6s.....	106.00	100.00	100.00
Fayette county, O., 7s.....	500.00	500.00	500.00
Champaign county, O., 7s.....	600.00	600.00	600.00
Burlington Water Co., Io., 6s.....	3,150.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
City of Nashua, N. H., 6s.....	210.00	200.00	200.00
Jersey City, water loan, 7s.....	5,500.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Green county, Ind., 6s.....	6,120.00	6,000.00	6,000.00
Rock Island, Ill., 6s.....	2,100.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
City of Evansville, Ind., 7s.....	2,120.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Town of Henry, Ill., 7s.....	3,120.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
Hancock county, Ill., 6s.....	510.00	500.00	485.00
Town of Mayerville, Mo., 6s.....	3,500.00	3,500.00	3,500.00
Lafayette county, Mo., 6s.....	2,000.00	2,000.00	1,910.00
Blackford county, Ind., 6s.....	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00
Hendricks county, Ind., warrants, 6s.....	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00
Village of Ada, Hardin county, O., 7s.....	3,150.00	3,000.00	3,150.00
Pleasant Township, Putnam Co., O., 6s.....	3,190.00	3,000.00	3,090.00
	\$68,584.17	\$66,754.17	\$66,972.42
RAILROAD.			
Chicago & Southwestern, 7s.....	\$11,600.00	\$10,000.00	\$11,102.50
Kansas City, Topeka & Western, 7s.....	5,850.00	5,000.00	5,628.75
Dayton & Michigan, 7s.....	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Great Falls & Conway, 4½s.....	4,250.00	5,000.00	3,900.00
	\$23,700.00	\$22,000.00	\$22,631.25
STOCKS.			
BANK.			
First National, Portsmouth, N. H.....	\$3,796.00	\$2,600.00	\$3,730.00
New Hampshire Nat'l, Portsmouth, N. H.	1,100.00	1,000.00	1,040.00
Mechanics & Traders' National, Ports-			
mouth, N. H.....	550.00	500.00	544.75
Pacific National, Boston.....	3,420.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
Caseo National, Portland.....	2,660.00	1,900.00	2,456.00
Central National, New York.....	3,375.00	2,700.00	3,189.38
Nat'l Bank of the Commonwealth, Boston.	3,360.00	3,000.00	3,330.00
Merchants' National, Kansas City, Mo....	4,405.00	4,000.00	4,405.00
National Granite State, Exeter, N. H.....	1,300.00	1,000.00	1,300.00
	\$23,966.00	\$19,700.00	\$22,995.13

# Bank Commissioners' Report.

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## PITTSFIELD SAVINGS BANK, —PITTSFIELD.

Incorporated 1855. Charter expires 1895.

*President.* — HON. R. L. FRENCH.

*Trustees.* — R. L. French, S. H. French, John L. French, W. G. French, Lowell Brown, H. A. Tuttle, B. F. Kaime, Jeremiah Clough, Peter J. Hook, B. G. Parsons, T. H. Thorndyke, J. J. Jenness, A. B. Tyler, E. L. Carr, J. W. Johnston, George F. Berry.

*Treasurer.* — GEORGE F. BERRY. Bond, \$30,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, July 12, 1880. Sureties of bond are able to respond. Bond deposited with the secretary of state for safe-keeping. Annual compensation of treasurer, \$1,000.

Examination, March 17, 1881.

L. W. COGSWELL.

### STATEMENT.

Due depositors.....	\$156,431.64
Surplus.....	1,610.88
Guaranty fund.....	2,200.00
	<hr/> \$160,242.52

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate.....	\$55,201.15	\$55,201.15	\$55,201.15
Loans on personal security.....	41,280.79	41,280.79	41,280.79
Loans on collateral security.....	43,183.00	43,183.00	43,183.00
County, city, town, and district bonds.....	2,116.72	2,000.00	2,116.72
Railroad bonds.....	9,561.60	9,000.00	9,369.93
Railroad stock.....	450.00	400.00	400.00
Bank stock.....	670.00	620.00	620.00
Miscellaneous investments.....	29.40	30.00	30.00
Balance on deposit in Merchants National Bank, Manchester.....	1,661.79	1,661.79	1,661.79
Real estate purchased.....	4,500.00	4,500.00	4,500.00
Real estate acquired or held by foreclosure.....	2,000.00	1,501.96	1,501.96
Cash on hand.....	377.18	377.18	377.18
	<hr/> \$161,031.63	<hr/> \$159,755.87	<hr/> \$160,242.52

Paid annual dividend of 4 per cent in 1880, on September 12.

An extra dividend on all sums due depositors was declared September 12, 1874, amounting to 1 per cent per annum.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1880, exclusive of taxes, \$1,228.67.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$1,406.71.

Amount of national tax paid for the year ending 1880, \$1.83.

Amount of other taxes, \$47.33.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, \$2,292.20; as surety, \$14,863.76.

Loans and investments are made by a committee of investment, who meet as often as necessary.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by a committee of trustees twice a year.

Reports are published as required by law.

This bank receives 3 per cent interest on its deposits in other banks.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1880, 815.

Increase of deposits during the year 1880, \$15,097.95.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1880, 186.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, 78; being an increase of 108.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1880, \$62,966.89.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1880, \$47,868.94.

Number having deposits of over \$2,000, none.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 154.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$129,335.94.

Total amount of loans out of the state, \$10,325.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, \$5,269.33.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, \$7,237.22.

Largest amount loaned to any individual, corporation, or company, \$31,000.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, none.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, none.

Amount of overdue paper in the bank, none.

The funds of the institution are invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet Laws of 1869.

Premium on stocks and bonds, \$300.

Books of record neatly kept.

General character of loan, good.

#### SCHEDULE OF THE STOCKS AND BONDS OF THE PITTSFIELD SAVINGS BANK.

BONDS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
COUNTY, CITY, TOWN, AND DISTRICT.			
Douglas county bridge, Neb., 7s. ....	\$2,116.72	\$2,000.00	\$2,116.72
RAILROAD.			
Boston, Concord & Montreal, first mortgage, 6s. ....	\$4,360.00	\$4,000.00	\$4,249.33
Cincinnati Northern, first mortgage, 6s. ....	3,060.00	3,000.00	2,979.00
Terre Haute & Southeastern, 7s. ....	2,141.60	2,000.00	2,141.60
	\$9,561.60	\$9,000.00	\$9,369.93
STOCKS.			
BANK.			
City National, Manchester N. H. ....	\$550.00	\$500.00	\$500.00
First National, Gonic, N. H. ....	120.00	120.00	120.00
	\$670.00	\$620.00	\$620.00
RAILROAD.			
Suncook Valley. ....	\$450.00	\$400.00	\$400.00
MISCELLANEOUS.			
	\$30.00	\$30.00	\$30.00

## PORTSMOUTH SAVINGS BANK, — PORTSMOUTH.

Incorporated 1823. Charter perpetual.

*President.* — WILLIAM H. ROLLINS.*Trustees.* — John Stavers, L. D. Spalding, Samuel Adams, George L. Treadwell, J. H. Thatcher, Charles H. Mendon, J. Knowlton, J. W. Sise, B. F. Webster, Thomas E. Call, Charles H. Rollins, D. Marcy, John Leighton, M. Buford, Charles M. Leighton, H. M. Clark, Washington Freeman.*Treasurer.* — JOSEPH HILTON FOSTER. Bond, \$150,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, July 21, 1877. Sureties of bond able to respond. Bond deposited with the president. Annual compensation of treasurer \$2,500.*Clerk.* — A. Coburn Hoyt. Annual compensation of clerk, \$1,500.

Examination, February 22, 1881.

J. D. LYMAN, L. W. COGSWELL.

## STATEMENT.

Due depositors .....	\$2,602,848.88
Surplus .....	29,077.83
Guaranty fund .....	52,041.99
For state tax .....	13,000.00
Interest received .....	16,965.00
	<hr/> \$2,713,933.70

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate .....	\$760,006.00	\$765,849.79	\$765,849.79
Loans on personal security .....	102,000.00	102,724.68	102,724.68
Loans on collateral security .....	41,307.00	41,307.33	41,307.33
U. S. bonds .....	230,412.00	195,000.00	196,632.13
State bonds .....	169,095.00	151,900.00	151,900.00
County, city, town, and district bonds ..	1,166,824.00	1,183,644.45	1,110,105.32
Railroad bonds .....	11,550.00	11,000.00	5,920.00
Railroad stock .....	10,000.00	49,600.00	14,880.00
Bank stock .....	28,208.00	24,300.00	28,076.00
Miscellaneous investments .....	112,585.00	118,734.05	110,902.55
Balance on deposit in Mechanics National Bank ..	44,072.70	44,072.70	44,072.70
Real estate .....	10,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00
Real estate acquired or held by foreclosure	125,000.00	132,157.39	132,157.30
Cash on hand .....	2,405.90	2,405.90	2,405.90
	<hr/> \$2,813,459.00	<hr/> \$2,829,696.20	<hr/> \$2,713,933.70

Paid two dividends of 2 per cent in 1880, in January and July.

An extra dividend on all sums due depositors, is made every five years; the last one was declared in 1877, amounting to \$22,667.79, or about 10 per cent on dividends of two previous years.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1880, exclusive of taxes, \$5,944.85.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$23,509.64.

Amount of other taxes, \$255.40.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, nothing; as surety, \$38,000.

Loans and investments are made by a committee of five trustees with the president and treasurer, who meet weekly, and oftener if necessary.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by a committee of the trustees quarterly. Reports are published as required by law.

This bank receives two per cent interest on its deposits in other banks.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1880, 7,469.

Increase of deposits during the year 1880, \$169,953.30.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1880, 1,254.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, 804; being an increase of 450.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1880, \$419,142.27.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1880, \$249,188.97.

Number having deposits of over \$2,000, 68.

Amount of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 159.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$312,759.

Total amount of loans out of the state, \$597,250.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, \$489,000.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, \$1,315,000.

Largest amount loaned to any individual, corporation, or company, \$20,000.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, \$350.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, \$8,000.

Amount of overdue paper in the bank, about \$75,000.

Premium on stocks and bonds, \$99,526.

Books of record neatly kept. General character of loan, good.

The bank officers say they find it impossible to invest their funds as required by chapter 4, section 3 of the Pamphlet Laws of 1869.

## SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS OF THE PORTSMOUTH SAVINGS BANK.

BONDS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
U. S. bonds, coupon, 5s.....	\$65,162.50	\$65,000.00	\$65,000.00
U. S. bonds, registered, 4½s.....	99,000.00	80,000.00	81,632.13
U. S. bonds, registered, 4s.....	66,250.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
	\$230,412.50	\$195,000.00	\$196,632.13
STATE.			
New Hampshire, 6s.....	\$110,285.00	\$95,900.00	\$95,900.00
Ohio, 6s.....	31,310.00	31,000.00	31,000.00
District Columbia, 5s.....	27,500.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
	\$169,095.00	\$151,900.00	\$151,900.00
COUNTY.			
Hancock, Ill., 6s.....	\$13,390.00	\$13,000.00	\$12,350.00
Cook, Ill., 7s.....	11,500.00	1,000.00	10,060.00
Fayette, Ky., 6s.....	39,140.00	38,000.00	38,000.00
Bourbon, Ky., 6s.....	7,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00
Macon, Mo., 8s.....	7,500.00	30,000.00	14,880.00
Lewis, Mo., 8s.....	5,000.00	4,500.00	4,050.00
Huntington, Ind., 7s.....	9,270.00	9,000.00	9,000.00
Blackford, Ind., 7s.....	21,000.00	19,700.00	20,635.75
Parke, Ind., 6s.....	12,300.00	12,000.00	12,242.70
Vernon, Mo., 6s.....	3,000.00	4,800.00	1,681.97
Adair, Mo., 10s.....	22,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
St. Louis, Mo., 7s.....	5,750.00	5,000.00	5,250.00
Cass, Mo., 10s.....	10,000.00	20,000.00	9,900.00
Jefferson, Neb., 10s.....	1,600.00	1,500.00	1,400.00
Otoe, Neb., 8s.....	16,000.00	15,000.00	15,750.00
Mercer, Ill., 6s.....	3,000.00	2,800.00	2,660.00
Wood, O., 7s.....	10,250.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Adams, Ill., 6s.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	9,000.00
Morgan, Ill., 7s.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	9,950.00
Lee, Io., 6s.....	17,170.00	17,000.00	15,300.00
Montgomery, Kansas, 7s.....	12,120.00	12,000.00	11,700.00
Henry, Io., 7s.....	5,100.00	5,000.00	4,975.00
	\$252,690.00	\$276,000.00	\$245,725.42
CITY.			
Brazil, Ind., 9s.....	\$10,500.00	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00
Warsaw, Ind., 7s.....	5,050.00	5,000.00	4,975.00
Warsaw, Ill., 6s.....	14,540.00	15,200.00	12,920.00
Wausau, Wis., 7s.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Detroit, Mich., 7s.....	43,750.00	35,000.00	35,000.00
Keokuk, Iowa, 8s.....	11,530.00	10,605.00	10,600.00
Madison, Wis., 7s.....	22,050.00	21,000.00	21,000.00
Jersey City, N. J., 7s.....	26,400.00	24,000.00	24,000.00
Portsmouth, N. H., 6s.....	17,350.00	15,100.00	15,100.00
Sedalia, Mo., 5s.....	15,000.00	15,000.00	14,200.00
Macon, Mo., 10s.....	5,075.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Nebraska, Neb., 7s.....	16,200.00	16,200.00	16,200.00
Kansas, Mo., 10s.....	20,200.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
Ottawa, Kan., 8s.....	16,250.00	15,500.00	13,950.00
Jacksonville, Ill., 6s.....	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
Litchfield, Ill., 10s.....	2,500.00	10,000.00	9,000.00
Mt. Vernon, Ind., 6s.....	17,700.00	17,700.00	16,847.45
Galena, Ill., 6s.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	4,000.00
Logansport, Ill., 10s.....	11,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Ironton, Ohio, 8s.....	10,500.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Cleveland, Ohio, 8s.....	6,600.00	6,000.00	6,000.00

SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS OF THE PORTSMOUTH SAVINGS BANK. — *Continued.*

BONDS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Terre Haute, Ind.,.....	\$21,000.00	\$20,000.00	\$20,200.00
Attica, Ind., 10s.....	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
West Chicago, Ill., 7s.....	5,250.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Erie, Penn., 7s.....	15,450.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
Lock Haven, Penn., 7s and 8s.....	5,150.00	5,000.00	4,850.00
Carthage, Mo., 6s.....	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
Des Moines, Io., 7s.....	14,280.00	14,000.00	13,860.00
Anderson, Ind., 6s.....	15,450.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
East St. Louis, Ill., 10s.....	2,500.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Evansville, Ind., 7s.....	15,450.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
Jeffersonville, Ind., 8s.....	10,500.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Dubuque, Io., 6s.....	5,200.00	5,000.00	4,500.00
Muscatine, Io., 6s.....	15,300.00	17,000.00	14,950.00
Iowa, Io., 8s.....	11,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Burlington, Io., 6s.....	10,250.00	10,000.00	9,500.00
Cincinnati, Ohio, 6s and 7s.....	58,500.00	45,000.00	46,200.00
Springfield, Ill., 7s and 8s.....	36,575.00	38,500.00	38,500.00
	\$569,050.00	\$544,800.00	\$535,352.45
TOWN AND DISTRICT.			
Onawa, Io., 6s.....	\$9,000.00	\$9,000.00	\$9,135.00
Gosport, N. H., 6s.....	4,668.00	4,668.00	4,668.00
Greenland, N. H., 6s.....	500.00	500.00	500.00
Newcastle, N. H., 6s.....	676.00	676.45	676.45
Bloomington, Ill., 7s.....	24,000.00	23,000.00	23,000.00
Morrisonville, Ill., 7s.....	7,350.00	7,000.00	7,000.00
Champaign, Ill., 8s.....	12,000.00	11,500.00	11,500.00
Hamburg, Io., 6s.....	14,780.00	14,500.00	14,500.00
Monticello, Ill., 8s.....	5,250.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Farmer, Ill., 7s.....	10,300.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
St. Charles, Ill., 10s.....	4,200.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
Louisville, Ill., 10s.....	7,000.00	14,000.00	14,000.00
Momence, Ill., 10s.....	9,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00
Garner, Ill., 10s.....	14,700.00	14,000.00	14,000.00
Lamar, Mo., 10s.....	8,400.00	8,000.00	7,250.00
Yellow Head, Ill., 10s.....	10,000.00	18,000.00	12,000.00
Vermont, Ill., 7s.....	15,450.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
Douglas, Ill., 10s.....	18,540.00	18,000.00	18,000.00
Teutopolis, Ill., 10s.....	7,000.00	6,500.00	6,500.00
Aroma, Ill., 10.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	15,000.00
Keithsburg, Ill., 10s.....	5,400.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Concord, Ill., 10s.....	4,500.00	20,000.00	6,000.00
Ottawa, Ill., 10s.....	2,500.00	10,000.00	2,000.00
Hinsdale, Ill., 6s.....	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00
Lacon, Mo., 10s.....	5,000.00	8,000.00	3,840.00
Clinton, Mo., 10s.....	12,950.00	12,000.00	10,800.00
Petersburg, Ind., 10s.....	5,750.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Danville, Ill., 7s.....	12,360.00	12,000.00	12,000.00
Marysville, Kan., 10s.....	6,300.00	6,000.00	5,400.00
Union City, Ind., 10s.....	11,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Cicero, Ill., 10s.....	4,600.00	4,200.00	4,200.00
Defiance, Ohio, 8s.....	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Evanston, Ill., 7s.....	7,760.00	7,500.00	7,500.00
Middleport, Ohio, 6s and 8s.....	28,000.00	27,000.00	27,783.00
Bedford, Ind., 6s.....	13,650.00	13,000.00	12,675.00
West Mitchell, Io., 7s.....	4,500.00	4,500.00	4,500.00
	\$325,084.00	\$362,544.45	\$329,027.45
RAILROAD.			
Eastern, 4½s.....	\$11,550.00	\$11,000.00	\$5,920.00

## SCHEDULE OF THE STOCKS OF THE PORTSMOUTH SAVINGS BANK.

STOCKS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
<b>STOCKS.</b>			
<b>BANK.</b>			
130 shares Rockingham National.....	\$15,665.00	\$13,000.00	\$15,632.00
113 shares Mechanics and Traders' Nat'l..	12,543.00	11,300.00	12,444.00
	\$28,208.00	\$24,300.00	\$28,076.00
<b>RAILROAD.</b>			
400 shares White Water, common.....	\$10,000.00	\$40,000.00	\$14,880.00
88 " " " preferred.....		8,800.00	
Scrip .....		800.00	
	\$10,000.90	\$49,600.00	\$14,880.00
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>			
Bonds, Towanda Water-Works, Penn.....	\$10,500.00	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00
" Niles Water-Works, Mich.....	21,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
" Tiffin Water-Works, Ohio.....	10,500.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
" Owego Water-Works, N. Y.....	21,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
" Athol Water-Works, Mass.....	17,850.00	17,000.00	16,167.50
" Topeka, Kan., Gas & Coke Co.....	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
History Books Portsmouth Saving Bank..	1,226.00	1,225.96	1,225.96
200 shares East Cambridge Land Co.....	10,000.00	20,000.00	13,000.00
Balance due from L. B. Perry, Chicago,			
less balance due Mead & Coe.....	509.00	509.09	509.09
	\$112,585.00	\$118,734.05	\$110,902.55

## PORTSMOUTH TRUST AND GUARANTEE COMPANY SAVINGS BANK.—PORTSMOUTH.

Incorporated in 1871. Charter perpetual.

*President.*—JEREMIAH F. HALL.*Vice-President.*—FRANK JONES.*Trustees.*—Jeremiah F. Hall, Frank Jones, Ezra H. Winchester, Daniel Moore, William H. Hackett, Thomas H. Odiorne, William D. Fernald, John Sise, Edwin A. Peterson, William J. Parsons.*Treasurer.*—CHARLES H. ROLLINS. Bond, \$40,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, April 24, 1879. Sureties of bond are able to respond. Bond deposited with the president, J. F. Hall, for safe-keeping. Annual compensation of treasurer, \$1,000.*Clerk.*—None since December, 8, 1880. Annual compensation of clerk was \$300.

Examination, December 31, 1880.

J. D. LYMAN.

## STATEMENT.

Due depositors .....	\$259,924.86
Guaranty fund .....	100,000.00
	<hr/> \$359,924.86

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate .....	\$39,570.64	\$39,570.64	\$39,570.64
Loans on personal security .....	70,966.30	70,966.30	70,966.30
Loans on collateral security .....	17,150.00	17,150.00	17,150.00
Other bonds .....	16,950.00	16,950.00	16,950.00
County, city, town, and district bonds....	17,232.09	16,600.00	16,753.00
Railroad bonds .....	35,830.00	42,500.00	34,804.37
Railroad stock .....	9,450.00	9,000.00	6,652.50
Bank stock .....	9,565.00	9,700.00	10,862.00
Miscellaneous investments .....	12,107.66	12,107.66	12,107.66
Real estate acquired or held by foreclosure	128,194.07	128,194.07	128,194.07
Bank fixtures .....	3,180.00	3,180.00	3,180.00
Cash deposited in Mechanics & Traders' National Bank .....	1,218.12	1,218.12	1,218.12
Cash on hand .....	1,516.20	1,516.20	1,516.20
	<hr/> \$362,869.99	<hr/> \$368,652.99	<hr/> \$359,924.86

This bank guarantees 4 per cent to its depositors.

An extra dividend on all sums due depositors is never to be made. The last one was declared in 1879, of 1 per cent.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1880, exclusive of taxes, \$2,175.58.

Amount of state tax paid in 1880, \$3,355.63.

Amount of national tax paid for the year ending 1880, \$43.43.

Amount of other taxes, \$1,554.66, on real estate.

Indebtedness of directors as principal, nothing : as surety, \$25,000.

Loans and investments are made by the directors, who meet weekly.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution was made by com. June 30, and December 31.

Reports are published as required by law.

This bank receives no interest on its deposits in other banks.

Number of depositors at close of business December 28, 1880, 584.

Increase during the year, 48.

Increase of deposits during the year 1880, \$34,517.17.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1880, 110.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, 50 : being an increase of 60.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1880, \$159,498.51.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1880, \$124,981.34.

Number having deposits of over \$2,000, 8.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 28.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$56,780.

Total amount of loans out of the state, \$70,906.94.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, \$65,666.87.  
 Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, \$20,361.  
 Largest amount loaned to any individual, corporation, or company, \$10,000.  
 Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, \$253.68.  
 Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, \$40.50.  
 Amount of overdue paper in the bank, 253.68.  
 The funds of the institution are invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet Laws of 1869.  
 Books of record are well kept.

This bank has forty-six deeds of real estate which it has been obliged to take to secure itself. It has, also, forty-two mortgages, most of which will have to be foreclosed. These real estate loans were mostly made before the panic and crash of September, 1873. The real estate is mostly in the vicinity of Boston, Lynn, etc. The values of these lands and houses are not known to the bank commissioners. The officers of the bank believe that they can pay all their guaranteed depositors in full (for they must be paid in full before the special depositors get anything), and then pay the special depositors, that is the owners of the guarantee fund, seventy-five cents upon the dollar. Indeed, the present rise in real estate is such that there is a strong belief that this bank will soon be in condition to pay all of its obligations in full. The guaranteed depositors are secure. Justice would seem to require the legislature to relieve it of the 1 per cent tax upon its special deposits, which are all invested in real estate and taxed as such.

SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE PORTSMOUTH TRUST AND GUARANTEE COMPANY SAVINGS BANK.

BONDS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
COUNTY, CITY, TOWN, AND DISTRICT.			
City of Davenport.....	\$1,050.00	\$1,000.00	\$950.00
“ Dover.....	700.00	600.00	642.00
Town of Irvington.....	10,300.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
“ Danville.....	5,182.00	5,000.00	5,161.00
	\$17,232.00	\$16,600.00	\$16,753.00
RAILROAD.			
Portsmouth, Great Falls & Conway.....	\$34,830.00	\$40,500.00	\$33,004.37
Framingham & Lowell.....	1,000.00	2,000.00	1,800.00
	\$35,830.00	\$42,500.00	\$34,804.37
OTHER BONDS.			
Mt. Washington Hotel.....	\$4,000.00	\$4,000.00	\$4,000.00
Kearsarge House.....	10,500.00	10,500.00	10,500.00
Atlantic Insurance Co., scrip.....	2,450.00	2,450.00	2,450.00
	\$16,950.00	\$16,950.00	\$16,950.00
STOCKS.			
BANKS.			
4 shares of Metropolitan National.....			
34 shares of Mechanics and Traders'.....	\$440.00	\$400.00	\$400.00
20 shares of New Hampshire.....	3,740.00	3,400.00	4,362.00
39 shares of Portsmouth Trust & Guarant- ee Company.....	2,406.00	2,000.00	2,200.00
	2,925.00	3,900.00	3,900.00
	\$9,505.00	\$9,700.00	\$10,862.00
RAILROAD.			
20 shares Portsmouth & Dover.....	\$9,450.00	\$9,000.00	\$6,652.50

## ROCHESTER SAVINGS BANK, — ROCHESTER.

Incorporated 1872. Charter unlimited.

*President.* — CYRUS K. SANBORN.*Vice-President.* — EBENEZER J. MATHES.*Trustees.* — Ebenezer G. Wallace, Cyrus K. Sanborn, E. J. Mathes, John Legro, A. S. Parshley, William Rand, Ezra Standley.*Treasurer.* — STEPHEN D. WENTWORTH. Bond, \$30,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, February 2, 1879. Sureties of bond are able to respond. Bond deposited with E. G. Wallace for safe-keeping. Annual compensation of treasurer \$750.

Examination, February 5 and 9, 1881.

L. W. COGSWELL.

## STATEMENT.

Due depositors.....	\$186,984.45
Surplus .....	5,706.86
Guaranty fund.....	4,031.61
	<hr/> \$196,722.92

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate.....	\$73,200.35	\$73,200.35	\$73,200.35
Loans on personal security.....	107,142.16	107,142.16	107,142.16
Loans on collateral security.....	7,992.35	7,992.35	7,992.35
Balance on deposit in Shoe & Leather National Bank, Boston.....	5,485.84	5,485.84	5,485.84
Cash on hand.....	2,902.22	2,902.22	2,902.22
	<hr/> \$196,722.92	<hr/> \$196,722.92	<hr/> \$196,722.92

Paid semi-annual dividends of 2 per cent in 1880, in January and July.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1880, exclusive of taxes \$1,147.29.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$1,529.33.

Amount of national tax paid for the year ending 1880, \$37.78.

Amount of other taxes, none.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, nothing; as surety, nothing.

Loans and investments are made by the trustees, who meet weekly.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by a committee of trustees twice a year.

Reports are published as required by law.

This bank receives 2 per cent interest on its deposits in other banks.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1880, 641.

Increase of deposits during the year 1880, \$38,049.75.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1880, 194.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, 74; being an increase of 120.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1880, \$86,838.81.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1880, \$48,789.06.

Number having deposits of over \$2,000, 11.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 182.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$138,144.57.

Total amount of loans out of the state, \$50,190.29.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, none.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, none.

Largest amount loaned to any individual, corporation, or company, \$20,000.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, none.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, none.

The funds of the institution are invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet Laws of 1869.

Books of record well kept.

General character of loan, good.

# Bank Commissioners' Report.

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## ROLLINSFORD SAVINGS BANK, — ROLLINSFORD.

Incorporated 1850. Charter perpetual.

*President.* — GEORGE W. ROBERTS.

*Vice-President.* — ORANGE S. BROWN.

*Trustees.* — George W. Roberts, O. S. Brown, R. C. Fernald, Francis Plumer, C. F. Wood, W. N. Litchfield, C. D. Allen, J. Q. A. Wentworth, J. D. Roberts.

*Treasurer.* — WILLIAM H. MORTON. Bonds, \$75,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bonds, May 10, 1875, and January 2, 1879. Sureties of bonds believed to be able to respond. Bonds deposited with the president for safe-keeping. Annual compensation of treasurer, \$2,000.

Examination commenced February 18, 1881.

J. D. LYMAN.

### STATEMENT.

Due depositors .....	\$378,114.94
Surplus .....	48,059.23
Guaranty fund .....	14,000.00
Funds from sale of stricken off property at time of cut down .....	40,311.82
	<hr/> \$480,485.99

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate.....	\$192,493.22	\$192,493.22	\$192,493.22
Loans on personal security.....	10,690.00	10,690.00	10,690.00
Loans on collateral security.....	5,993.65	5,993.65	5,993.65
County, city, town, and district bonds..	154,900.00	173,900.00	144,287.33
Railroad bonds.....	66,500.00	70,000.00	55,780.12
Bank stock .....	54,060.00	45,400.00	45,400.00
Real estate acquired or held by foreclosure.	23,487.00	23,487.00	23,487.00
Cash on deposit in Salmon Falls Bank ...	2,354.67	2,354.67	2,354.67
	<hr/> 484,636.87	<hr/> \$524,518.54	<hr/> \$480,485.99

Paid semi-annual dividends of 2½ per cent in 1880, on June 30 and December 31.

The last extra dividend on all sums due depositors was made June 30, 1875, for five years of about 1⅔ per cent per annum.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1880, exclusive of taxes, \$2,689.50.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$4,865.64. Amount of other taxes, \$1,500.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, none; as surety, none.

Loans and investments are made by the trustees, who meet as often as business requires.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by a committee chosen by the corporators, and two examinations by committee of trustees each year.

Reports are published as required by law.

This bank receives no interest on its deposits in other banks.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1880, 1,414; decrease during the year, 53.

Decrease of deposits during the year 1880, \$72,595.64.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1880, \$72,595.64.

Number having deposits of over \$2,000, 1.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 20.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$20,660.

Total amount of loans out of the state, \$189,491.48.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, \$64,100.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, \$223,967.45.

Largest amount loaned to any individual, corporation, or company, \$11,000.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, none.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, none.

Amount of overdue paper in the bank, none except mortgages.

The funds of the institution are not invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet Laws of 1869. Books of record well kept. General character of loan, good.

This bank refuses to receive deposits, and is paying out so that no one shall have over \$1,000 on deposit. This bank has 35 items of property of uncertain value which were improperly stricken off its books when the bank was scaled down. As this property is sold the proceeds go to the fund above stated. The commissioner took a schedule of what remains of this bank's property which was stricken off from its books and remains unsold, and entertains no doubt that it is the duty of the officers of the bank to have it at once restored to its proper place upon the books of the bank.

SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE ROLLINSFORD SAVINGS  
BANK.

BONDS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
COUNTY, CITY, TOWN, AND DISTRICT.			
Moultrie county, Ill., 10s .....	\$2,500.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00
Adams county, Ill., 6s .....	11,100.00	12,000.00	9,000.00
Jasper county, Ill., 7s .....	2,500.00	5,000.00	4,750.00
St. Louis, Mo., 6s .....	3,000.00	3,000.00	2,430.00
Sedalia, Mo., 5s .....	6,000.00	8,000.00	4,000.00
Kansas City, Mo., 8s .....	10,000.00	10,000.00	9,500.00
Warrensburg Compromise school, Mo., 8s .....	5,000.00	5,000.00	2,000.00
Kansas City, Mo., 8s .....	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,050.00
Quincy, Ill., 8s .....	2,500.00	5,000.00	4,200.00
East St. Louis, Ill., 10s .....	2,500.00	5,000.00	2,500.00
Litchfield, Ill., 10s .....	2,000.00	4,000.00	2,000.00
Fort Scott, Kan., 7s .....	4,500.00	4,500.00	4,500.00
Toledo, O., 6s .....	11,000.00	11,000.00	10,757.33
Cincinnati, O., 7s .....	20,000.00	20,000.00	15,000.00
Louisville, Ky., 7s .....	10,000.00	10,000.00	9,200.00
Grand Rapids, Mich., 8s .....	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Muskegon, Mich., 8s .....	10,000.00	10,000.00	9,800.00
Burlington, Iowa, 6s .....	4,000.00	4,000.00	3,500.00
Des Moines, Iowa, 7s .....	10,000.00	10,000.00	9,650.00
Goshen, water, Ind., 8s .....	10,000.00	10,000.00	9,950.00
Pueblo, Col., 8s .....	5,000.00	5,000.00	4,500.00
East Denver, school, Col., 12s .....	3,500.00	3,500.00	3,500.00
Auburn, school, Ind., 8s .....	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Kuob Xoster, school, Mo., 8s .....	3,000.00	5,300.00	2,000.00
Irington, school, Ind. ....	1,500.00	3,000.00	1,500.00
	\$154,900.00	\$173,900.00	\$144,287.33
RAILROAD.			
Cincinnati & Indiana, 7s .....	\$6,500.00	\$8,000.00	\$1,830.12
Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw, 7s .....	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00
Portsmouth, Great Falls & Conway, 4½s .....	8,000.00	10,000.00	3,000.00
Michigan Central, 7s .....	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, 7s .....	10,000.00	10,000.00	9,300.00
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, 7s .....	20,000.00	20,000.00	19,650.00
	\$66,500.00	\$70,000.00	\$55,780.12
STOCKS.			
BANK.			
114 shares Salmon Falls .....	\$12,540.00	\$11,400.00	\$11,400.00
90 shares Great Falls National .....	11,520.00	9,600.00	9,600.00
40 shares Somersworth National .....	4,800.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
120 shares National State Capital .....	15,600.00	12,000.00	12,000.00
40 shares First National, Manchester .....	4,600.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
20 shares First National, Janesville .....	2,600.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
60 shares Exchange .....	2,400.00	2,400.00	2,400.00
	\$54,060.00	\$45,400.00	\$45,400.00

SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS OF THE ROLLINSFORD SAVINGS BANK, —

*Not included in report.*

BONDS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
COUNTY, CITY, TOWN, AND DISTRICT.			
Howard county, Mich., 8s .....	.....	\$ 6,000.00	\$4,800.00
Knox county, 7s .....	.....	5,000.00	3,500.00
Nevada town, 10s .....	.....	4,000.00	3,700.00
		<hr/> \$15,000.00	<hr/> \$12,000.00
RAILROAD.			
Cincinnati, Indiana & Lafayette, 7s.....	.....	\$650.00	\$650.00
Cleveland & Newburg Horse, 7s.....	.....	6,000.00	5,160.00
		<hr/> \$6,650.00	<hr/> \$5,810.00
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Licking River, Ky., Lumber Co .....	.....	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00
„ „ „ „ .....	.....	1,725.00	1,725.00
		<hr/> \$6,725.00	<hr/> \$6,725.00

## SANDWICH SAVINGS BANK, — SANDWICH.

Incorporated 1872. Charter perpetual.

*President.* — M. H. MARSTON.*Trustees.* — M. H. Marston, W. A. Heard, E. Q. Fellows, D. H. Hill, Charles Blanchard, Gilman Moulton, C. W. Donovan, R. C. Graves, N. H. Burrows, J. E. French, Elisha Marston, C. C. Fellows, C. M. Quimby, S. H. Dorr, S. B. Wiggin.*Treasurer.* — WILLIAM A. HEARD. Bond, \$25,000, copy of which is on file in the office of secretary of state. Date of bond, August 30, 1872. Sureties of bond are able to respond. Bond deposited with Oliver Chase for safe-keeping. Annual compensation of treasurer, \$300.

Examination, February 21, 1881.

W. H. BERRY.

## STATEMENT.

Due depositors.....	\$64,806.06
Guaranty fund.....	965.80
	<hr/> \$65,771.86

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on books.
Loans secured on real estate.....	\$13,279.97	\$13 279.97	\$13,279.97
Loans on personal security.....	3,726.25	3,726.25	3,726.25
Loans on collateral security.....	151.80	151.80	151.80
County, city, town, and district bonds...	31,020.00	29,000.00	27,821.25
Railroad bonds.....	3,840.00	4,000.00	3,720.00
Balance on deposit in Boston.....	1,174.81	1,174.81	1,174.81
Cash on deposit in Fergus Falls, N. Y....	7,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00
Balance with George W. Ballou & Co....	1,215.99	1,215.99	1,215.99
Real estate acquired or held by foreclosure.	6,741.14	6,741.14	6,741.14
Bank fixtures.....	350.00	350.00	350.00
Cash on hand.....	278.57	278.57	278.57
Deficit.....	.....	.....	312.08
	<hr/> \$68,778.53	<hr/> \$66,918.53	<hr/> \$65,771.86

Paid semi-annual dividends of 2½ per cent each, in 1880.

An extra dividend on all sums due depositors was declared October 1, 1876, amounting to \$697.44, or about 1½ per cent per annum.

Total expense of institution for year ending December 31, 1880, exclusive of taxes, \$460.67.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$646.23.

Amount of national tax paid for the year ending 1880, \$20.90.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, \$866; as surety, nothing.

Loans and investments are made by investing committee, who meet as often as necessary.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by a committee of the trustees twice a year.

Reports are published as required by law.

This bank receives 2½ per cent interest on its deposits in other banks.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1880, 264.

Decrease of deposits during the year 1880, \$1,898.82.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1880, 34.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, 50; being an decrease of 16.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1880, \$18,050.12.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1880, \$19,948.94.

Number having deposits of over \$2,000, 3.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 39.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$10,713.22.

Total amount of loans out of the state, \$6,800.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, none.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, \$31,541.25.

Largest amount loaned to any individual, corporation, or company, \$32,000.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, none.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, none.

Amount of overdue paper in the bank, none.

The funds of the institution are not invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet Laws of 1869.

Premium on stocks and bonds, \$3,318.75.

Books of record well kept. General character of loan, fair.

SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS OF THE SANDWICH SAVINGS BANK.

BONDS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
COUNTY, CITY, TOWN, AND DISTRICT.			
Muscatine, Iowa, 6s.....	\$5,830.00	\$5,500.00	\$4,798.75
Evansville, Ind., 7s.....	2,240.00	2,000.00	1,895.00
Peoria, Ill., 7s.....	2,240.00	2,000.00	1,915.00
Pueblo, Col., 8s.....	550.00	500.00	465.00
Lancaster county, Neb., 10s.....	5,250.00	5,000.00	4,940.00
Lyon county, Kan., 7s.....	2,120.00	2,000.00	1,800.00
Newport, Ky., 7 3-10s.....	2,120.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Quincy, Ill., 6s.....	3,180.00	3,000.00	2,700.00
Toledo, O., 7s.....	1,070.00	1,000.00	1,025.00
Cleveland, O., 7s.....	1,070.00	1,000.00	1,022.50
Tiffin, O., 7s.....	1,070.00	1,000.00	1,020.00
Martin county, Ind., 7s.....	4,280.00	4,000.00	4,240.00
	<u>\$31,020.00</u>	<u>\$29,000.00</u>	<u>\$27,821.25</u>
RAILROAD.			
Toledo, Delphos & Burlington, 6s.....	\$1,900.00	\$2,000.00	\$1,780.00
Cincinnati & Northern, 6s.....	1,940.00	2,000.00	1,940.00
	<u>\$3,840.00</u>	<u>\$4,000.00</u>	<u>\$3,720.00</u>

## SAVINGS BANK FOR THE COUNTY OF COOS, — LANCASTER.

Incorporated 1868. Charter expires 1888.

*President.* — A. J. MARSHALL.*Trustees.* — Richard P. Kent, A. J. Marshall, Henry O. Kent, S. H. Legro, Erastus V. Cobleigh, William Burns, J. W. Weeks, Aaron Guernsey, Horace Gray, J. H. Hopkinson, J. H. Woodward.*Treasurer.* — HENRY O. KENT. Bond, \$25,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, August 20, 1868. Sureties of bond are able to respond. Bond deposited with papers of the late president for safe-keeping. Annual compensation of treasurer, \$500.*Clerks.* — Samuel H. Legro and E. K. Streeter. Annual compensation of clerks, nothing. Examination, February 5, 1881. W. H. BERRY.

## STATEMENT.

Due depositors.....	\$81,983.67
Surplus .....	1,850.35
Guaranty Fund .....	999.65
	<hr/> \$84,833.67

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate.....	\$39,872.35	\$39,872.35	\$39,872.35
Loans on personal security.....	3,358.83	3,358.83	3,358.83
Loans on collateral security.....	2,716.60	2,716.60	2,716.60
County, city, town, and district bonds...	13,610.15	12,510.15	12,800.91
Railroad bonds.....	12,819.69	11,303.34	11,655.24
Railroad stock.....	2,880.00	3,030.00	2,550.00
Manufacturing stock.....	450.00	450.00	450.00
Miscellaneous investments.....	458.75	458.75	458.75
Real estate acquired or held by foreclosure.	1,689.71	1,689.71	1,689.71
Bank fixtures.....	700.00	700.00	700.00
Cash on hand.....	8,581.28	8,581.28	8,581.28
	<hr/> \$87,137.36	<hr/> \$84,671.01	<hr/> \$84,833.67

Paid semi-annual dividends of 2½ per cent each, in 1880.

An extra dividend on all sums due depositors was declared on July 1, 1879, amounting to \$1,190.61.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1880, exclusive of taxes, \$728.90.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$728.51.

Amount of national tax paid for the year ending 1880, \$6.19.

Amount of other taxes, \$14.79.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, nothing; as surety, \$100.

Loans and investments are made by the treasurer, under the advice of the loaning committee, who meet whenever necessary.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by a committee of trustees twice a year.

Reports are published as required by law.

This bank receives no interest on its deposits in other banks.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1880, 563.

Increase of deposits during the year 1880, \$9,365.49.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1880, 124.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, 67; being an increase of 57.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1880, \$34,373.40.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1880, \$25,007.91.

Number having deposits of over \$2,000, none.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 57.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$34,547.78.

Total amount of loans out of the state, \$11,400.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, \$3,000.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, \$24,456.15.

Largest amount loaned to any individual, corporation, or company, \$5,000.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, none.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, none.

Amount of overdue paper in the bank, \$319.26.

The funds of the institution are invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet Laws of 1869.

Premium on stocks and bonds, \$2,203.69.

Books of record well kept.

General character of loan, good.

SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE SAVINGS BANK FOR THE COUNTY OF COOS.

BONDS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
COUNTY, CITY, TOWN, AND DISTRICT.			
Trustees Summer-street Cemetery, 6s....	\$1,246.64	\$1,246.64	\$1,246.64
City of Toledo, O., 8s.....	2,453.34	2,053.34	2,225.34
" Cincinnati, O., 7 3-10s.....	3,636.50	3,036.50	3,181.70
County of Ramsey, Minn., 7s.....	1,123.67	1,023.67	1,111.70
" Greenwood, Kan., 8s.....	3,120.00	3,120.00	2,994.00
Towardaborough, Penn., 6s.....	2,030.00	2,030.00	2,041.53
	\$13,610.15	\$12,510.15	\$12,800.91
RAILROAD.			
Union Pacific sinking fund, 8s.....	\$6,133.34	\$5,133.34	\$5,187.24
Little Rock, Fort Smith & Arkansas, 7s..	1,135.00	1,035.00	1,087.53
Toledo, Delphos & Burlington, O., 6s....	2,030.00	2,030.00	1,908.67
New York & New England, 7s.....	3,521.35	3,105.00	3,471.80
	\$12,819.69	\$11,303.34	\$11,655.24
STOCKS.			
RAILROAD.			
30 shares preferred stock Boston, Concord & Montreal.....	\$2,880.00	\$3,030.00	\$2,550.00
MISCELLANEOUS.			
18 shares Riding Park of the County of Coos.....	\$450.00	\$450.00	\$450.00

## SOMERSWORTH SAVINGS BANK, — SOMERSWORTH.

Incorporated 1845. Charter expires 1885.

*Vice-Presidents.* — DAVID H. BUFFUM, S. S. ROLLINS.*Trustees.* — D. H. Buffum, S. S. Rollins, I. Chandler, E. Hargraves, W. R. Burleigh, E. J. Randall, J. A. Stickney, J. S. Haines, O. J. Bagley, N. L. Fall, T. J. Jameson, J. M. Tebbetts.*Treasurer.* — ALBERT A. PERKINS. Bond, \$75,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, November 8, 1876. Sureties of bond are able to respond. Bond deposited with a trustee. Annual compensation of treasurer, \$1,500.

Examination commenced April 25, 1881.

J. D. LYMAN.

## STATEMENT.

Due depositors.....	\$521,557.93
Surplus.....	36,367.65
Guaranty fund.....	17,000.00
Court cut down.....	104,779.51
	<hr/> \$679,705.09

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate.....	\$102,394.00	\$102,394.00	\$102,394.00
Loans on personal security.....	34,976.61	43,476.61	43,476.61
Loans on collateral security.....	52,640.50	52,640.50	52,640.50
County, city, town, and district bonds....	237,931.00	233,200.00	233,200.00
Bank stock.....	52,320.00	43,840.00	43,840.00
Railroad bonds.....	120,140.00	114,650.00	114,650.00
Other investments.....	12,000.00	30,000.00	27,000.00
Real estate.....	35,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00
Cash.....	2,503.98	2,503.98	2,503.98
	<hr/> \$649,906.09	<hr/> \$682,705.09	<hr/> \$679,705.09

Paid two dividends of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in 1880, on old deposits, and of 2 per cent on new; total, \$21,293.55.

The last extra dividend was declared July 1, 1875, amounting to \$46,966.52, or about 1 per cent per annum.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1880, exclusive of taxes, \$4,245.91.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$3,937.81.

Amount of national tax paid for the year ending 1880, \$14.73.

Amount of other taxes, \$1,138.21, including insurance.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, \$20,000; as surety, \$10,200.

Loans and investments are made by the trustees, who meet twice a month, and also when business calls.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made January 1 and July 1.

Reports are published as required by law.

This bank receives no interest on its deposits in other banks.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1880, 2,006.

Increase of deposits during the year 1880, \$40,101.12.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1880, 352.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, 117; being an increase of 235.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1880, \$83,239.15.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1880, \$43,128.03.

Number having deposits of over \$2,000, 5.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 80.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$154,439.50.

Total amount of loans out of the state, \$49,035.61.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, \$67,400.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, \$324,790.

Largest amount loaned to any individual, corporation, or company, \$19,000.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, \$8,200.

Amount of overdue paper in the bank, \$13,340.50.

The funds of the institution are not invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet

Laws of 1869.

Books of record well kept. General character of loan, good.

## SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE SOMERSWORTH SAVINGS BANK

BONDS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
COUNTY, CITY, TOWN, AND DISTRICT.			
Kansas City, Mo.....	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00
Boulder City, Col.....	7,200.00	7,200.00	7,200.00
Canton, Ohio.....	10,500.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Elizabeth, N. J.....	2,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Evansville, Ind.....	10,500.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Pueblo, Col.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Quincy, Ill.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
St. Louis, Mo.....	40,320.00	36,000.00	36,000.00
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	18,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
Fall River, Mass.....	5,500.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Pequa, Ill.....	5,250.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Jeffersonville, Ind.....	6,325.00	5,500.00	5,500.00
York county, Me.....	9,270.00	9,000.00	9,000.00
Richland county, Ill.....	5,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Strafford county, N. H.....	2,051.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Buchanan, school, Mich.....	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
Eaton Rapids, school, Mich.....	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00
Golden, school, Col.....	7,500.00	7,500.00	7,500.00
Denver, school, Col.....	26,750.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
Shenandoah, school, Iowa.....	5,075.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Croydon, school, Iowa.....	7,140.00	7,000.00	7,000.00
Earlham, school, Iowa.....	2,550.00	2,500.00	2,500.00
Perry, school, Iowa.....	7,650.00	7,500.00	7,500.00
Beacon, school, Iowa.....	3,672.00	3,600.00	3,600.00
Glidden, school, Iowa.....	4,998.00	4,900.00	4,900.00
New Sharon, school, Iowa.....	4,080.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
Keosauqua, school, Iowa.....	5,100.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Lucas, school, Iowa.....	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00
Lee county, Iowa.....	9,000.00	9,000.00	9,000.00
	\$237,931.00	\$233,200.00	\$233,200.00
RAILROAD.			
Portsmouth, Great Falls & Conway.....	\$17,000.00	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00
Cincinnati, Ind., & Lafayette.....	1,650.00	1,650.00	1,650.00
Old Colony.....	9,280.00	8,000.00	8,000.00
Boston & Maine.....	6,300.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Cincinnati, Ham. & Dayton.....	10,600.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
New York & New England.....	44,560.00	40,000.00	40,000.00
Boston & Lowell.....	5,250.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.....	10,250.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Union Pacific.....	5,250.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
	\$120,140.00	\$114,650.00	\$114,650.00
STOCKS.			
BANK.			
Great Falls National.....	\$30,840.00	\$25,700.00	\$25,700.00
Somersworth National.....	13,200.00	11,000.00	11,000.00
Salmon Falls National.....	6,840.00	5,700.00	5,700.00
Exchange Bank, Denver, Col.....	1,440.00	1,440.00	1,440.00
	\$52,320.00	\$43,840.00	\$43,840.00
MISCELLANEOUS.			
300 shares East Cambridge Land Co.....	\$12,000.00	\$30,000.00	\$27,000.00

*Bank Commissioners' Report.*

## SQUAMSCOTT SAVINGS BANK. — EXETER.

Incorporated 1873. Charter perpetual.

*President.* — GEORGE B. WEBSTER.*Vice-President.* — THOMAS DUSTON.*Trustees.* — AMMI R. WIGGIN, GEORGE B. WEBSTER, THOMAS DUSTON, ROBERT ROWE, FRANCIS HILLIARD, W. H. BELKNAP, SOLOMON S. PERKINS.*Treasurer.* — FRANCIS HILLIARD. Bond, \$25,000, copy of which is on file in office of the secretary of state. Date of bond, October 9, 1874. Sureties of bond are believed to be able to respond. Bond deposited with the president. Annual compensation of treasurer, nothing.*Clerk.* — W. H. BELKNAP. Annual compensation of clerk, \$75.

Examination, January 13, 1881.

J. D. LYMAN.

## STATEMENT.

Due depositors.....	\$9,492.05
Surplus.....	1,988.38
Guaranty fund.....	239.55
	<hr/> \$11,719.98

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate.....	.....	.....	\$9,350.00
Loans on personal security.....	.....	.....	1,749.69
Loans on collateral security.....	.....	.....	100.00
Cash on deposit in Granite State National Bank.....	.....	.....	494.60
Cash on hand.....	.....	.....	25.69
	.....	.....	<hr/> \$11,719.98

Paid two dividends of 2 per cent in 1880, in January and July.

An extra dividend on all sums due depositors was made in January, 1876, of 5 per cent, amounting to \$160.28, or about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent per annum.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1880, exclusive of taxes, \$100.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$103.81.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, \$200; as surety, \$200.

Loans and investments are made by the trustees, who meet weekly.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by a committee of the trustees.

Reports are published as required by law.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1880, 63.

Increase of deposits during the year 1880, \$5.86.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1880, 4.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, 6; being a decrease of 2.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1880, \$1,211.16.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1880, \$1,205.30.

Number having deposits of over \$2,000, none.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 39.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$11,199.69.

Total amount of loans out of the state, none.

Largest amount loaned to any individual, corporation, or company, \$2,200.

No bad or doubtful debts.

The funds of the institution are invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet Laws of 1869.

Books of record well kept.

General character of loan, good.

## SAVINGS BANK FOR THE COUNTY OF STRAFFORD,—DOVER.

Incorporated 1823. Charter unlimited.

*President.* — ZIMRI S. WALLINGFORD.  
*Vice-Presidents.* — CHARLES W. WOODMAN, GEORGE WADLEIGH.  
*Trustees.* — Z. S. Wallingford, C. W. Woodman, George Wadleigh, W. S. Stevens, Charles Woodman, E. J. Lane, Jeremiah Horne, George F. Hobbs, C. H. Sawyer.  
*Treasurer.* — CHARLES WOODMAN. Bond, \$100,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, April 14, 1879. Sureties of bond are able to respond. Bond deposited with the president for safe-keeping. Annual compensation of treasurer, \$2,000.  
*Clerks.* — Albert O. Mathes, George F. Piper. Annual compensation of clerks, \$1,500.  
 Examination, March 24 and 25, 1881. L. W. COGSWELL, W. H. BERRY.

### STATEMENT.

Due depositors.....	\$1,754,773.56
Surplus.....	111,225.21
Guaranty fund.....	13,821.53
	\$1,879,820.30

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate.....	\$287,529.77	\$287,529.77	\$287,529.77
Loans on personal security.....	180,291.20	180,291.20	180,291.20
Loans on collateral security.....	41,250.00	41,250.00	41,250.00
U. S. Bonds.....	33,600.00	30,000.00	19,475.00
County, city, town, and district bonds...	685,190.00	576,700.00	580,986.75
Railroad bonds.....	748,200.00	615,000.00	653,624.88
Railroad stock.....	125,508.00	85,700.00	78,345.94
Bank stock.....	22,500.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
Balance on deposit in Strafford National Bank.....	20,574.56	20,574.56	20,574.56
Real estate acquired or held by foreclosure.	2,727.93	2,727.93	2,727.93
Cash on hand.....	14.27	14.27	14.27
	\$2,147,385.73	\$1,854,787.73	\$1,879,820.30

Paid semi-annual dividends of 2 per cent in 1880, in January and July.  
 An extra dividend on all sums due depositors was declared October 14, 1879, amounting to \$87,266.62, or about 1 9-10 per cent per annum.  
 Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1880, exclusive of taxes, \$3,900.  
 Amount of state tax paid last year, \$17,058.56.  
 Amount of national tax paid for the year ending 1880, none.  
 Amount of other taxes, none.  
 Indebtedness of trustees as principal, \$5,000; as surety, \$4,000.  
 Loans and investments are made by a committee of the trustees, who meet every Monday.  
 An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by a committee of the trustees four times a year.  
 Reports are published as required by law.  
 This bank receives no interest on its deposits in other banks.  
 Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1880, 4,610; increase during the year, 171.  
 Increase of deposits during the year 1880, \$48,031.50.  
 Number of accounts opened during the year ending December 31, 1880, 502.  
 Number of accounts closed during the same year, 331; being an increase of 171.  
 Amount received from depositors for the year 1880, \$232,768.78.  
 Amount paid to depositors for the year 1880, \$184,737.28.  
 Number having deposits of over \$2,000, 51.  
 Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 280.  
 Total amount of loans in the state, \$432,970.97.  
 Total amount of loans out of the state, \$76,100.  
 Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, \$222,831.45.  
 Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, \$1,090,126.12.  
 Largest amount loaned to any individual, corporation, or company, \$50,000.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, none.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, none.

Amount of overdue paper in the bank, none.

The funds of the institution are invested, as far as possible, agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet Laws of 1869.

Premium on stocks and bonds, \$267,565.43.

Books of record neatly kept.

General character of loan, good.

SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE SAVINGS BANK FOR THE  
COUNTY OF STRAFFORD.

BONDS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
U. S. bonds, 4s .....	\$33,600.00	\$30,000.00	\$19,475.00
COUNTY, CITY, TOWN, AND DISTRICT.			
Cleveland, Ohio, 7s.....	\$131,700.00	\$113,700.00	\$117,990.50
Springfield, Mass., 7s.....	130,000.00	100,000.00	102,000.00
Dover, N. H., 6s.....	118,000.00	100,000.00	98,000.00
Chicago, Ill., 7s.....	116,000.00	100,000.00	96,437.50
Cincinnati, Ohio, 7s.....	90,000.00	75,000.00	76,062.50
Toledo, Ohio, 8s.....	24,640.00	22,000.00	21,666.25
St. Louis, Mo., 6s.....	34,100.00	31,000.00	33,480.00
Haverhill, Mass., 7s.....	25,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
Cook county, Ill., 7s.....	11,500.00	10,000.00	11,100.00
	\$680,940.00	\$571,700.00	\$576,736.75
RAILROAD.			
Boston & Maine, registered, 7s.....	\$125,000.00	\$100,000.00	\$105,000.00
Boston & Providence, registered, 7s.....	125,000.00	100,000.00	104,750.00
Boston & Albany, registered, 7s.....	187,500.00	150,000.00	155,562.50
Old Colony & Newport, 6s.....	76,700.00	65,000.00	67,268.75
New York & New England, 7s.....	118,000.00	100,000.00	113,737.38
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 7s.....	61,500.00	50,000.00	54,900.00
Phila., Wilmington & Baltimore, reg., 5s.	27,000.00	25,000.00	26,187.50
Chicago & Northwestern, registered, 6s..	27,500.00	25,000.00	26,218.75
	\$748,200.00	\$615,000.00	\$653,624.88
STOCKS.			
BANK.			
150 shares Strafford National.....	\$22,500.00	\$15,000.00	\$15,000.00
RAILROAD.			
501 shares Boston & Maine.....	\$75,150.00	\$50,100.00	\$51,689.49
206 shares Boston & Albany.....	34,608.00	20,600.00	21,825.00
150 shares Northern.....	15,750.00	15,000.00	4,831.45
	\$125,508.00	\$85,700.00	\$78,345.94
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Municipal Gas-Light Co. bonds, 6s.....	\$4,250.00	\$5,000.00	\$4,250.00

## SULLIVAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, — CLAREMONT.

Incorporated 1838. Charter expires June 26, 1898.

*President.* — DANIEL W. JOHNSON.*Vice-Presidents.* — WILLIAM CLARK, SUMNER PUTNAM.*Trustees.* — William Clark, G. N. Farwell, J. P. Rounsevel, D. W. Johnson, Henry Patten, Ira Colby, Sumner Putnam, J. S. Walker, W. E. Tutherly, J. M. Whipple, A. Rossiter, William Breck, W. H. H. Allen, H. E. Bailey, G. N. Farwell, 2d, H. W. Parker, T. B. Rossiter.*Treasurer.* — ALBERT ROSSITER. Bond, \$80,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, January 26, 1880. Sureties of bond are able to respond. Bond deposited with the president for safe-keeping. Annual compensation of treasurer, \$2,700.*Clerks.* — Henry E. Bailey and George N. Farwell, 2d. Annual compensation of clerks paid by the treasurer.

Examination, March 14, 15, 16, and 17, 1881.

W. H. BERRY, L. W. COGSWELL.

## STATEMENT.

Due depositors.....	\$1,069,932.29
Surplus .....	5,254.43
Guaranty fund. ....	45,000.00
	<u>\$1,120,186.72</u>

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate.....	\$700,096.79	\$700,096.79	\$700,096.79
Loans on personal security .....	60,710.00	60,710.00	60,710.00
Loans on collateral security.....	84,892.74	84,892.74	84,892.74
Railroad bonds.....	118,500.00	118,500.00	105,687.50
Railroad stock.....	42,600.00	51,000.00	42,300.00
Bank stock.....	58,900.00	39,700.00	50,339.00
Miscellaneous investments.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Balance on deposit in Claremont National Bank.....	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
Real estate.....	10,000.00	12,000.00	8,000.00
Real estate acquired or held by foreclosure.	51,646.54	51,646.54	51,646.54
Cash on hand.....	3,514.15	3,514.15	3,514.15
	<u>\$1,143,860.22</u>	<u>\$1,135,060.22</u>	<u>\$1,120,186.72</u>

Paid annual dividend of 4 per cent in 1880, on January 6.

An extra dividend on all sums due depositors was declared January, 1877, amounting to \$18,755.57, or about 1 per cent per annum.

Total expense of the institution for the year ending December 31, 1880, exclusive of taxes, \$3,253.94.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$10,456.99.

Amount of national tax paid for the year ending 1880, \$155.40.

Amount of other taxes, \$165.10.

Loans and investments are made by loaning agents, chosen by the trustees, who meet as often as necessary.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by an examining committee four times a year.

Reports are published as required by law.

This bank receives no interest on its deposits in other banks.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1880, 2,795.

Decrease of deposits during the year 1880, \$31,068.32.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1880, 271.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, 248; being an increase of 23.

Amount received from the depositors for the year 1880, \$148,531.37.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1880, \$179,589.69.

Number having deposits of over \$2,000, 72.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$379,260.49.

Total amount of loans out of the State, \$518,085.58.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, \$74,239.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, \$134,087.50.

Largest amount loaned to any individual, corporation, or company, \$23,252.58.

The funds of the institution are not invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet Laws of 1869. Premiums on stocks and bonds, \$10,800.

Books of record well kept. General character of loan, good.

## SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS AND STOCKS OF SULLIVAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

BONDS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
RAILROAD.			
Central Iowa, first mortgage, 7s. ....	\$28,250.00	\$25,000.00	\$26,850.00
Indiana, Bloomington & Western, first mortgage.....	21,150.00	23,500.00	12,625.00
Indiana, Bloomington & Western, income	15,600.00	20,002.00	15,400.00
New York & Manhattan Beach, 1st mort.7s	11,000.00	10,000.00	10,812.50
Memphis & Little Rock, mortgage.....	27,500.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
Long Island, receiver's certificate, 6s.....	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
	\$118,500.00	\$118,500.00	\$105,687.50
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Manhattan Beach Improvement Co., first mortgage, 7s.....	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00
STOCKS.			
BANK.			
339 shares Claremont National, Claremont, N. H. ....	\$50,850.00	\$33,900.00	\$43,239.00
8 shares First National, Newport, N. H.	1,000.00	800.00	1,000.00
50 shares National Bank of Redemption, Boston, Mass.....	7,050.00	5,000.00	6,100.00
	\$58,900.00	\$39,700.00	\$50,339.00
RAILROAD.			
400 shares Cheshire, preferred.....	\$27,200.00	\$40,000.00	\$30,000.00
110 shares Chicago & Alton.....	15,400.00	11,000.00	12,300.00
	\$42,600.00	\$51,000.00	\$42,300.00

THE UNION FIVE CENTS SAVINGS BANK, — EXETER.

Incorporated 1868. Charter expires 1888.

*President.* — WILLIAM B. MORRILL.

*Vice-Presidents.* — CHARLES BURLEY and JOHN A. BLAKE.

*Trustees.* — William B. Morrill, Thomas Connor, Charles G. Connor, Charles Burley, Winthrop N. Dow, George E. Lane, John G. Gilman, John A. Blake, Frank P. Cram, J. W. Sanborn, John N. Thompson.

*Treasurer.* — GEORGE E. LANE. Bond, \$35,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, September 11, 1876. Sureties of bond are able to respond. Bond deposited with the president. Annual compensation of treasurer, \$800.

*Clerk.* — Sarah C. Clark. Annual compensation of clerk paid by treasurer. J. D. LYMAN.  
Examination commenced February 3, 1881.

STATEMENT.

Due depositors.....	\$348,346.12
Surplus.....	2,062.37
Guaranty fund.....	2,933.74
	<hr/> \$353,342.23

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate.....	\$126,608.76	\$126,608.76	\$126,608.76
Loans on personal security.....	79,366.19	79,366.19	79,366.19
Loans on collateral security.....	14,630.00	14,630.00	14,630.00
County, city, town, and district bonds....	116,102.78	109,900.00	109,900.00
Railroad bonds.....	10,324.46	10,000.00	10,000.00
Railroad stock.....	580.00	2,000.00	1,000.00
Bank stock.....	2,456.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Bank fixtures.....	500.00	500.00	500.00
Cash deposited in Howard National Bank	7,972.56	9,337.28	9,337.28
	<hr/> \$358,540.75	<hr/> \$354,342.23	<hr/> \$353,342.23

Paid two dividends of 2½ per cent, in 1880, on January 1 and July 1.

An extra dividend on all sums due depositors was made in April, 1875; and extra dividends are now to be made each five years.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1880, exclusive of taxes, \$1,049.62.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$2,787.82.

Amount of national tax paid for the year ending 1880, 9.56.

Amount of other taxes, \$47.25.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, \$5,640; as surety, nothing.

Loans and investments are made by a committee of the trustees, who meet when business requires.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by committee of trustees twice a year.

Reports are published as required by law.

This bank receives 3 per cent interest on its deposits in other banks.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1880, 1,783.

Increase of deposits during the year 1880, \$102,420.53.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1880, 426.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, 217; being an increase of 209.

Number having deposits of over \$2,000, 13.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 13.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$170,012.15.

Total amount of loans out of the state, \$50,683.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, \$1,600.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, \$122,300.

Largest amount loaned to any individual, corporation, or company, \$9,200.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, none.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, \$1,358.69.

Amount of overdue paper in the bank, \$738.22.

The funds of the institution are invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet Laws of 1869. Premium on stocks and bonds, \$5,563.24.

Books of record well kept. General character of loan, good.

**SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE UNION FIVE CENTS SAVINGS  
BANK.**

BONDS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
COUNTY, CITY, TOWN, AND DISTRICT.			
Toledo, O., 7 3-10s.....	\$5,590.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00
Toledo, O., 8s.....	2,264.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
North Chicago, Ill., 7s.....	6,684.66	6,000.00	6,000.00
Jackson county, Mo., 8s.....	5,300.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Marietta, O., 8s.....	5,503.34	5,000.00	5,000.00
Evansville, Ind., 7s.....	5,625.38	5,000.00	5,000.00
Fort Wayne, Ind., 6s.....	10,156.67	10,000.00	10,000.00
Richland county, Ill., 7s.....	10,241.12	10,000.00	10,000.00
Dickinson county, Kan., 10s.....	558.88	500.00	500.00
Newport, Ky., 7 3-10s.....	5,694.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Quincy, Ill., 6s.....	15,235.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
Lawrenceburg, Ind., 7s.....	4,002.34	4,000.00	4,000.00
Leavenworth county, Kan., 6s.....	15,085.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
Towanda, Penn., 6s.....	7,074.67	7,000.00	7,000.00
Lake Township, Col., 10s.....	10,232.50	9,000.00	9,000.00
Elk county, Kan., 10s.....	1,059.44	1,000.00	1,000.00
Moorhead, Minn., 8s.....	5,387.78	5,000.00	5,000.00
Exeter, N. H., 4s.....	408.00	400.00	400.00
	<b>\$116,102.78</b>	<b>\$109,900.00</b>	<b>\$109,900.00</b>
RAILROAD.			
Toledo, Delphos & Burlington, equip- ment, 7s.....	\$10,324.46	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00
STOCKS.			
BANK.			
8 shares Metropolitan National, Boston..	\$896.00	\$800.00	\$800.00
12 shares Granite State National, Exeter..	1,560.00	1,200.00	1,200.00
	<b>\$2,456.00</b>	<b>\$2,000.00</b>	<b>\$2,000.00</b>
RAILROAD.			
20 shares Rutland, preferred.....	\$580.00	\$2,000.00	\$1,000.00

# Bank Commissioners' Report.

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## SAVINGS BANK OF WALPOLE, — WALPOLE.

Incorporated 1875. Charter perpetual.

*President.* — JOHN W. HAYWOOD.

*Trustees.* — John W. Haywood, Alfred W. Burt, Bolivar Lovell, Thomas B. Buffum, Edwin K. Seabury, George H. Holden, Henry C. Lane, Harrison G. Barnes, Winslow B. Porter, Henry Allen, George B. Williams.

*Treasurer.* — JOSIAH G. BELLOWES. Bond, \$25,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, September 18, 1875. Sureties of bond are believed to be able to respond. Bond deposited with the president. Annual compensation of treasurer, \$275.

Examination, January 27 and 28, 1881.

J. D. LYMAN.

### STATEMENT.

Due depositors.....	\$104,121.34
Surplus.....	126.74
Guaranty fund.....	1,300.00
	<hr/> \$105,548.08

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate .....	\$63,400.93	\$63,400.93	\$63,400.93
Loans on personal security .....	10,144.00	10,144.00	10,144.00
Loans on collateral security.....	550.00	550.00	550.00
County, city, town, and district bonds...	12,300.00	11,800.00	11,800.00
Railroad bonds.....	7,070.00	6,500.00	6,400.00
Bank stock.....	5,900.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Cash on deposit in Keene National Bank ..	8,253.15	8,253.15	8,253.15
	<hr/> \$107,618.08	<hr/> \$105,648.08	<hr/> \$105,548.08

Paid two dividends of 2½ per cent in 1880, in January and July.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1880, exclusive of taxes, \$305.44.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$787.05.

Amount of national tax paid for the year ending 1880, \$0.10.

Loans and investments are made by a committee of trustees, as business requires.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by committee of trustees, in January and July.

Reports are published as required by law.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1880, 352.

Increase of deposits during the year 1880, \$20,757.11.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1880, 80.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, 36; being an increase of 44.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1880, \$42,589.31.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1880, \$21,832.20.

Number having deposits over \$2,000, 2.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 35.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$48,509.93.

Total amount of loans out of the state, \$25,585.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, \$4,500.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, \$13,700.

Largest amount loaned to any individual, corporation, or company, \$4,500.

No bad or doubtful debts.

Amount of overdue paper in the bank, none.

The funds of the institution are invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3. Pamphlet Laws of 1869.

Books of record are well kept.

General character of loan, good.

This bank is very near Vermont, and \$18,335 of its loans are in that state.

## SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE SAVINGS BANK OF WALPOLE.

BONDS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
COUNTY, CITY, TOWN, AND DISTRICT.			
Town of Monticello, Ill., 8s.....	\$1,050.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
Omaha, Neb., high-school district, 10s....	4,400.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
Dickinson county, Io., 8s.....	1,050.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Riverton, Io., Ind. school district, 6½s..	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00
Montgomery county, Kan., 7s.....	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
	\$12,300.00	\$11,800.00	\$11,800.00
RAILROAD.			
Cheshire, Cs.....	\$5,000.00	\$4,500.00	\$4,500.00
Leavenworth, Lawrence & Southern, 4s..	2,070.00	2,000.00	1,900.00
	\$7,070.00	\$6,500.00	\$6,400.00
STOCKS.			
BANK.			
50 shares Blackstone National, Boston....	\$5,900.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00

# Bank Commissioners' Report.

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## WILTON SAVINGS BANK, — WILTON.

Incorporated 1864. Charter perpetual.

*President.* — JOSIAH FLEEMAN.

*Trustees.* — Josiah Fleeman, Charles H. Burns, Moses Clark, E. G. Woodman, A. A. Ramsay, Daniel Claigain, W. D. Stearns, E. P. Hutchinson, D. E. Proctor, Daniel Cram, Lewis Tingley.

*Treasurer.* — MOSES CLARK. Bond, \$25,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, January 2, 1871. Sureties of bond are able to respond. Bond deposited with the president for safe-keeping. Annual compensation of treasurer, \$250.

Examination, January 28, 1881.

L. W. COGSWELL.

### STATEMENT.

Due depositors.....	\$59,436.26
Surplus.....	4,571.78
Guaranty fund.....	2,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$66,008.04

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate.....	\$37,264.41	\$37,264.41	\$37,264.41
Loans on personal security.....	8,449.20	8,449.20	8,449.20
County, city, town, and district bonds...	4,300.00	7,000.00	6,971.57
Bank stock.....	5,300.00	5,000.00	5,150.00
Balance on deposit in National Bank.....	500.00	500.00	500.00
Due for rent.....	125.00	125.00	125.00
Real estate purchased for the bank.....	5,375.00	5,375.00	5,375.00
Real estate acquired or held by foreclosure.	1,250.00	1,250.00	1,250.00
Cash on hand.....	922.86	922.86	922.86
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$63,486.47	\$65,888.44	\$66,008.04

Paid annual dividend of 5 per cent for 1880, on January 1, 1881.

An extra dividend on all sums due depositors was declared April, 1873, amounting to one per cent per annum.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1880, exclusive of taxes very little besides treasurer's salary.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$476.

Amount of national tax paid for the year ending 1880, none.

Amount of other taxes, 59.73.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, nothing; as surety, nothing.

Loans and investments are made by an investment committee, who meet as often as is necessary.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by a committee of the trustees twice a year.

Reports are published as required by law.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1880, 410.

Increase of deposits during the year 1880, \$821.98.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1880, 50.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, 50.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1880, \$12,156.46.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1880, \$11,334.48.

Number having deposits of over \$2,000, none.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 44.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$34,702.68.

Total amount of loans out of the state, \$11,011.93.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, \$2,550.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, \$4,403.57.

Largest amount loaned to any individual, corporation, or company, \$4,500.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, none.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, none.

Amount of overdue paper in the bank, none.

The funds of the institution are invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet Laws of 1869.

Books of record well kept.

General character of loan, good.

## SCHEDULE OF THE BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE WILTON SAVINGS BANK.

BONDS.	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
COUNTY, CITY, TOWN, AND DISTRICT.			
Hillsborough county, N. H., 6s.....	\$2,750.00	\$2,500.00	\$2,550.00
Kendall county, Ill. ....	300.00	2,000.00	2,107.68
Pulaski county, Ill.....	1,050.00	1,500.00	1,327.50
East Oakland, Ill.....	200.00	1,000.00	986.39
	\$4,300.00	\$7,000.00	\$6,971.57
STOCKS.			
BANK.			
50 shares First National Bank, Nashua...	\$5,300.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,150.00

WOLFEBOROUGH SAVINGS BANK, — WOLFEBOROUGH.

Incorporated 1871. Charter perpetual.

*President.* — WILLIAM C. FOX.

*Vice-President.* — CHARLES G. CATE.

*Trustees.* — A. H. Rust, A. W. Wiggin, C. B. Edgerly, Joseph L. Avery, George Keniston, J. R. Furber, Ira Banfield, C. F. Piper, W. H. Jones, Alfred Brown.

*Treasurer.* — IRA BANFIELD. Bond, \$25,000, copy of which is on file in office of secretary of state. Date of bond, March 9, 1878. Sureties of bond are able to respond. Bond deposited with the president for safe-keeping. Annual compensation of treasurer, \$400.

Examination, February 4, 1881.

L. W. COGSWELL.

STATEMENT.

Due depositors .....	\$39,500.98
Surplus .....	17,582.15
Guaranty fund .....	465.43
	<hr/> \$57,548.56

	Market Value.	Par Value.	Value on Books.
Loans secured on real estate .....	\$18,128.93	\$19,474.11	\$19,474.11
Loans on personal security .....	12,974.87	13,297.63	13,297.63
Loans on collateral security .....	200.72	200.72	200.72
Bank stock (71 shares Lake National).....	7,100.00	7,100.00	7,295.00
Miscellaneous investments .....	40.00	40.00	40.00
Balance on deposit in National Bank of North America, Boston .....	3,604.47	3,604.47	3,604.47
Overdrafts .....	78.38	1,469.54	1,469.54
Real estate acquired or held by foreclosure .....	7,000.00	8,031.66	8,031.66
Bank fixtures .....	1,000.00	2,500.00	2,500.00
Cash on hand .....	1,635.43	1,635.43	1,635.43
	<hr/> \$51,762.80	<hr/> \$57,353.56	<hr/> \$57,548.56

Paid semi-annual dividends of 2 per cent in 1880, in April and October.

An extra dividend on all sums due depositors was declared April, 1874, amounting to one per cent per annum.

Total expense of institution for the year ending December 31, 1880, exclusive of taxes, \$983.88.

Amount of state tax paid last year, \$309.98.

Amount of national tax paid for the year ending 1880, \$8.10.

Amount of other taxes, \$97.98.

Indebtedness of trustees as principal, \$455.72; as surety, \$165.

Loans and investments are made by an investment committee, through the treasurer, who meet as often as is necessary.

An examination of the books and securities of the institution is made by a committee of the trustees twice a year.

Reports are published as required by law.

This bank receives 2 per cent interest on its deposits in other banks.

Number of depositors at close of business December 31, 1880, 187; decrease during the year, 1.

Decrease of deposits during the year 1880, \$4,173.35.

Number of accounts opened for the year ending December 31, 1880, 13.

Number of accounts closed during the same year, 14.

Amount received from depositors for the year 1880, \$20,886.87.

Amount paid to depositors for the year 1880, \$25,040.22.

Number having deposits of over \$2,000, 1.

Number of single loans of \$1,000 or less to separate parties in the state, 75.

Total amount of loans in the state, \$32,972.46.

Total amount of loans out of the state, none.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds in the state, \$7,295.

Total amount of investments in stocks and bonds out of the state, none.

Largest amount loaned to any individual, corporation, or company, \$3,000.

Amount of debts believed by the trustees to be bad, \$1,345.18.

Amount of debts which the trustees believe to be doubtful, \$322.76.

The funds of the institution are invested agreeably to chapter 4, section 3, Pamphlet Laws of 1869. Books of record well kept.



# STATISTICS.

## MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS FROM EXAMINATIONS OF 1881.

Number of savings banks in the state doing business.....	64
Number of depositors.....	96,881
Increase in number of depositors.....	9,602

Amount of deposits.....	\$32,097,734.17
Increase in amount of deposits.....	\$3,838,126.76
Surplus .....	1,293,150.77
Guaranty fund.....	938,548.56

Total liabilities.....	\$34,329,433.50
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Loans by note, real, personal, and collateral security.....	\$17,506,592.26
Investments in bonds and stocks.....	14,032,261.73
Real estate, bank fixtures, and miscellaneous items.....	1,869,359.29
Cash on hand.....	921,220.22

Total assets.....	\$34,329,433.50
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Loans on real estate.....	\$10,841,203.26
Loans on personal security.....	4,525,144.98
Loans on collateral security.....	2,140,244.02
Investments in United States and state bonds.....	1,035,151.59
Investments in county, city, and town bonds.....	6,044,825.23
Investments in railroad bonds.....	4,530,008.98
Investments in railroad stocks.....	985,405.69
Investments in bank stocks .....	1,436,870.24
Investments in miscellaneous stocks.....	1,869,359.29
Cash on hand.....	921,220.22

\$34,329,433.50

Number of accounts opened in 1880.....	18,683
Number of accounts closed in 1880 .....	9,704

Amount received from depositors in 1880.....	\$8,586,079.71
Amount paid to depositors in 1880 .....	5,382,085.99

Number of single loans of \$1,000 and less.....	5,254
Number of deposits of \$2,000 and upwards.....	897

Expense of savings institutions for the year 1880, exclusive of taxes.....	\$104,833.34
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Amount of state tax paid in 1880.....	\$278,997.80
Amount of national tax paid in 1880.....	1,916.62

TABLE No. 1. — Enumerating number of depositors for the years 1880 and 1881, the respective banks for the same years as they appeared at the date of examination of

Number.	NAMES.	No. of depositors in 1880.	No. of depositors in 1881.	Amount of deposits in 1880.	Amount of deposits in 1881.
1	Alton.....	211	214	\$52,106.27	\$51,863.97
2	Amoskeag.....	5,133	6,236	1,735,770.35	2,182,882.41
3	Ashland.....	305	304	49,906.02	52,151.50
4	Ashuelot.....	876	932	175,600.00	210,483.56
5	Belknap.....	966	1,402	369,492.17	411,186.85
6	Bristol.....	719	830	196,420.66	238,393.79
7	Cheshire Provident Institution.....	6,056	4,976	2,024,968.62	2,053,259.41
8	China.....	313	429	55,254.93	75,279.55
9	City.....	1,397	1,337	143,010.01	150,505.49
10	Cochecho.....	492	599	156,852.96	201,454.68
11	Connecticut River.....	1,050	1,140	362,512.10	386,378.85
12	Conway.....	250	280	57,000.92	66,250.71
13	Dartmouth.....	1,157	1,344	412,463.45	518,016.47
14	Dover Five Cents.....	1,133	1,125	115,497.77	133,067.38
15	Epping.....	182	219	37,134.54	46,276.81
16	Farmington.....	765	802	271,760.55	273,353.24
17	Fitzwilliam.....	312	344	79,185.04	91,894.95
18	Francetown.....	502	546	61,954.95	74,051.53
19	Franklin.....	1,021	1,239	328,372.90	394,931.86
20	Gorham Five Cents.....	266	317	26,994.15	37,283.53
21	Guaranty.....	23	310	67,026.29	181,984.23
22	Hinsdale.....	337	403	84,004.51	105,387.25
23	Iona.....	626	739	209,736.17	241,140.47
24	Kearsarge*.....				
25	Keene Five Cents.....	4,176	4,556	955,628.23	1,108,743.97
26	Laconia.....	1,732	1,853	536,242.81	617,810.99
27	Lake Village.....	508	587	127,782.31	139,860.91
28	Lebanon.....	1,684	1,667	484,367.37	473,805.44
29	Littleton.....	1,084	1,404	277,894.86	369,986.52
30	Loan and Trust.....	1,932	2,449	739,011.59	973,080.34
31	Manchester.....	7,338	7,933	3,168,117.84	3,484,996.17
32	Mason Village.....	264	320	56,800.92	71,431.26
33	Mechanics, Manchester.....	242	373	74,617.18	143,564.78
34	Mechanics, Nashua.....	543	342	82,143.63	79,312.68
35	Meredith Village.....	619	710	158,832.09	181,698.72
36	Merrimack County.....	1,173	1,392	366,186.49	461,557.96
37	Merrimack River.....	3,453	3,786	1,199,563.68	1,429,282.30
38	Milford.....	1,549	1,697	340,880.21	422,889.70
39	Monadnock.....	637	745	297,583.88	359,355.34
40	Nashua.....	3,561	4,175	1,493,451.47	1,919,805.48
41	New Hampshire.....	4,292	4,580	1,493,451.47	1,576,172.96
42	New Hampshire Banking Co.....		249		166,980.14
43	New Ipswich.....	264	225	68,721.48	63,511.76
44	Newmarket.....	331	392	63,885.12	79,425.39
45	Newport.....	1,302	1,323	332,296.78	336,447.26
46	Norway Plains.....	1,030	981	390,166.24	394,296.61
47	Ossipee Valley Ten Cents.....	276	308	76,481.09	76,781.19
48	Penacook.....	1,405	1,422	169,327.98	93,531.76
49	People's.....	848	931	461,534.18	492,089.21
50	Peterborough.....	1,764	1,849	556,057.96	582,917.43
51	Piscataqua.....	436	609	126,147.84	193,987.08
52	Pittsfield.....	707	815	143,151.29	156,431.64
53	Portsmouth.....	7,019	7,469	2,340,377.43	2,602,848.88
54	Portsmouth Trust and Guaranty Co.....	536	584	237,462.02	259,924.86
55	Rochester.....	521	641	146,103.58	186,984.45
56	Rollinsford.....	1,467	1,414	490,381.96	378,114.94
57	Sandwich.....	280	264	64,434.10	64,806.06
58	Savings Bank for County of Coos.....	506	563	71,875.68	81,983.67
59	Savings Bank for County of Strafford.....	4,439	4,610	1,677,484.29	1,754,773.56
60	Somersworth.....	1,771	2,006	450,436.12	510,725.23
61	Squamscott.....	65	63	10,351.42	9,492.05
62	Sullivan Savings Institution.....	2,772	2,795	1,073,400.65	1,099,932.29
63	Union Five Cents.....	1,574	1,783	252,530.90	348,346.12
64	Walpole.....	308	352	79,929.57	104,121.34
65	Wilton.....	410	410	55,903.63	59,436.26
66	Wolfeborough.....	186	187	48,300.58	39,500.98
	Total.....	87,279	96,881	\$28,159,607.41	\$32,097,734.71

\* Deposit account closed—charter retained.

# Bank Commissioners' Report.

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amounts of deposits, surplus for dividends, guaranty fund, and the total liabilities of each bank.

Surplus for dividends in 1880.	Surplus for dividends in 1881.	Guaranty fund in 1880.	Guaranty fund in 1881.	Total liabilities in 1880.	Total liabilities in 1881.
.....	\$1,546.68	\$379.00	\$566.47	\$52,470.27	\$53,977.12
\$16,317.11	63,621.57	85,000.00	100,000.00	1,882,516.40	2,346,503.98
16,436.30	15,586.31	1,400.00	1,974.89	67,928.69	69,712.70
2,940.68	4,115.66	1,400.00	1,438.00	179,940.68	216,037.22
15,588.50	25,996.56	7,950.00	10,066.42	393,031.17	447,249.83
1,691.04	2,517.20	4,000.00	8,000.00	202,575.50	248,910.99
3,415.11	7,364.68	.....	10,000.00	2,028,383.73	2,070,624.09
983.98	2,032.01	1,005.00	1,155.00	57,243.91	78,466.56
1,836.47	7,272.50	1,000.00	2,500.00	146,934.72	160,277.99
512.89	1,364.52	3,758.22	4,522.71	161,124.07	207,341.91
1,448.52	1,081.98	6,000.00	8,000.00	369,960.02	395,460.83
.....	.....	350.03	698.68	57,350.95	66,949.39
25,450.32	23,862.93	7,220.00	7,350.00	445,133.77	549,229.40
2,153.67	4,582.86	3,300.00	4,050.00	120,951.44	141,700.24
274.43	397.89	316.00	522.18	37,724.97	47,196.88
136.38	13,163.74	4,500.00	5,000.00	276,396.93	291,516.98
935.59	1,274.52	600.00	600.00	80,720.63	93,769.47
15,426.68	16,210.35	1,657.86	2,008.11	79,039.49	92,269.99
11,353.54	14,221.43	8,881.08	11,738.87	349,907.73	420,892.16
232.86	267.83	316.69	508.00	27,543.70	38,059.36
84.24	8,947.27	25,000.00	25,000.00	92,110.53	215,931.50
176.19	2,142.80	715.73	1,159.32	84,896.43	108,689.37
3,923.72	3,325.25	2,400.00	3,300.00	216,059.89	247,705.72
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	8,429.64	.....	5,000.00	955,628.23	1,122,173.61
15,735.90	11,306.79	12,000.00	12,158.78	563,978.75	641,276.56
4,777.79	5,534.95	3,700.00	4,123.00	136,072.80	149,518.86
4,588.09	6,640.76	2,877.60	5,404.35	491,833.06	485,850.55
4,600.00	1,352.60	1,249.90	6,100.00	283,744.85	377,439.12
19,819.46	32,052.13	11,166.36	14,544.00	769,997.41	1,019,676.47
96,569.95	132,562.94	75,000.00	90,000.00	3,339,687.79	3,707,559.11
3,942.76	.....	1,085.58	3,466.80	60,929.26	74,898.06
2,409.36	3,324.37	306.00	722.82	77,326.54	147,611.97
2,913.02	3,328.24	2,000.00	2,500.00	87,056.65	85,140.92
5,266.53	7,080.90	5,000.00	6,039.00	169,104.62	194,728.62
12,105.07	17,828.73	7,228.03	9,122.42	385,519.59	488,509.11
37,912.53	51,993.18	40,000.00	40,000.00	1,276,876.23	1,521,275.48
15,918.27	11,787.96	15,000.00	18,000.00	371,798.48	452,677.66
2,984.27	3,171.75	3,991.77	4,937.57	304,559.92	367,464.66
51,214.57	59,167.72	35,000.00	50,000.00	1,579,666.04	2,028,973.20
11,389.98	18,978.65	70,000.00	85,000.00	1,482,131.11	1,689,151.61
.....	2,712.96	.....	25,000.00	.....	194,693.10
3,782.57	4,599.48	1,800.00	2,000.00	74,394.05	70,111.24
604.01	473.15	135.50	135.50	64,624.63	79,634.04
3,338.68	362.36	8,500.00	10,500.00	344,135.46	247,309.62
87,702.22	87,885.80	9,688.00	10,743.75	487,556.46	492,926.16
2,875.16	3,198.84	3,000.00	3,500.00	82,356.95	87,480.03
101,288.65	105,131.79	4,253.00	5,293.00	214,869.63	203,956.55
34,985.14	45,335.24	50,000.00	50,000.00	546,519.82	587,424.45
.....	13,220.48	17,240.24	5,625.62	573,298.20	601,763.53
861.05	2,339.84	.....	1,500.00	127,008.89	197,826.92
1,320.51	1,610.88	1,950.00	2,200.00	146,421.80	160,242.52
25,709.89	59,042.83	43,990.26	52,041.99	2,410,077.58	2,713,933.70
.....	.....	100,000.00	100,000.00	337,462.02	359,924.86
5,041.32	5,706.86	3,356.61	4,031.61	154,501.51	196,722.92
52,606.06	88,371.05	14,000.00	14,000.00	556,988.00	480,485.97
.....	.....	965.80	965.80	65,399.00	65,771.86
198.02	1,850.35	727.59	999.65	72,801.29	84,833.67
109,848.29	111,225.21	11,118.20	13,821.53	1,798,450.78	1,879,820.30
139,617.35	133,033.97	17,000.00	17,000.00	607,653.47	660,759.29
1,833.40	1,988.38	167.05	239.55	12,330.87	17,719.98
6,951.03	5,254.43	31,000.00	45,000.00	1,111,351.68	1,120,186.72
1,929.78	2,062.37	2,840.67	2,933.74	257,301.35	353,342.23
475.11	126.74	800.00	1,300.00	81,204.68	105,548.08
5,394.15	4,571.78	1,500.00	2,000.00	62,797.78	66,008.04
20,067.21	17,582.15	465.43	465.43	68,833.22	57,548.56
\$1,064,748.97	\$1,293,150.77	\$779,870.10	\$938,548.56	\$30,003,965.73	\$34,329,433.50

TABLE No. 2.—Exhibiting the amount of loans secured on real estate, personal security, road bonds and stock, bank stock, cash on hand, real estate acquired, and other investments, state, and premiums on stocks and bonds.

Number.	NAMES.	Loans secured on real estate.	Loans on personal security.	Loans on collateral security.
1	Alton .....	\$31,171.67	\$7,480.98	\$2,404.49
2	Amoskeag .....	580,817.05	425,967.06	106,600.68
3	Ashland .....	27,251.15	33,110.05	5,350.21
4	Ashuelot (all loans).....	193,770.71	.....	.....
5	Belknap .....	193,657.10	81,539.45	5,824.42
6	Bristol .....	151,049.15	18,022.45	4,822.35
7	Cheshire Provident Institution .....	963,184.48	151,698.69	47,359.73
8	Chua .....	44,059.75	12,186.10	730.00
9	City .....	65,486.88	7,991.00	33,664.47
10	Cocheo .....	78,320.82	19,566.35	13,480.73
11	Connecticut River.....	201,902.25	29,326.00	2,700.00
12	Conway .....	25,165.13	17,839.28	4,072.70
13	Dartmouth .....	179,430.00	5,002.70	2,842.50
14	Dover Five Cents .....	28,051.57	10,693.30	1,865.00
15	Epping .....	26,580.39	14,483.21	.....
16	Farmington .....	160,646.60	48,515.54	39,224.53
17	Fitzwilliam .....	58,983.00	9,428.44	918.00
18	Frauncestown .....	39,781.71	8,677.88	520.60
19	Franklin .....	67,512.75	194,783.26	56,550.42
20	Gorham Five Cents .....	16,132.79	15,666.26	4,700.10
21	Guaranty .....	103,843.48	8,500.00	19,096.50
22	Hinsdale .....	51,391.51	10,615.68	.....
23	Iona .....	92,026.98	87,220.07	18,127.00
24	Kearsarge* .....	.....	.....	.....
25	Keene Five Cents .....	667,341.40	75,129.39	1,500.00
26	Laconia .....	301,869.00	50,586.67	28,252.00
27	Lake Village .....	66,359.32	16,097.78	9,282.03
28	Lebanon .....	266,136.67	2,429.85	9,473.45
29	Littleton .....	73,806.00	180,775.82	45,672.30
30	Loan and Trust .....	339,304.00	228,058.65	88,368.80
31	Manchester .....	467,990.00	1,381,894.17	793,809.00
32	Mason Village .....	15,685.00	7,119.00	3,559.00
33	Mechanics, Manchester.....	47,565.00	30,958.00	3,400.00
34	Mechanics, Nashua .....	60,100.16	1,900.00	5,850.00
35	Meredith Village .....	140,939.61	18,437.83	1,075.00
36	Merrimaack County.....	102,445.00	16,365.00	37,229.30
37	Merrimaack River.....	91,258.93	84,652.18	114,226.12
38	Milford .....	197,082.22	.....	625.00
39	Moundnock .....	175,512.00	14,608.00	15,415.00
40	Nashua .....	633,140.09	52,550.00	7,561.50
41	New Hampshire .....	83,563.56	85,938.38	45,855.00
42	New Hampshire Banking Company.....	116,888.00	25,850.05	250.00
43	New Ipswich .....	33,388.10	3,843.37	6,126.38
44	New Market .....	54,154.36	16,433.40	275.32
45	Newport .....	155,353.41	12,468.75	19,628.76
46	Norway Plains .....	36,425.20	50,931.50	146,528.20
47	Ossipee Valley Ten Cents.....	17,380.26	49,398.08	1,611.22
48	Penacook .....	53,068.35	43,520.78	10,292.92
49	Peoples .....	474,618.16	37,499.49	36,751.50
50	Peterborough .....	198,590.63	75,612.58	10,351.70
51	Piscataqua .....	57,400.67	10,200.00	12,400.00
52	Pittsfield .....	55,201.15	41,280.79	43,183.00
53	Portsmouth .....	765,849.79	102,724.68	41,307.33
54	Portsmouth Trust and Guaranty Co. ....	39,570.64	70,966.30	17,150.00
55	Rochester .....	73,200.35	107,142.16	7,992.35
56	Rollinsford .....	192,493.22	10,690.00	5,993.65
57	Saudwich .....	13,279.97	3,726.25	151.80
58	Savings Bank for County of Coos .....	39,872.35	3,358.83	2,716.60
59	Savings Bank for County of Strafford .....	287,529.77	180,291.20	41,250.00
60	Somersworth .....	110,429.00	39,745.61	53,300.50
61	Squamscott .....	9,350.00	1,749.69	100.00
62	Sullivan Savings Institution .....	700,096.79	60,710.00	84,892.74
63	Union Five Cents .....	126,608.76	79,366.19	14,630.00
64	Walpole .....	63,400.95	10,144.00	550.00
65	Wilton .....	37,264.41	8,449.20	.....
66	Wolfborough .....	19,474.11	13,297.63	200.72
		\$10,841,203.26	\$4,525,144.98	\$2,140,244.02

\* Charter retained.

collateral security, United States bonds, county, city, town, and district bonds, rail-also loans in the state, loans out of the state, stocks and bonds in the state, and out of the

United States and state bonds.	County, city, town, and district bonds.	Railroad bonds	Railroad stock.	Bank stock.	Cash on hand, and on deposit.
\$5,900.00		\$2,190.33			\$3,404.10
140,000.00	\$296,950.00	222,325.00	\$206,750.00	\$193,700.00	27,778.81
6,000.00					1,402.61
9,950.00	30,050.00	68,000.00		9,832.90	35,020.34
44,143.75	14,607.14	11,000.00		11,400.00	13,037.82
2,270.00	302,126.18	192,399.58	72,200.00	40,833.13	35,068.43
	17,228.50				1,692.21
		2,878.42	8,280.00	20,220.00	15,422.22
	10,815.00	33,661.50		38,774.23	2,261.63
	84,400.00	5,000.00		6,770.00	44,385.38
					10,726.76
	122,725.71	169,608.13	7,987.50	15,400.00	26,913.93
		80,141.26		12,567.00	6,782.11
10.70	1,085.00	937.50	920.00	1,167.67	1,628.33
				38,950.00	
	5,310.00	7,944.17	2,295.00	5,176.00	2,109.73
	11,600.00	5,000.00		16,129.50	6,905.02
	15,500.00	49,000.00		19,000.00	17,045.73
					1,560.21
	17,000.00	21,000.00	17,450.00	13,000.00	11,386.52
	33,362.50			1,250.00	10,935.21
	23,000.00	19,000.00			7,294.17
5,000.00	158,163.50	17,856.25	35,372.75	65,074.00	39,968.86
50,600.00	84,400.00	48,200.00	5,200.00	24,800.00	29,885.33
100.00	34,024.78	3,765.00		8,630.00	3,788.95
	50,319.00	22,516.25		30,832.00	38,110.42
	21,825.00			26,500.00	23,860.00
15,525.51	213,270.66	35,900.00	8,725.00	26,884.00	43,252.49
139,000.00	271,140.00	531,137.50	46,500.00	66,618.25	4,539.19
	19,619.70	16,340.56		7,000.00	3,624.80
		36,575.27		22,500.00	701.20
				11,250.00	1,034.96
	18,001.66	5,590.00			9,284.52
4,000.00	103,517.87	166,930.00	21,660.00	5,587.50	15,383.44
19,550.00	461,927.50	526,244.17	25,000.00	108,252.88	46,415.11
20,000.00	171,300.00	10,600.00	600.00	10,000.00	12,026.74
	72,702.50	59,636.05		16,537.62	8,045.53
	251,700.00	394,000.00	205,700.00	244,560.00	57,782.06
116,000.00	474,462.51	642,000.00	111,500.00	4,100.00	53,531.16
	3,418.75	4,525.00			27,033.64
10,000.00					2,056.77
					457.88
5,097.00	43,545.00	25,563.75	50,443.00	20,413.33	14,296.62
30,000.00	89,000.00	50,000.00		8,400.00	6,074.76
	10,800.00			1,300.00	817.47
	26,200.00	17,000.00	5,100.00		10,850.25
20,000.00					18,555.30
6,000.00	162,511.50	11,600.00	7,594.00	56,716.00	15,851.83
1,047.50	66,972.42	22,631.25		22,995.13	4,179.95
	2,116.72	9,369.93	400.00	620.00	2,038.97
348,532.13	1,110,105.32	5,920.00	14,880.00	28,076.00	46,478.00
16,950.00	16,753.00	34,804.37	6,652.50	10,862.00	2,734.32
					8,388.06
	144,287.33	55,780.12		45,400.00	2,354.67
	27,821.25	3,720.00			9,669.37
	12,800.91	11,655.24	2,550.00		8,581.28
19,475.00	580,986.75	653,624.88	78,345.94	15,000.00	20,588.83
	226,700.00	94,650.00		43,840.00	5,094.09
					520.29
		105,687.50	42,300.00	50,339.00	6,514.15
	109,900.00	10,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00	9,337.28
	11,800.00	6,400.00		5,000.00	8,253.15
	6,971.57			5,150.00	1,422.86
				7,295.00	5,239.90
\$1,035,151.59	\$6,044,825.23	\$4,530,008.98	\$985,405.69	\$1,436,870.24	\$921,220.22

TABLE No. 2—

Number.	NAMES.	Real estate ac- quired.	Miscellaneous.	Total resources.
1	Alton .....	\$955.00	\$470.55	\$53,977.12
2	Amoskeag .....	17,415.38	128,200.00	2,346,503.98
3	Ashland .....	1,829.27	769.41	69,712.70
4	Ashuelot .....	6,158.61	275.00	216,037.22
5	Belknap .....	10,508.52	1,300.00	447,249.83
6	Bristol .....	8,372.08	28,000.00	248,910.99
7	Cheshire Provident Institution .....	129,510.12	91,500.00	2,070,624.09
8	China .....	.....	300.00	78,466.56
9	City .....	4,300.00	2,035.00	160,277.99
10	Cochecho .....	10,461.65	.....	207,341.91
11	Connecticut River .....	5,147.20	15,830.00	395,460.83
12	Conway .....	9,145.52	.....	66,949.39
13	Dartmouth .....	19,318.93	.....	549,229.40
14	Dover Five Cents .....	1,600.00	.....	141,700.24
15	Epping .....	.....	384.08	47,196.88
16	Farmington .....	4,180.31	.....	291,516.98
17	Fitzwilliam .....	1,605.13	.....	93,769.47
18	Francestown .....	3,156.00	499.88	92,269.99
19	Frauklin .....	.....	1,500.00	420,892.16
20	Gorham Five Cents .....	.....	.....	38,059.36
21	Guaranty .....	.....	4,655.00	215,931.50
22	Hinsdale .....	.....	1,134.47	108,689.37
23	Iona .....	1,097.51	.....	247,765.72
24	Kearsarge .....	.....	.....	.....
25	Keene Five Cents .....	36,867.46	19,900.00	1,122,173.61
26	Laconia .....	17,483.56	.....	641,276.56
27	Lake Village .....	6,171.00	1,300.00	149,518.86
28	Lebanon .....	63,941.82	1,791.09	485,850.55
29	Littleton .....	.....	5,000.00	377,439.12
30	Loan and Trust .....	17,967.38	2,500.00	1,019,676.47
31	Manchester .....	.....	5,000.00	3,707,559.11
32	Mason Village .....	950.00	1,000.00	74,898.06
33	Mechanics, Manchester .....	.....	5,912.50	147,611.97
34	Mechanics, Nashua .....	3,145.02	1,860.78	85,140.92
35	Meredith Village .....	.....	1,400.00	194,728.62
36	Merrimack County .....	.....	15,400.00	488,509.11
37	Merrimack River .....	.....	43,748.59	1,521,275.48
38	Milford .....	14,900.00	15,543.70	452,677.66
39	Monadnock .....	3,157.96	1,850.00	367,464.66
40	Nashua .....	.....	181,959.55	2,028,973.20
41	New Hampshire .....	.....	63,200.00	1,680,151.61
42	New Hampshire Banking Company .....	.....	16,727.66	194,693.10
43	New Ipswich .....	14,239.07	457.55	70,411.24
44	New Market .....	7,300.00	1,013.08	79,634.04
45	Newport .....	500.00	.....	347,309.62
46	Norway Plains .....	75,566.50	.....	492,926.16
47	Ossipee Valley Ten Cents .....	1,773.00	400.00	83,480.03
48	Penacook .....	24,014.25	13,900.00	203,956.55
49	People's .....	.....	.....	587,424.45
50	Peterborough .....	46,018.05	11,517.24	601,763.53
51	Piscataqua .....	.....	.....	197,826.92
52	Pittsfield .....	1,501.96	4,530.00	160,242.52
53	Portsmouth .....	139,157.30	110,902.55	2,713,933.70
54	Portsmouth Trust and Guaranty Co. .....	128,194.07	15,287.66	359,924.86
55	Rochester .....	.....	.....	196,722.92
56	Rollinsford .....	23,487.00	.....	480,485.99
57	Sandwich .....	6,741.14	662.08	65,771.86
58	Savings Bank for County of Coos .....	1,689.71	1,608.75	84,833.67
59	Savings Bank for County of Strafford .....	2,727.93	.....	1,879,820.30
60	Somersworth .....	60,900.00	27,000.00	660,759.20
61	Squamscott .....	.....	.....	11,719.98
62	Sullivan Savings Institution .....	59,646.54	10,000.00	1,120,186.72
63	Union Five Cents .....	.....	500.00	353,342.23
64	Walpole .....	.....	.....	105,548.08
65	Wilton .....	1,250.00	5,500.00	66,008.04
66	Wolfeborough .....	8,031.66	4,009.54	57,548.56
		\$1,001,113.61	\$868,245.68	\$34,329,433.50

# Bank Commissioners' Report.

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Continued.

Loans in the state.	Loans out of the state.	Stocks and bonds in the state.	Stocks and bonds out of the state.	Premiums on stocks and bonds
\$41,057.14		\$5,900.00	\$2,000.00	\$1,589.67
485,086.88	\$628,297.91	242,200.00	945,725.00	187,420.00
65,711.41				
161,824.38	30,946.30		6,000.00	780.00
162,435.56	116,275.00	22,400.00	107,000.00	12,062.00
82,943.95	90,250.19	10,000.00	43,607.14	1,699.76
		43,005.00	700,197.64	75,566.04
28,070.75	15,989.00	2,270.00	17,228.50	901.50
101,414.28	16,710.00	28,500.00	4,913.42	2,261.58
96,364.02	5,618.15	38,774.23	44,476.50	4,274.27
136,807.20	97,121.05	31,170.00	80,830.00	11,520.00
44,553.77	2,323.34			
41,617.56	152,357.74	2,500.00	313,221.34	44,671.24
40,259.87	350.00	12,567.00	80,141.26	14,481.74
41,064.60		1,167.67	2,953.20	417.50
154,609.02	87,922.54	38,800.00		
45,523.80	23,370.00	10,105.17	9,590.00	2,545.33
44,879.59	4,000.00	14,419.50	18,310.00	1,270.50
267,931.79	35,400.00	47,000.00	36,000.00	12,450.00
36,263.13	236.02			
44,405.67	87,034.31	13,455.00	59,650.00	4,787.50
35,000.00	27,000.00		32,000.00	
177,524.05	19,850.00	11,000.00	31,000.00	2,100.00
334,728.75	415,920.04	48,958.00	245,508.50	28,263.50
243,255.67	109,200.00	42,780.00	116,810.00	20,110.44
66,353.14	23,919.59	13,395.00	34,024.78	
138,808.05	139,231.92	78,151.00	25,816.25	9,747.00
221,962.61	78,291.51	31,500.00	21,825.00	4,735.00
242,123.63	413,587.80	59,909.51	242,895.66	17,946.00
951,766.00	1,691,858.17	302,105.75	757,290.00	137,959.25
26,253.00	100.00	8,000.00	35,960.26	7,254.74
64,023.00	17,900.00	22,500.00	42,487.77	4,472.23
51,365.16	16,215.02	11,250.00		
26,751.85	134,171.98	1,400.00	23,591.66	1,503.00
88,150.30	57,700.00	7,500.00	298,700.00	39,141.63
162,243.32	127,893.91	248,647.88	894,671.67	125,906.62
73,782.22	123,925.00	35,600.00	161,900.00	
145,944.12	208,467.05	39,780.12	175,291.05	8,765.12
259,591.59	401,205.00	77,500.00	1,159,859.55	133,448.23
154,044.56	52,012.38	215,800.00	1,193,462.51	171,491.48
26,245.00	116,743.05	100.00	19,643.75	318.00
42,107.85	1,250.00	10,000.00		150.00
67,863.08	3,000.00			
126,770.92	60,680.00	57,213.33	88,951.05	18,113.00
131,971.56	102,128.13	58,460.00	119,000.00	27,265.00
44,013.56	34,176.00	2,300.00		
72,742.05	92,450.00	10,000.00	47,100.00	
34,081.50	548,869.15		20,000.00	
181,472.40	104,211.94	89,318.50	191,252.55	12,478.00
26,900.69	53,200.00	5,100.00	14,600.00	7,796.00
129,395.94	10,325.00	5,269.33	7,237.22	300.00
312,750.00	597,250.00	489,000.00	1,315,000.00	99,526.00
56,780.00	70,906.94	65,660.87	20,361.00	
138,144.57	50,190.29			
20,600.00	189,491.48	64,100.00	223,967.45	
10,713.22	6,800.00		31,541.25	3,318.75
34,547.78	11,400.00	3,000.00	24,456.15	2,303.69
432,970.97	76,100.00	222,831.45	1,090,126.12	267,565.43
154,439.50	49,035.61	67,400.00	324,790.00	
11,199.69				
379,260.49	518,085.58	74,239.00	134,087.50	10,800.00
170,012.15	50,683.00	1,600.00	122,300.00	5,563.24
48,509.93	25,585.00	4,500.00	13,700.00	2,120.00
34,702.68	11,011.93	2,550.00	4,403.57	
32,972.46		7,295.00		
\$8,287,723.38	\$8,236,224.02	\$3,059,948.01	\$11,117,456.27	\$1,548,656.98

TABLE No. 3. — Exhibit of amount of deposits from each city and town, as made up from the books of the state treasurer for the year 1880-81.

Acworth.....	\$99,596.00	Epping .....	58,814.00
Albany.....	1,762.00	Epsom.....	65,690.00
Alexandria.....	19,550.00	Exeter.....	153,754.00
Allenstown.....	64,333.00	Farmington.....	214,744.00
Alstead.....	127,737.00	Fitzwilliam.....	125,456.00
Alton.....	114,794.00	Francestown.....	85,765.00
Amherst.....	176,449.00	Franconia.....	11,527.00
Andover.....	77,790.00	Franklin.....	332,868.00
Antrim.....	131,536.00	Freedom.....	37,008.00
Ashland.....	46,266.00	Fremont.....	11,191.00
Atkinson.....	5,303.00	Gilford.....	157,227.00
Auburn.....	57,032.00	Gilmanton.....	53,434.00
Barnstead.....	81,275.00	Gilsum.....	93,334.00
Barrington.....	142,612.00	Goffstown.....	209,803.00
Bartlett.....	2,783.00	Gorham.....	22,688.00
Bath.....	6,694.00	Goshen.....	23,280.00
Bedford.....	149,458.00	Gosport*.....	1,754.00
Belmont.....	126,096.00	Grafton.....	56,551.00
Bennington.....	33,141.00	Grantham.....	23,852.00
Benton.....	471.00	Greenfield.....	54,972.00
Berlin.....	2.00	Greenland.....	67,637.00
Bethlehem.....	13,132.00	Greenville.....	61,989.00
Boscawen.....	69,006.00	Groton.....	14,716.00
Bow.....	85,156.00	Hampstead.....	54,910.00
Bradford.....	45,266.00	Hampton.....	30,981.00
Brentwood.....	26,414.00	Hampton Falls.....	20,025.00
Bridgewater.....	16,389.00	Hancock.....	85,565.00
Bristol.....	116,299.00	Hanover.....	196,266.00
Brookfield.....	10,419.00	Harrisville.....	74,453.00
Brookline.....	34,534.00	Hart's Location.....	2,131.00
Campton.....	27,208.00	Haverhill.....	20,607.00
Canaan.....	32,924.00	Hebron.....	17,370.00
Candia.....	149,578.00	Henniker.....	152,316.00
Cauterbury.....	64,027.00	Hill.....	35,837.00
Carroll.....	3,459.00	Hillsborough.....	138,442.00
Center Harbor.....	32,577.00	Hinsdale.....	94,177.00
Charlestown.....	203,345.00	Holderness.....	20,740.00
Chatham.....	930.00	Hollis.....	84,478.00
Chester.....	72,531.00	Hooksett.....	96,862.00
Chesterfield.....	55,409.00	Hopkinton.....	199,919.00
Chichester.....	52,485.00	Hudson.....	93,081.00
Claremont.....	488,181.00	Jackson.....	4,725.00
Colebrook.....	1,075.00	Jaffrey.....	269,443.00
Columbia.....	116.00	Jefferson.....	4,967.00
Concord.....	1,303,383.00	Keene.....	881,485.00
Conway.....	40,136.00	Keusington.....	26,902.00
Cornish.....	62,035.00	Kingston.....	11,922.00
Croydon.....	34,285.00	Laconia.....	347,361.00
Dalton.....	947.00	Lancaster.....	53,197.00
Danbury.....	36,040.00	Landaff.....	24,985.00
Danville.....	17,076.00	Langdon.....	57,984.09
Deerfield.....	96,020.00	Lebanon.....	280,201.00
Deering.....	24,300.00	Lee.....	63,645.00
Derry.....	15,938.00	Lempster.....	38,143.00
Dorchester.....	9,305.00	Lincoln.....	3,678.00
Dover.....	1,155,847.00	Lisbon.....	28,501.00
Dublin.....	129,589.00	Litchfield.....	62,989.00
Dummer.....	27.00	Littleton.....	148,495.00
Dunbarton.....	96,052.00	Livermore.....	102.00
Durham.....	122,469.00	Londonderry.....	166,539.00
East Kingston.....	6,624.00	Loudon.....	82,076.00
Eaton.....	4,528.00	Lyman.....	7,633.00
Easton.....	6,593.00	Lyne.....	68,844.00
Effingham.....	22,823.00	Lyndeborough.....	11,062.00
Ellsworth.....	16.00	Madbury.....	65,071.00
Enfield.....	85,365.00	Madison.....	30,445.00

\* Belongs to Rye.

# Bank Commissioners' Report.

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TABLE No. 3, — Continued.

Manchester.....	\$3,247,473 00	Sandwich.....	59,597.00
Marlborough.....	155,777.00	Seabrook.....	9,518.00
Marlow.....	123,988.00	Sharon.....	9,115.00
Mason.....	25,707.00	Shelburne.....	3,787.00
Meredith.....	171,876.00	Somersworth.....	315,045.00
Merrimack.....	141,107.00	South Hampton.....	3,505.00
Middleton.....	23,573.00	South Newmarket.....	32,442.00
Milan.....	1,185.00	Springfield.....	15,731 00
Milford.....	285,814.00	Stark.....	2,733.00
Milton.....	99,937.00	Stewartstown.....	27 00
Mont Vernon.....	52,530.00	Stoddard.....	42,029.00
Munroe.....	1,036.00	Stratford.....	66,171.00
Moultonborough.....	41,861.00	Stratford.....	6,064.00
Nashua.....	1,251,880.00	Stratham.....	64,814.00
Nelson.....	60,979.00	Sullivan.....	55,856.00
New Boston.....	211,103.00	Sunapee.....	36,466.00
Newbury.....	61,544 00	Surry.....	36,035.00
Newcastle.....	55,799.00	Sutton.....	48,046.00
New Durham.....	25,149.00	Swansey.....	194,031.00
New Hampton.....	44,585.00	Tamworth.....	30,558.00
Newington.....	40,768.00	Temple.....	24,630.00
New Ipswich.....	80,881.00	Thornton.....	6,054.00
New London.....	48,556.00	Tilton.....	118,154.00
Newmarket.....	78,920.00	Troy.....	95,025.00
Newport.....	248,423.00	Tuftonborough.....	9,936.00
Newton.....	9,996.00	Unity.....	69,960.00
Northfield.....	64,078.00	Wakefield.....	62,982.00
North Hampton.....	55,220.00	Walpole.....	123,883.00
Northumberland.....	2,036.00	Warner.....	101 631.00
Northwood.....	78,968.00	Warren.....	55,825.00
Nottingham.....	29,015.00	Washington.....	49,374.00
Orange.....	2,273.00	Weare.....	233,693.00
Orford.....	14,331.00	Webster.....	76,125.00
Ossipee.....	22,656.00	Wentworth.....	18,250.00
Pelham.....	43,716.00	Westmoreland.....	186,675.00
Pembroke.....	175,678.00	Whitefield.....	13,944.00
Peterborough.....	329,786.00	Wilmot.....	39,734.00
Piermont.....	7,382.00	Wilton.....	131,883.00
Pittsfield.....	165,353.00	Winchester.....	173,697.00
Plainfield.....	88,660.00	Windham.....	32,474.00
Plaistow.....	2,829.00	Windsor.....	699.00
Plymouth.....	48,661.00	Wolfeborough.....	46,007.00
Portsmouth.....	1,480,858.00	Woodstock.....	854.00
Randolph.....	2,246.00		
Raymond.....	6,854.00	Total.....	\$25,870,350.00
Richmond.....	88,514.00	Non-resident.....	2,423,578.00
Rindge.....	121,095.00		
Rochester.....	457,924.00	Total deposits.....	\$28,293,928.00
Rollinsford.....	200,127.00	Total amount of bank tax paid	
Roxbury.....	19,869.00	to the several cities and	
Rumney.....	21,373.00	towns by the state treasurer	
Rye.....	193,467.00	for the year 1880.....	\$258,703.50
Salem.....	20,210.00	Non-resident.....	24,235.78
Salisbury.....	51,577.00		
Sanbornston.....	148,303.00	Total bank tax.....	\$282,939.28
Sandown.....	9,862.00		

*Bank Commissioners' Report.*

TABLE No. 4. — Showing the number, condition, and progress of the savings banks of New Hampshire in each year from 1850 to 1881, inclusive.

Year.	No. of banks.	No. of depositors.	Amount of deposits.	Increase or decrease in amount of deposits over previous year.		Average to each depositor.	Average to each person in the state.	Population (about).
1850	12	13,031	\$1,641,543.71	Inc.	\$76,972.76	\$125.97	\$5.16	318,000
1851	13	14,316	1,776,668.00		135,254.29	124.11	5.58	318,000
1852	15	15,771	2,009,619.42		232,849.42	127.42	6.32	318,000
1853	16	18,105	2,507,909.61		498,292.19	138.52	7.89	318,000
1854	16	20,145	3,222,261.52		714,351.91	159.95	10.13	318,000
1855	17	21,300	3,341,256.81		118,995.29	156.86	10.51	318,000
1856	19	23,489	3,537,363.31		196,106.50	150.59	11.12	318,000
1857	20	27,786	3,748,285.63		210,922.32	151.62	11.79	318,000
1858	21	23,463	3,588,685.23	Dec.	150,627.40	152.94	11.29	318,000
1859	23	26,762	4,138,822.40	Inc.	550,164.17	154.65	13.01	318,000
1860	26	30,828	4,860,024.86		721,202.46	157.65	14.90	326,000
1861	26	35,590	5,590,652.18		730,627.32	157.08	17.14	326,000
1862	27	35,920	5,653,585.46		62,933.28	157.39	17.34	326,000
1863	27	39,358	6,500,308.07		906,722.61	166.68	20.12	326,000
1864	28	43,175	7,661,738.46		1,161,430.39	177.45	25.50	326,000
1865	29	43,572	7,831,335.72		169,596.26	179.33	24.02	326,000
1866	29	42,894	7,857,001.01		26,265.31	183.13	24.47	321,000
1867	28	47,792	10,463,418.50		2,605,817.47	218.77	32.56	321,000
1868	31	55,218	13,541,534.96		3,078,116.46	245.12	42.18	321,000
1869	38	62,931	16,379,867.09		2,838,333.13	260.28	51.02	321,000
1870	45	70,918	18,759,461.65		2,379,593.96	264.52	59.00	318,000
1871	52	77,471	21,472,120.07		2,712,659.62	277.16	67.52	318,000
1872	54	86,790	24,700,774.47		3,228,653.37	284.46	77.06	318,000
1873	61	94,967	29,671,114.88		4,970,340.41	312.45	93.21	318,000
1874	64	92,788	28,829,376.83	Dec.	841,737.35	310.70	90.65	318,000
1875	68	96,938	30,214,585.71	Inc.	1,385,108.88	327.37	93.00	325,000
1876	68	100,191	31,198,064.16		983,478.45	326.01	100.07	325,000
1877	67	97,683	32,338,876.55		1,140,812.39	327.70	99.50	325,000
1878	66	94,967	28,793,947.48	Dec.*	1,256,267.10	303.19	91.36	325,000
1879	66	87,279	26,282,136.09		* 1,991,801.20	301.13	80.87	325,000
1880	67	89,934	28,204,791.70	Inc.	1,922,655.61	313.61	86.78	325,000
1881	64	96,881	32,097,734.17		3,838,126.76	331.31	92.91	346,000

\* This was the decrease in the banks doing business, not including those in the hands of assignees.

TABLE No. 5. — Exhibit of the National and State Banks in New Hampshire.

BANKS.	TOWNS.	PRESIDENTS.	CASHIERS.	CAPITAL.
Connecticut River .....	Charlestown .....	Robert Elwell.....	George Olcott.....	\$100,000
Claremont National.....	Claremont.....	George N. Farwell..	John L. Farwell..	150,000
First National.....	Concord.....	A. C. Pierce.....	William F. Thayer.	150,000
State Capital.....	Concord.....	Lewis Downing, Jr.	Henry J. Crippen	200,000
Derry National.....	Derry.....	John W. Noyes.....	John P. Newell.....	60,000
Cochecho.....	Dover.....	James E. Lathrop..	Harrison Haley....	100,000
Dover National.....	Dover.....	Oliver Wyatt.....	Calvin Hale.....	100,000
Strafford.....	Dover.....	W. S. Stevens.....	E. R. Brown.....	150,000
Graustate.....	Exeter.....	B. L. Merrill.....	W. F. Putnam.....	100,000
Farmington National..	Farmington.....	J. F. Cloutman.....	James B. Edgerly..	100,000
First National.....	Franeestown.....	J. D. Butler.....	G. W. Cummings..	100,000
Great Falls.....	Great Falls.....	D. H. Buffum.....	Joseph A. Stickney.	150,000
Dartmouth.....	Hanover.....	N. S. Huntington..	Charles P. Chase....	50,000
First National.....	Hillsborough.....	Stephen Kenrick....	John C. Campbell..	50,000
Monadnock.....	East Jaffrey.....	Benjamin Cutter....	Peter Upton.....	100,000
Ashuelot.....	Keene.....	G. A. Wheelock.....	H. O. Coolidge.....	100,000
Citizens.....	Keene.....	O. G. Dort.....	H. S. Martin.....	100,000
Cheshire.....	Keene.....	J. H. Elliott.....	Royal H. Porter....	200,000
Keene National.....	Keene.....	Edward Joslin.....	J. R. Beal.....	100,000
Laconia National.....	Laconia.....	J. C. Moulton.....	D. S. Dinsmore....	150,000
Lebanon National.....	Lebanon.....	William S. Ela.....	E. A. Kendrick.....	100,000
Littleton National.....	Littleton.....	John Farr.....	Oscar C. Hatch.....	100,000
First National.....	Manchester.....	Waterman Smith....	Frederick Smyth....	150,000
Second National.....	Manchester.....	Aretas Blood.....	Josiah Carpenter..	100,000
Merchants' National..	Manchester.....	James A. Weston....	D. W. Lane.....	100,000
Amoskeag.....	Manchester.....	Moody Currier.....	George B. Chandler.	200,000
Manchester National..	Manchester.....	Nathan Parker.....	Charles E. Balch....	150,000
Souhegan.....	Milford.....	R. R. Howison.....	F. T. Sawyer.....	100,000
First National.....	Nashua.....	E. P. Emerson.....	John A. Spalding..	100,000
Indian Head.....	Nashua.....	C. B. Hill.....	Frank A. McKean....	120,000
Second National.....	Nashua.....	J. W. White.....	F. A. Eaton.....	100,000
Newmarket National ..	Newmarket.....	J. L. Lawrence.....	S. A. Haley.....	80,000
First National.....	Newport.....	Dexter Richards....	F. W. Lewis.....	100,000
First National.....	Peterborough.....	F. Livingston.....	C. P. Richardson....	100,000
Pittsfield National.....	Pittsfield.....	C. H. Carpenter.....	John A. Goss.....	50,000
First National.....	Portsmouth.....	Ichabod Goodwin....	Edward P. Kimball..	300,000
Mechanics and Traders'	Portsmouth.....	John Sise.....	G. W. Butler.....	300,000
New Hampshire.....	Portsmouth.....	E. P. Bartlett.....	L. S. Butler.....	150,000
Rockingham.....	Portsmouth.....	J. J. Pickering.....	J. P. Hart.....	200,000
Rochester National.....	Rochester.....	John McDuffee.....	H. M. Plummer.....	50,000
Salmon Falls, State.....	Rollinsford.....	G. W. Roberts.....	W. H. Morton.....	50,000
Somersworth National..	Somersworth.....	Oliver H. Lord.....	Samuel S. Rollins..	100,000
Citizens' National.....	Tilton.....	E. Davis.....	William T. Cass.....	70,000
Kearsarge.....	Warner.....	N. G. Ordway.....	Gilman C. George....	50,000
Winchester National..	Winchester.....	E. C. Thayer.....	Henry Abbott.....	100,000
Lake.....	Wolfeborough.....	Blake Folsom.....	Charles F. Parker..	75,000

SAVINGS BANKS DOING BUSINESS IN THE SAME OFFICE WITH NATIONAL OR  
STATE BANKS.

Amoskeag Savings Bank, with Amoskeag National Bank.  
Cocheco Savings Bank, with Cocheco National Bank.  
Connecticut River Savings Bank, with Connecticut River National Bank.  
Dartmouth Savings Bank, with Dartmouth National Bank.  
Dover Five Cents Savings Bank, with Dover National Bank.  
Farmington Savings Bank, with Farmington National Bank.  
Guaranty Savings Bank, with Merchants' National Bank.  
Iona Savings Bank, with Citizens' National Bank.  
Lebanon Savings Bank, with Lebanon National Bank.  
Littleton Savings Bank, with Littleton National Bank.  
Loan and Trust Savings Bank, with State Capital National Bank.  
Manchester Savings Bank, with Manchester National Bank.  
Mechanics Savings Bank, with Second National Bank, Manchester.  
Mechanics Savings Bank, with Second National Bank, Nashua.  
Merrimack River Savings Bank, with First National Bank, Manchester.  
Monadnock Savings Bank, with Monadnock National Bank.  
Newmarket Savings Bank, with Newmarket National Bank.  
Newport Savings Bank, with Newport National Bank.  
Norway Plains Savings Bank, with Rochester National Bank.  
People's Savings Bank, with Amoskeag National Bank.  
Piscataqua Savings Bank, with First National Bank, Portsmouth.  
Rollinsford Savings Bank, with Salmon Falls State Bank.  
Sullivan Savings Institution, with Claremont National Bank.

## SAVINGS BANKS IN CHARGE OF ASSIGNEES.

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CARROLL COUNTY FIVE CENTS SAVINGS BANK.

*To the Bank Commissioners of New Hampshire.*

The assignees of the Carroll County Five Cents Savings Bank, in submitting this, their third report, beg leave to state that since their report of one year ago they have collected the sum of sixty thousand seven hundred fifty-three dollars eight cents, and have paid the balance due special depositors, and outstanding debts; also have paid a second dividend of twelve and one-half per cent to the general depositors, making in all thirty-seven and one-half per cent paid to general depositors.

There is now in the possession of the assignees a large amount of real estate which they are expected to sell the present season; also quite an amount of personal securities which they think will be paid at an early day.

Since our last report the suit on the bond has been referred to Hon. Lewis W. Clark. The time for a hearing was agreed upon to be early in August, 1880. The defendants not being ready to proceed, the hearing was postponed to some future time, and as yet no hearing has been had.

We indulge the hope that as soon as a final decision in this suit is reached we shall very soon be able to make a final dividend to the depositors, and wind up the affairs of the institution. Respectfully submitted.

JOSHUA G. HALL,

WILLIAM A. HEARD,

*Assignees.*

Wolfeborough, April 5, 1881.

## ROCKINGHAM TEN CENTS SAVINGS BANK.

*To the Bank Commissioners of New Hampshire.*

The undersigned conceives it an important part of his duty, as assignee of the Rockingham Ten Cents Savings Bank, to carefully manage that portion of the assets which by lapse of a reasonable time and more favorable conditions can be made to yield the largest results to the depositors. With this end in view, the Cambridge land, comprising the principal part of the remaining assets, was not forced to a sale the past year. Steps are now being taken to sell, which it is believed will result in a much better price than could have been realized a year ago.

The final dividend in several bankruptcy cases before the United States court in New York has been received the past year, which amounts were smaller than was hoped for. Similar cases pending before the United States court in this State are not yet closed.

By order of the court, the third dividend, that of ten per cent, was paid the depositors last December, making thus far returned to the depositors, fifty-five per cent, and the check and preferred claims have been paid in full.

It is now expected that a further and final dividend of ten per cent, or more, can be paid within the year, unless further progress in one or two Western municipal-bond cases should clearly make a longer time advisable.

Respectfully submitted.

EDWARD P. KIMBALL,

*Assignee.*

Portsmouth, April 20, 1881.

## DERRY SAVINGS BANK.

This bank, at the time it was placed in the hands of an assignee, had two distinct accounts with its depositors, known as the old and the new account, the former being the amount due depositors at the time of the reduction of its deposits, the latter being the amount due depositors upon deposits received after the reduction.

The assets of the new account were speedily converted into cash, and by order of the court the new depositors were paid in full, they receiving one dollar five and one-half cents on the dollar. The old deposit has been more difficult to close up. A commissioner has been appointed to adjudicate certain claims against the bank. When this shall have been done, some property standing in the name of the bank disposed of, and one principal note collected, there will be but little delay in bringing the matters of this bank to a close.

GONIC FIVE CENTS SAVINGS BANK.

March 14, 1879, Mr. Whitehouse, treasurer of this bank, resigned, and John Legro, Esq., was chosen treasurer, but by a vote of the trustees no further deposits were received, and measures were taken to close up the affairs of the bank. Two dividends of twenty-five cents each were paid, by mutual consent of the depositors, to each and every depositor in the bank. This required nearly or quite all of the quick assets of the bank. The remaining available assets consisting largely of real estate which had come into the possession of the bank by process of foreclosure, the trustees petitioned for the appointment of an assignee to dispose of the property and close up the affairs of the bank; and upon this petition Hon. Isaac W. Smith, a justice of the supreme court, issued an order February 21, 1881, appointing John Legro, Esq., assignee, with power to close the bank under the direction of the court, which will be done as speedily as the best interests of the depositors in the bank shall warrant.

CITY SAVINGS BANK.

*To the Honorable L. W. Cogswell, John D. Lyman, and Wm. H. Berry, Bank Commissioners for the State of New Hampshire.*

The undersigned, assignees of the City Savings Bank,

report that they have so far executed their trust that a final dividend has been declared, and is now in process of payment.

The total amount of assets received by us is \$172,504.42, and the total amount of claims proved against the bank, exclusive of preferred claims which have been paid in full, is \$183,948.66. upon which have been declared three dividends, to wit: one of fifty per cent, one of ten per cent, and a final one of twenty-five and three-tenths per cent, making a total of eighty-five and three-tenths per cent.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. B. JOHNSON,  
CHAS. H. BARTLETT,

*Assignees.*

Manchester, N. H., April 1, 1881.

CONCORD SAVINGS BANK.

*To the Bank Commissioners of New Hampshire.*

A final settlement of the affairs of this trust has not yet been completed, as was expected at the time I made the report to you of one year ago. The most important of the claims in suit at that time are still unsettled; for, although judgments have been rendered in favor of the bank, we have not yet succeeded in collecting the amounts. The prospect, however, for a settlement of those claims during the coming summer, is favorable. It was intended to make a final settlement of the trust early this year, by making sales at public auction of such real estate and other assets as might then be undisposed of. But the improved prospects of the market encouraged the belief that, with a little further delay, that property could be disposed of at private sales to much better advantage, and thus avoid a sacrifice by forced sales; and, on this account, the best course has seemed to be to make a dividend of the funds on hand, and defer a final settlement for the present.

Therefore, from collections made, and sales of real estate

during the past year, a third payment of twenty-five per cent upon the balances found due and allowed by the court to the depositors was made April 11, 1881, amounting to \$32,911.00 upon the old account and \$8,664.27 upon the new account,—a total of \$41,575.27.

The assignee has no doubt that he will be able to close the trust and make a final dividend during the present year.

Hon. Isaac W. Smith of Manchester was appointed, by the court, referee, to examine and allow the claims against the bank and to settle the accounts of the trust. He has attended to those duties and made a report to the court, which has been approved and allowed.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN E. ROBERTSON,

*Assignee.*

Concord, April 28, 1881.



## GENERAL REMARKS.

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The number of savings banks doing business in this State April 30, 1881, was sixty-four. Since the examination of 1880, the Derry Savings Bank, the Gonic Five Cents Savings Bank, and the Ashuelot Savings Bank have been placed in the hands of assignees for the purpose of being closed up. Mention is made of these banks elsewhere, as well as the Kearsarge Savings Bank, and the reports of the several assignees of the savings banks being closed up under the direction of the court will be found in their proper place. Much valuable information is contained in the tables and general statistics accompanying this report.

The increase of deposits the past year has been \$3,838,126.76, being the largest increase since 1873, and making the total amount of deposits the largest since 1877, and the largest save one ever reported. From reports received since the examinations we feel safe in saying that at the time of closing this report the deposit in the savings banks in this State is larger than ever before. The number of depositors has increased the past year 9,602, and the number of accounts opened exceed those closed by 8,979; the total liabilities have increased \$4,254,166.60. After paying their dividends, state and other taxes, and general expenses of management, the banks report a surplus of \$1,293,150.77, and a guaranty fund of \$938,548.56, each being a large increase over the preceding year.

## DIVIDENDS.

The several banks have paid dividends during the year 1880, as follows: Twenty-two have paid five per cent, twelve have paid four and one-half per cent, twenty-eight have paid four per cent, one three per cent, and two no dividend, one of these two having been doing business but a few months.

## DEATHS OF BANK OFFICERS.

Three treasurers of savings banks have died within the year past: Franklin McDuffee, Esq., of the Norway Plains Savings Bank; Thomas F. Cooke, Esq., of the Farmington Savings Bank; and Major Samuel B. Shackford, of the Conway Savings Bank. The first two named both died upon the same day, November 11, 1880; the latter named died January 1, 1881. These were all very able, competent, and efficient gentlemen, who had large experience in the management of their respective savings institutions, and all enjoyed the confidence of the community, where they were widely known and are deeply lamented.

In this connection we record the death of Hon. M. C. Burleigh, president of the Somersworth Savings Bank, recently deceased.—a very worthy man of vast energy, and an able and efficient gentleman in all of his business transactions; also the death of Samuel Webber, president of the Connecticut River Savings Bank, of whom we knew less, but whose reputation was most excellent.

## DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

At a meeting of the commissioners held previous to the annual examination it was decided to verify the amount due depositors in each bank, and the amount due each depositor in the several savings banks of this State has been taken from the deposit ledgers into books prepared for the purpose, and our experience convinces us that it was a very essential thing to be done.

When Mr. Nims, the new treasurer of the Cheshire Provident, took possession of the bank, the difference between the general deposit account and the amount of the deposits, arrived at by taking off and footing up the amount due each individual depositor, was found to be about forty thousand dollars. Examination so far has reduced this difference to thirty thousand dollars, and it is hoped that the general deposit account is correct within a few thousand dollars. We think it evident that the former worthy treasurer, George Tilden, attempted to do more work than he was either capable of doing well or was sufficiently paid for having done well. We are also of the opinion that the arduous and responsible position of the presidency of a savings bank which has in its care and keeping over two millions of dollars should no longer be imposed upon a gentleman of the venerable age which George Tilden, Esq., has now reached.

#### KEARSARGE SAVINGS BANK.

By a decree of Hon. William L. Foster, a justice of the supreme court, and the bank commissioners, dated March 18, 1878, the deposits in this bank were reduced twenty-five cents on the dollar. During the season of 1879-80, Hon. William E. Chandler made the following proposition to the trustees of this bank; viz., that he would assume the legal liabilities of the bank and pay the depositors in full, provided the trustees would convey to him all of the assets of said bank of whatever nature. Upon the consideration of this proposition, the trustees petitioned the court by whom the decree of reduction was made, and the commissioners, for the removal of the decree whereby the deposits were reduced, that they might avail themselves of the benefits of this proposition. By an order of the court and commissioners, dated June 14, 1880, the decree of reduction was terminated, the proper transfer of the assets of

the bank was made to Mr. Chandler, and the legal liabilities of the bank have been discharged, and on the 26th day of July, 1880, the affairs of the bank were formally closed, the bank retaining its charter, but no deposits have been received since that date.

#### NORWAY PLAINS SAVINGS BANK.

By a decree of the court and commissioners, issued March 25, 1878, the deposits of this bank were reduced in value one-sixth, or, in round numbers, about \$93,000. So little was withdrawn that the bank was enabled to retain its entire list of best assets, and the condition of the bank having greatly improved, the officials presented in February last, to the court and commissioners, a petition asking that the decree reducing its deposits might be revoked, and the bank allowed to pay its depositors in full. A hearing was had under this petition, April 5, 1881, when the petition was granted, and the bank is now paying out to its depositors the amount of reduction, both to those who withdrew their remaining deposit after the reduction, and those who did not, alike.

#### SAVINGS BANKS' REAL ESTATE.

Previous to 1872, so far as we know, the custom was to tax the deposits and not otherwise tax the real estate of savings banks; but in that year a law was passed taxing their real estate located in this State the same as other realty, and deducting its value from the amount of the banks' taxable deposits. This law, we think, was just and proper at the time of its passage, but since the panic of 1873 depressed values have compelled some few of our banks to foreclose mortgages upon real estate out of the State. The presumption always is that such property cost the banks as much or more than it is worth, otherwise they would not be compelled to take it. The banks have to

pay the high local taxes of non-residents upon this foreclosed property, much of which is non-productive, and as it is out of this State do not feel at liberty to deduct its value from the amount of their taxable deposits, as the law justly allows them to do if the property is in this State. This seems to be a similar instance of such double taxation as our supreme court lately most emphatically condemned as illegal and unconstitutional. Most of the banks are not affected by this; but the savings bank known as the Portsmouth Trust and Guaranty Company suffers unjustly. This was the first savings bank in the State to have a guaranty fund to secure its depositors. This fund of a hundred thousand dollars was paid in before deposits were received by the bank. The owners of this fund have at all times secured the prompt payment of dividends and deposits. But that entire guaranty fund is tied up in foreclosed real estate, mostly in Massachusetts and largely non-productive, upon which they have to pay the high local taxes, and then the one per cent state tax. They have thus far, like heroes, stood this double taxation, paid all demands promptly, but are not receiving one cent of interest or dividends upon the hundred thousand dollars they put in as guaranty fund. They did the good thing of saving their depositors, but themselves lost. We respectfully submit the justice of such cases, through Your Excellency, to the consideration of the legislature.

#### THE DUTIES OF TRUSTEES.

It is no trifling matter for a man to be a trustee of a savings bank, for he thereby becomes at least morally responsible to no inconsiderable extent for the safe-keeping and proper investment of large amounts of trust funds belonging largely to the poorer people. Honorable men perceive and regard this fact, and none others ought ever to be trustees. To faithfully discharge the duties of a

trustee in a savings bank so as to properly meet its responsibilities frequently requires much time, thought, and investigation. When some swindled depositors shall sue careless and negligent trustees on account of non-performance of their official duties, and for swearing to bank statements to be laid before the public, with little or no knowledge of their correctness, then these careless fellows may learn that there are legal as well as moral responsibilities pertaining to the office of a trustee. We fear that neither depositors nor the public fully appreciate the precious time and valuable services freely given to the public by many of the trustees of the savings banks in this State. Many of these worthy citizens are entitled to the heartfelt thanks of the public, for they are truly public benefactors. We respectfully suggest to trustees that the word "thorough," as applied to bank examinations, has a wide and great meaning. We also wish to suggest to trustees and legislators that if the history of banking proves anything, it proves that no stock speculator ought ever to have the funds of a bank in his charge or keeping.

#### THOROUGH EXAMINATIONS DESIRED.

The parties anxious for thorough examinations of savings banks are : —

1. The nearly hundred thousand depositors whose thirty odd millions of hard earnings are intrusted to the bank officers.

2. The trustees, whose honor and good standing in their communities are, like the depositors' money, in the keeping of the savings banks' treasurers. See the chagrin and mortification of the honest and well-meaning trustees of the Ashuelot Savings Bank, and hear the denunciations heaped upon them by defrauded depositors and the sureties of the treasurer. The worthy president in his grief could only murmur, "I wish I had died when sick some years

ago." These trustees looked well after the investments, but followed the altogether too common custom of depending upon the treasurer's statement for the amount of the deposits in the bank.

3. The treasurers of the savings banks are a noble, honest, and capable set of men, taken as a whole. The many years of service seen by a goodly number of them, and the hundred of millions handled by these veterans, with none stolen, and with almost perfect accuracy of accounts, prove at once their fidelity and ability. Surely, if a Judas has crept into their company, or if a "bright star" has fallen, they want him at once detected, and ousted from their company.

4. The State, by chartering and supervising these banks, gives them not only existence, but the confidence of the people, and receives from them yearly nearly two hundred and eighty thousand dollars, without even the ordinary cost of levy and collection. Surely, the State is recreant to its duty if it does not, to all reasonable extent of its power, protect the depositors. Good policy and self-interest also demand that the State should most carefully examine and securely guard these institutions: for not only have its citizens lost their deposits in them by hundreds of thousands of dollars, but three of those banks which have within a few years been ruined by defaulting treasurers were paying the State yearly taxes to the amount of about twenty-five thousand dollars. No one can doubt that if each savings-bank treasurer for the last ten years had been honest and capable, the State would have this year received at least fifty thousand dollars more taxes from the savings banks than it now has, for each defalcation has injured every other bank. Proper examinations cost but a small per cent of such sums. While no legislation can be a substitute for honesty, yet wise laws well administered would leave dishonest treasurers comparatively little time or op-

portunity to embezzle large amounts, and they would rarely risk their character and positions for small sums.

5. Those useful and substantial citizens who, prompted by generous impulse and by confidence, become sureties for the treasurer, surely are interested in having bank examinations as perfect as practicable.

6. While all honest people desire strict examinations, it is the bank commissioners' sworn duty to make them. Their duty and their oath, no less than their honor and reputation, bind them to faithfully perform this always tedious and often difficult task. Can there be any doubt that a bank commissioner reporting a bank as solvent, without having well examined it, is morally guilty of perjury, and of indirectly aiding dishonest treasurers in their schemes of fraud?

SOME OF THE DIFFICULTIES IN EXAMINING BANKS, AND SUGGESTED REMEDIES.

1. We think the greatest of the various difficulties in examining banks is the almost or utter impossibility which exists in various instances of the commissioner's knowing that the notes and other securities shown him belong to the bank under examination. Not only are the bonds owned by the banks payable to bearer and as easily borrowed and loaned as bank bills or coin, but millions of dollars of their notes are in the same condition. All treasurers do not so specify and describe the notes and securities belonging to their bank as to enable the commissioner to distinguish them from any similar property. The treasurer may at the same time have hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of securities like those owned by his savings bank in his hands for safe-keeping for his neighbors, and other large amounts in his possession as cashier of a national bank. How can the commissioner be sure that the property shown him belongs to the savings bank? We

have seen treasurers take down packages of securities and count out part of them as the property of the bank, and say that the others belonged to themselves or some one else, and at the same time have their books kept so loosely or indefinitely that it was impracticable for the commissioner to know whether the treasurers were mistaken or stating the simple facts. We will not dilate upon this important subject, but simply say that it is the duty of the State and of the trustees to have each and every note, bond, and other security owned by the savings banks so described upon the banks' books that they can be readily distinguished as the property of the banks, and that it is the duty of the treasurers to do it. It has also been proved that when a treasurer of a savings bank is cashier or treasurer of another bank (or corporation owning like funds), he should have all of these institutions under his charge examined at the same time. Why not have the president of each savings bank, when a note, bond, or any security, payable to bearer, is taken or bought, write across its back, "Bought by the A B Savings Bank, date, C D, president," and in the few cases of sale of such write, "Sold by the A B Savings Bank, date, C D, president?" This would also be of great benefit if such securities should be stolen. The president might keep a list of all such securities to be shown the commissioner.

2. When the bank is being examined that ought to be the great and chief business. All other business except that of pressing importance should be postponed. Perpetual change of accounts while the examination is being made is confusing.

3. It is impossible for the commissioner to know that the account with each depositor upon the bank's ledgers agrees with the depositor's bank-book; yet the liability to detection at any and all times, or other reasons, have prevented there being much difficulty in this State in this direction. Who can suggest the easiest and best safeguard upon

this point? Might it not be well to keep a book of deposits similar to that of withdrawals?

4. The labor involved by the number of dividends and deposits which have to be added, and of withdrawals which have to be subtracted, in many cases, when finding the amount due each depositor, ought to be dispensed with by the treasurers' keeping each of these accounts footed up. In some cases this is now admirably done, and in others not.

In the Bank Commissioners' report of 1874 it is urged that the treasurer ought not to have access to his bank vault during the examination, in the absence of the commissioner. The importance of this was forcibly illustrated in the lately detected sad case of long standing defalcation in the Ashuelot Savings Bank. The commissioner has no doubt that the accounts of that bank were changed to the extent of over a hundred thousand dollars in his absence during the days of the examination, probably on Sunday. Had not the treasurer had access to those books except in the presence of the commissioner, the defalcation would have been surely and easily discovered and conclusively proved; but the alteration of the books made the discovery less sure and much more difficult, and put the commissioner to the trouble of calling in the books held by depositors, in order to prove the deficiency which he was well satisfied existed.

6. Forged notes and other securities and the falsification of bank accounts are always troublesome possibilities which the commissioners are liable to encounter, and by which the best may sometimes be deceived. As the best security against crimes of this character on the part of treasurers, we would suggest that each board of trustees or the members of the corporation annually select one or two trustees, generally members of the committee of investment, to help the bank commissioner make the yearly examination. We think this would aid in many ways.

The commissioner should be notified by the bank of the names and post-office addresses of those thus selected, so that they may correspond and make the necessary arrangements.

The practical power of the treasurers to hire money and give their notes as treasurers therefor is very dangerous. There seems to be no possible way by which the commissioners can be sure that no such outstanding notes exist. Some years since, one of our savings banks was made for a time insolvent, on account of such notes being presented for payment after the treasurer who gave them had settled up his accounts as treasurer, and left. As we understand it, the treasurers have no right to thus hire money upon their notes as treasurers, but if the banks receive the money they must repay it as so much money had and received. One savings bank now in hands of assignees had such outstanding notes, and these having to be paid in full the depositors correspondingly suffer. Another savings bank in 1874 had one or more such outstanding notes, but the treasurer reported them. The object in that case was for the treasurer to give his note for the money instead of a bank-book, so as to save the one per cent state tax upon that money by not calling it a deposit. We would make it a penal offense for the treasurer, or any other officer of a bank, to hire money and give his note as a bank officer therefor unless in cases of necessity on part of the bank, and then only the treasurer, and he only after being specifically ordered to do so by every trustee, in writing, upon the books of the bank at each time of hiring, and that the total sum due from the bank upon such notes shall not at any one time exceed five per cent of the bank's deposits, and that no such loans shall be made for over three months' time.

#### BANK COMMISSIONERS AND SAVINGS-BANKS TREASURERS.

The relations between faithful commissioners and honest

treasurers ought always to be, as they generally are, very agreeable. The treasurers in general properly regard the commissioners as sent in the most friendly spirit, to see the banks as they are, and to so report them to His Excellency the Governor. The commissioners in their report must, like a witness in court, say what they know. Hence the statements of bank officers, being mere "hearsay," ought not to be put into the report till they are proved. The moment commissioners fill up their reports with the unproved statements of bank officers, that moment they declare, by their action, that their work is liable to be worse than worthless, because its statements are unproved, and that at best it is a needless expense, for the banks could just as well have sent their statements to the governor by mail as through the bank commissioners. Hence the treasurers will state their banks' condition to the commissioners, and prove to them their correctness, while the commissioners will see, examine, and report. Such a report ought to be a very reliable voucher of the banks' standing, to all interested. Thomas, the doubting disciple, had an admirable quality for a bank examiner, for if there was a hole he wanted to see it, and if there was none he wanted to know it. He would not take the statements of the saints themselves without proof, and Jesus condescended to prove their statements. So commissioners must have the banks' statements proved; and it is a great pleasure for us to report how perfectly most treasurers understand this, and how cheerfully and wisely they prove the accuracy of their accounts. No considerate treasurer will ever expect the commissioners to take his unproved statements, or think that the examiner doubts his word or honor because he requires the statements to be proved, for this is a sworn duty of the commissioner. No honest treasurer ought ever to think of the commissioner as an unfriendly spy, but rather as a faithful friend, through whom he can prove to the State that he is a worthy and

just steward, fully entitled to the high commendation of "well done, good and faithful servant."

## THE ASHUELOT DEFALCATION.

The commissioner to whom was assigned the examination of the Ashuelot Savings Bank at Winchester visited that town for the first time, Friday, March 11, 1881. The treasurer of the savings bank, Hon. Ellery Albee, was at Keene engaged in the trial of a law case. Arthur J. Barber, a student-at-law with Mr. Albee, acted as clerk of the bank, and he and the commissioner worked till night taking account of the bank's assets, when Mr. Albee returned, and the work was continued till late at night, and resumed Saturday morning. As the accounts upon the ledgers with each individual depositor had not been footed up for a long time, it was much labor to take them off. Various additions and subtractions had to be made in many instances, in order to ascertain the amount due a depositor. Only a small part of this taking off was accomplished Saturday. Mr. Albee gave the commissioner, from the ledgers, the amount due each depositor, and the commissioner kept two copies of these amounts, one for himself and one for the treasurer. After these schedules of assets and deposits were completed, the commissioner added them and found the assets nearly agreeing with the bank's statements, and the amount of deposits not differing very much. Albee said his footing of the deposits, as taken off, only varied one cent from his bank statement given the commissioner. The commissioner supposed his work nearly completed. \_ So far he had found only one thing much out of the way, and that was, that the annual meetings of the corporation had not for years been legally notified. As Albee has the reputation of being a good lawyer, the commissioner thought strange of this, but he showed him that he had simply followed the former treasurer by copying his notices. As

Albee had given the amounts due depositors from the ledgers to the commissioner, the latter must of course examine the ledgers to see if he had given off those amounts correctly. Commencing the examination, we think, with the deposits taken off Saturday, some small errors were discovered, and the commissioner was forced to the unpleasant conclusion that he must go over and take off all the deposits.

At the second taking off, the commissioner figured up the amount due each depositor. Thus working for hours upon those ledgers, four things worked themselves into the mind of the commissioner: one was that the bank had paid out a large amount of deposits within a year, mostly since Jan. 1, 1881; another was that there was a very slight difference in the shade of ink, as though there had been much recent posting upon these books; and still another that there were indications of haste in these postings; and, finally, that in a few instances the hand appeared to have trembled. These four things, in the stillness of that night, had forced the conviction upon the commissioner that those ledgers had been recently falsified. But Albee stood so high in the community and with the commissioner that such a thought seemed wicked. It did not seem possible. It was late in the night. Massachusetts and Vermont were near. No one knows what a man may, in his desperation, do. Pleading weariness the commissioner closed work, and tried that Albee should not think that his honesty was questioned. A few minutes' chat and the commissioner went to the hotel and passed a sleepless night. In the morning, calling for the cash-book and the receipt-book, and comparing them with the ledgers, they were found not to agree. About noon the trustees were called. The disagreements in the books were found to be over one hundred thousand dollars. The securing of Albee, the procuring of an injunction upon the officers, the calling in of bank-books, the securing of property, the jailing of

Albee, the completion of the examination and the handing over of bank to assignee, all followed in more or less rapid succession. In the examination the commissioner pursued his old methods, and neither accidents nor incidents occurred which aided him in his sad labors of finding a citizen so honored to be a defaulter, and of sending his happy family into the depths of woe, and of informing depositors that they had lost a large share of their hard earnings.

#### THE SCALING-DOWN LAW.

It is very gratifying to see that the scaling-down law of 1874 has worked most admirably in many cases. Four banks in Strafford county availed themselves of its provisions, all of which are now very prosperous. One of these has already restored its cut down, and two more of them seem in a fair way to do the same before long. This is a great saving to depositors and to State over what would have happened in winding them up as insolvent affairs.

#### CONCLUSION.

In closing our labors of the year past, we desire to express to the officials of our savings institutions generally, our thanks for their kindness and courtesy to us in all of our intercourse with them, and for their prompt co-operation to enable us to discharge the duties required of us.

LEANDER W. COGSWELL,  
JOHN D. LYMAN,  
WILLIAM H. BERRY,  
*Commissioners.*



# GENERAL LAWS

## RELATING TO

### STATE AND SAVINGS BANKS.

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#### CHAPTER 166.

SECT. 1. The provisions of this title, so far as they properly may, shall apply to state and national banks, savings banks or institutions for savings, private banks, and loan fund associations, unless otherwise expressly limited in their operation.

SECT. 2. Three bank commissioners shall be annually appointed by the governor and council, who shall hold office for one year, and until others are appointed and qualified in their stead, but may be removed by the governor and council at their pleasure.

SECT. 3. No person shall be appointed a bank commissioner who is not a resident of this State, or who is indebted to any bank, or holds any office or stock in any bank.

SECT. 4. Once at least in each year, and as much oftener as the governor may direct, an examination shall be made into the condition of every bank in the State, and into the management of its affairs, by one of said bank commissioners. Such commissioner shall inspect all its books, papers, notes, bonds, and other evidences of debt, ascertain the quantity of specie and other money and funds

on hand, and make all inquiries necessary to learn its ability to perform all its engagements, and whether it has violated any provision of law.

SECT. 5. Such commissioners shall, as soon as practicable, and in all cases on or before the first day of May, annually, report the result of such examination to the governor, which report shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state. They shall give in their report a detailed statement of all the items of expense of all savings banks, with the names of the treasurers and their clerks, and a statement of the salary of each, and report in detail the kind and amount of stocks and bonds held by each of said savings banks, with the par value thereof, the cost to said banks, and the market value thereof at the date of their examination. They shall also report the amount of the treasurer's bond, with all such information as will tend to give the true standing of such banks.

SECT. 6. Any commissioner may examine, under oath by him administered, any officer, agent, or servant of any bank, or any other person, in relation to the affairs and condition thereof.

SECT. 7. The secretary shall annually procure two thousand copies of the report of said bank commissioners to be printed, and shall furnish a copy thereof to the attorney-general and each solicitor, one to the town clerk of each town in the State for the use of the town, one to each public library in the State, and shall, at each session of the legislature during the first week of the June session, present to each member one copy of the report for that and the preceding year.

SECT. 8. Every commissioner shall receive from each bank examined three dollars for each day necessarily spent in such examination and making report, and ten cents for his travel each way: but if he shall examine more than one bank in any place at the same time he shall tax only one travel.

SECT. 9. If any bank shall not permit an examination of its affairs by any bank commissioner, or shall not furnish the necessary facilities therefor, or if it is judged by the commissioners to be necessary for the public safety that it should not continue to transact business, they shall represent the facts by petition to some justice of the supreme court.

SECT. 10. Such justice shall issue an injunction, prohibiting, as far as may be thought necessary, the transaction of any business by said bank, and the said commissioners shall cause the same to be duly served.

SECT. 11. Such injunction may be modified by said justice: and the supreme court, upon petition and notice to the bank commissioners, may dissolve, modify, continue, or extend the same as equity may require.

SECT. 12. When the bank commissioners shall deem it necessary for the public safety, they may lay the facts in writing before the attorney-general, and require him to file an information against any incorporated bank, for the purpose of vacating its charter, at the next trial term of the supreme court for the county.

SECT. 13. In either of said cases they may apply to the supreme court or a justice thereof to appoint an assignee of the property and effects of such bank; and said court or justice may make such appointment, subject to such rules and orders as may be prescribed thereby.

SECT. 14. Such assignee shall take possession of all the estate, property, rights and credits of the bank, and demand, receive, sue for, and recover the same wherever found, and may require such bank, its officers, owners, or others, having any such property or control thereof, to execute to him a transfer or conveyance thereof, and may sell and convey any such property, and do any act necessary to convert such assets into money.

SECT. 15. Said court, or any justice thereof in vacation, may make any orders necessary to carry such assignment

into effect, and may affix such penalties for disobedience thereto as may be thought necessary.

SECT. 16. Upon application, the court may issue an injunction restraining all proceedings at law by any creditor against such bank, and may order notice to be published, as they may direct, requiring all creditors to present and prove their claims against such bank to such persons, within such time as may be directed, and in default to be precluded from all benefit of the assets of such bank.

SECT. 17. The proceeds of such property shall be holden : —

- I. To pay the expenses of the assignment.
- II. To pay all bills issued by the bank *pro rata*.
- III. For the payment in equal proportion of all debts, claims, and obligations owing by such banks.
- IV. The remainder to be divided among the stockholders according to their interests.

SECT. 18. Every such assignee shall receive such reasonable compensation for his expenses and services, in the execution of said trust, as said court may order.

SECT. 19. Every assignee, before acting as such, shall file in court a bond to the county, in such sum and with such sureties as the court or justice may approve, faithfully to execute the duties of his appointment, to comply with the orders of the court, and to render an account of his proceedings therein to the court when required.

SECT. 20. Any person aggrieved by any default or misconduct of such assignee in his trust, may, by leave of the court, institute a suit on said bond, and recover the damages sustained thereby.

SECT. 21. If any officer, agent, or clerk of any bank, or any other person, shall make any false entries in the books thereof, or shall exhibit false papers, or make false statements under oath, with intent to deceive any bank commissioner, he shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding five years.

SECT. 22. If any bank, without legal authority, shall fail to pay, on request, its bills in specie, its charter shall be forfeited, and the governor shall direct an immediate examination of its affairs by two or more of the bank commissioners, and such proceedings shall be had as the commissioners judge necessary.

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## CHAPTER 169.

SECT. 1. The cashier of every bank shall annually make all the returns and perform all the duties by law required of them, respectively, in relation to the taxation of the stock of such bank.

SECT. 2. The cashier of every state bank shall, on the first Monday of March, June, September, and December, in each year, make a statement of its condition on said day, specifying in separate columns the capital stock actually paid in ; debts due the bank secured by pledge of its stock ; value of real estate belonging to the bank ; amount of debts due the bank ; amount of debts due from directors, either as principals or sureties, specifying whether on interest or otherwise ; amount of specie in the vault ; amount of bills of other banks on hand ; amount of deposits in the bank ; amount of deposits in other banks for the redemption of its bills ; and the amount of bills of the bank then in circulation.

SECT. 3. Such statement shall be signed by the cashier, who shall make oath before some justice that the same is, in his belief and to the best of his knowledge, a just and true account of the situation of such bank at the time to which it refers, a certificate of which oath shall be made thereon ; and such statement shall be returned to the secretary of state, who shall give a receipt therefor within ten days after said first Monday of March, June, September, and December.

SECT. 4. If any such bank neglects to make any such return as required in the preceding section, it shall for every offense be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars; and the certificate of the secretary shall be competent evidence of such neglect.

SECT. 5. The secretary shall cause to be published abstracts of the quarterly returns required to be made by the preceding sections, in the "Independent Statesman" and "The People."

SECT. 6. Every association or partnership formed for the purpose of loaning money or dealing in money, receiving deposits, buying and selling exchange, or transacting such other business as is usually transacted by banks, shall be a bank for the general purposes of this title and for taxation: and the clerk or cashier of every such bank shall make the same returns to towns where its stockholders reside as the cashiers of other banks are by law required to make.

SECT. 7. Every person owning any portion of the funds employed in any private bank shall be deemed a stockholder therein: and the average amount of the capital of such private bank during the preceding year shall be the capital of such bank subject to taxation as stock.

SECT. 8. The stockholders of any private bank shall be liable as partners for all the debts and obligations of such bank.

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## CHAPTER 170.

SECT. 1. No person shall be eligible for election to any office in any savings-bank corporation, who is at the time indebted to said bank for any loan, either as principal or surety: and no savings bank shall hereafter make any loans to any of its officers, or receive the name of any of its officers as surety for any loan, except with the unanimous

consent of the trustees, in writing, filed with the treasurer ; but any loan to a trustee made agreeably to this chapter shall not be held to render such trustee ineligible to a re-election as trustee.

SECT. 2. The trustees of the savings banks in the State shall make a thorough examination of the affairs of their respective banks once in every six months, and banks having an average deposit exceeding the full sum of five hundred thousand dollars, every January, April, July, and October ; and a report of such examination, signed by a committee of the trustees, shall be returned to the bank commissioners, and a copy of said report shall be published by the bank in a newspaper in the place where such bank is established ; or if there be no newspaper in such place, then in a newspaper published at the nearest place thereto.

SECT. 3. Proper blanks shall be furnished to the banks by the commissioners for these examinations.

SECT. 4. The duties required to be performed by the trustees of savings banks under the preceding sections, may be performed by a committee appointed from their own board by the trustees for that purpose, and such committee, and any other committee so appointed, together with such clerks as they may find it necessary to employ, shall be entitled to receive proper compensation for services actually performed by them.

SECT. 5. No compensation shall directly or indirectly be allowed to any of the officers of the savings banks, except the treasurers and their clerks, except as above provided.

SECT. 6. The trustees of all the savings banks in the State shall annually establish the salary of the treasurer and his necessary clerks, which, together with all expenses, shall not exceed four thousand dollars, except when the average amount of deposits exceeds the full sum of one million dollars ; then the salary of such treasurer, necessary clerks, and expenses shall not exceed one-eighth of one per cent upon the excess of one million dollars in addition

to the sum herein before fixed, up to the sum of one million dollars : which compensation so established shall be in full for all the services of the treasurer and his clerks, and other expenses in all cases.

SECT. 7. The treasurers of all savings banks shall give a bond with sufficient sureties for the faithful performance of the duties of their office in the penal sum of twenty-five thousand dollars : and when the deposits in any savings bank shall exceed the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, the penal sum of such bond shall be increased five thousand dollars for each sum of one hundred thousand dollars, or fractional part thereof.

SECT. 8. The bonds of the treasurers of all savings banks shall forthwith be recorded at length on the books of said banks, and on or before the first day of January thereafter the treasurers thereof shall file with the secretary of state an attested copy thereof.

SECT. 9. It shall be the duty of the bank commissioners to examine annually the bonds of the treasurers of all savings banks, to inquire into and certify to the sufficiency thereof, and whenever they shall deem any such bond insufficient, they shall order a new bond to be filed within a reasonable time, to be by them limited.

SECT. 10. Where a savings bank is operated and kept in the same office with a national bank, the treasurer of said savings bank shall procure, upon the semi-annual or quarterly report, a certificate, made under oath by a committee of the directors of the national bank, that they, upon the same day, and at the same time of the examination of the savings bank, required by the preceding sections, did make an examination of the affairs and securities of the national bank, and found them to be correct.

SECT. 11. In case the treasurer of any savings bank shall neglect, for the space of thirty days, to furnish the certificate required by the preceding section, it shall be the duty of the bank commissioners, by a notice in writing duly

served, to require such treasurer to appear before them, at a time and place to be specified in said notice, and show cause why such neglect has happened. If no sufficient cause be shown, or if, such cause being shown, such treasurer shall fail to furnish such certificate within a time to be fixed by the commissioners, it shall be their duty to proceed immediately and remove the savings bank from the office of the national bank, and if such treasurer is also cashier of such national bank, to remove him from his office as treasurer; all which said commissioners are hereby fully authorized and empowered to do.

SECT. 12. Any officer of any savings bank in this State who shall embezzle, abstract, or willfully misapply any of the moneys, funds, or credits of the bank, or shall make any false entry in any book, report, or statement of the bank, with intent in either case to injure or defraud the bank, or any company, body politic or corporate, or any individual person, or to deceive any officer of the bank, or any committee or examiner appointed to examine the affairs of any such bank, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by fine not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding ten years.

SECT. 13. Every savings bank shall annually pass to the credit of a guaranty fund a sum equal to ten per cent of its net earnings for the year, until such guaranty fund shall amount to a sum equal to five per cent of its actual deposits.

SECT. 14. Savings banks shall not pay their depositors interest at a greater rate than five per cent annually, but may divide any surplus beyond their guaranty fund that may have accrued, every two years, and shall do so every five years; and whenever any savings bank shall have a guaranty fund equal to five per cent of its actual deposits, it may divide its net gains annually.

SECT. 15. All taxes paid by the savings banks of the

State to the United States shall be proportionately charged by said banks to those depositors upon whose deposits said taxes are paid.

SECT. 16. Savings banks in this State may deposit funds in national banks in good credit and unimpaired capital, the same as any depositor; but all coin, bills, notes, bonds, securities, and evidences of debt comprising the assets of said savings bank, shall be kept separate and apart from the assets or property of any other bank, banker, corporation, partnership, individual, or firm, and savings-bank officers failing to comply with the provisions of this section shall be liable to be removed by the bank commissioners, as provided in section eleven.

SECT. 17. All stocks subject to taxation in this State, standing in the name of any savings bank, but held as collateral security, shall be reported with its owner's name by the treasurer, under oath, to the assessors of the town where its owner resides, if within this State, otherwise to the town where the corporation is located.

SECT. 18. No savings bank shall hereafter invest any part of its deposits in the stock of any railway or manufacturing corporation.

SECT. 19. One-half of the deposits received in savings banks, and one-half of the investments made by savings banks, shall be invested in notes and mortgages of individuals residing or doing business and having a place of business in this State; in the stock of banking associations located in this State; in the first mortgage bonds of any railroad company incorporated under the authority of this State, which is in possession of and operating its own road, and which has earned and paid regular dividends for two years next preceding such investments, or in the bonds of any such railroad company which is unincumbered by mortgage; in bonds or loans of this State, or of any city, county, or town therein; or in notes of individuals or cor-

porations residing or doing business and having a place of business in this State, with sufficient sureties or collaterals.

SECT. 20. Whenever the assets of any savings bank shall be reduced in value below the total amount of deposits, any judge of the supreme court, in connection with the bank commissioners, shall, on the written petition of a majority of the trustees, reduce the deposit account of each depositor, so as to divide such loss equitably among the depositors; *provided, however*, if the bank shall afterwards realize from the assets a greater amount than that fixed upon by the judge and bank commissioners, the amount so realized shall be equitably divided and credited to the accounts of the depositors which had been thus reduced, but to the extent only of such reduction.

SECT. 21. Whenever it appears to the bank commissioners that the assets of any savings bank are reduced below ninety per cent of the deposits, it shall be the duty of said commissioners, in connection with a judge of the supreme court, of their own motion, to proceed as provided in the preceding section.

SECT. 22. Any savings bank or other institution for savings may, at their discretion, pay to any minor or married woman such sum as has been deposited to his or her credit, as if such minor were of age and such married woman unmarried; and the check, receipt, or acquittance of such minor or married woman shall be a sufficient discharge for the same.

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## CHAPTER 55.

SECT. 11. The selectmen, or either of them, may make personal application to any inhabitant of the town, to any person having the care of personal property taxable therein, and to the officers of any corporation, for an account of the polls and ratable estate for which they are liable to be taxed.

SECT. 13. The cashier, treasurer, agent, or other principal officer of every bank, savings institution, insurance company, or other corporation, on application in person or by writing by any selectman, shall furnish, at the principal place of business of such corporation, an account in writing, on oath if required, of all the ratable estate of such corporation, and a like account of all shares and deposits therein owned by any person resident, or corporation established out of the State, within four days after such application.

SECT. 14. If any officer of such corporation shall not, upon application, give such account of its ratable estate, the corporation may be doomed in the same manner as individuals: and if any taxable property shall be willfully omitted in such account, the corporation may be assessed fourfold therefor, like individuals.

SECT. 15. The cashier or other principal officer of every bank or other corporation, upon such application, shall furnish a like account of all shares or deposits therein owned by any inhabitant of the town of which the person applying is selectman, and the value thereof, whether mortgaged or pledged, or not, within four days after such application is made.

SECT. 16. Any such officer or agent who willfully neglects or refuses to furnish as aforesaid any such account as is required in this chapter, shall forfeit a sum not more than four hundred dollars, for the use of such town.

SECT. 17. Whoever transfers any stock, in any bank, insurance company, or other corporation, for the purpose of avoiding taxation, or to prevent its being taxed to the real owner thereof in the town in which he resides, and whoever, for either of the purposes aforesaid, deposits money in any savings bank, or institution for savings, in the name of a fictitious person, or any false name, or in the name of a person not resident in the city or town in which he is represented to reside, or under any false residence, shall be fined

not more than one thousand dollars, to the use of the town in which, or for the use of which, such stock or money ought to be taxed.

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## CHAPTER 65.

SECT. 1. All shares of the capital stock of the banks located in this State, whether private, state, or national, shall be taxed at their par value to the owners thereof, in the town in which they reside, if in this State. All shares standing in the names of persons residing out of the State, shall be taxed to the person in whose name such shares may stand in the town where the bank is located; and such taxation shall create a lien in favor of the the town where such bank is located, upon such shares for the payment of said taxes.

SECT. 2. It shall be the duty of the cashier of every such bank, on or before the fifth day of April in each year, to make out and send a notice in writing to the selectmen or assessors of the several towns or cities in this State in which persons or parties may reside who own shares in their respective banks, in which notice shall be stated the name or names of the person or persons, party or parties, who own shares in their respective banks on the first day of April in each year, the number of shares owned by each, and the par value of each share, and to deposit said notice in the post-office in the town in which any such cashier may reside, directed to the selectmen or assessors aforesaid.

SECT. 3. Such cashier, on or before the fifth day of April in each year, shall furnish to the selectmen or assessors of the town or city where said bank is located, a like list of the stockholders of said bank not resident in the State, the number of their shares, and the par value of the same.

SECT. 4. The cashier of any bank in this State, who shall neglect or refuse to comply with the provisions of the preceding sections, shall forfeit the sum of one hundred dollars for each offense, to be recovered by indictment, for the use of the town in which persons or parties may reside owning shares as aforesaid, and for the use of the town in which the bank may be located, when the persons or parties owning shares therein are not residing within this State.

SECT. 5. Such bank shall have a lien upon the shares and the dividends thereon, of any stockholder residing out of the State, for the payment of said tax, with interest thereon.

SECT. 6. All real estate owned by savings banks in this State shall be taxed in the town or place where situate, in the same manner and at the same rate as real estate owned by other parties.

SECT. 7. The treasurers of savings banks shall annually, on or before the first day of May, transmit to the state treasurer a statement under oath of the amount invested in real estate within this State, and of the amount of all deposits and accumulations in their respective savings banks, on the first day of April next preceding, with the names of the towns and the aggregate amount of such deposits and accumulations made by persons residing in such towns, and the whole amount of deposits and accumulations owned by persons not resident in the State, or whose place of residence is unknown.

SECT. 8. Every savings bank shall pay annually, on or before the fifteenth day of June, to the state treasurer, a tax of one per cent upon the whole amount of deposits and accumulations so returned, which is not so invested in real estate, and no other tax shall be assessed on said deposits and accumulations, or against its depositors on account thereof: and if any savings bank shall neglect to pay said tax at the time specified, said state treasurer shall add thereto interest, after such default, at the rate of ten per

cent per annum, and shall issue his extent for the sum so unpaid and said interest thereon till the time of payment, and all property of the corporation, on the first day of April preceding, shall be holden for its payment.

SECT. 9. The state treasurer, on or before the first day of October, annually, shall pay to each town in which any of said depositors resided on the first day of April next preceding, such part of said tax as would be in proportion to the amount of said deposits and accumulations held by residents of said town on said day.

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## CHAPTER 148.

### DIVIDEND—PAYING CORPORATIONS.

SECT. 10. A record of the names and places of residence of all stockholders, and the number of shares owned by each, shall be made and kept by the treasurer and assistant treasurer of every railroad, the cashier of every bank, and the clerk of every other corporation, in a book in which shall be recorded all transfers of shares.

SECT. 11. Shares may be transferred by the proprietor, by writing by him signed on the back of the certificate, or by a deed under seal, recorded by the treasurer, cashier, or clerk, in a book kept by him for that purpose; and the purchaser, on producing and delivering to the cashier, or treasurer, the former certificate and the transfer thereon, or deed thereof, with a certificate thereon that the same are duly recorded in the proper office and at what time, shall be entitled to a new certificate of the date of such record, if no prior lien then existed thereon.

SECT. 12. In transfers of stock as collateral security, the debt or duty to be secured shall be substantially described in the instrument of transfer; and the certificate issued to the holder of the stock as collateral security shall

express that it is so holden, for whose debt, and to what amount. The pledgeor of stock transferred as collateral security shall be regarded as the general owner, and be entitled to the rights and subject to the liabilities of the stockholder, notwithstanding such transfer.

SECT. 13. The free sale of shares in the stock of any corporation, by the owner thereof, shall not be restrained by the by-laws of any corporation; and all such by-laws heretofore or hereafter made shall be void.

SECT. 14. The cashier of every bank, and the treasurer and clerk of every other corporation, shall keep an account of every certificate of stock issued from his office, and of every transfer of shares, with the names and residences of the parties thereto, and shall keep on file all deeds and transfers of shares delivered to him.

SECT. 18. Every stockholder in any corporation except banks whose charters otherwise provide, may give one vote at any meeting thereof for every share he owns therein, not exceeding one-eighth part of the whole number of shares.

SECT. 19. No person claiming to be a stockholder in his own right shall vote as such until he shall make oath, if required by any stockholder at such meeting, before a justice of the peace, that he is the absolute and *bona-fide* owner of the shares claimed by him.

SECT. 20. Any person holding stock in such corporation as executor, administrator, guardian, or trustee, and any person who has pledged his stock as collateral security, may vote thereon as stockholder, upon producing, if his right is contested, evidence of his title satisfactory to the presiding officer.

SECT. 21. Except in railroad corporations, any person not a stockholder, being authorized by a writing under the hand of any stockholder entitled to vote by proxy filed with the clerk or cashier, may vote as proxy in the right of such stockholder; but no stockholder shall act as proxy

for any other stockholder, nor shall any person act as proxy for more than one stockholder, or vote as proxy for shares exceeding one-eighth of the whole capital stock.

SECT. 22. No proxy shall confer the right to vote at more than one meeting, which shall be named therein.

SECT. 23. No person shall vote on any shares until all assessments which have been ordered and have become due and payable thereon have been fully paid.

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[From Pamphlet Laws of 1879.]

## CHAPTER 5.

SECT. 1. Whenever any savings bank which has heretofore had, or may hereafter have, its deposits reduced, under the provisions of sections twenty and twenty-one of chapter one hundred and seventy of the General Laws, and which has kept or shall keep all moneys deposited after such reduction, together with the interest or dividends accruing therefrom, separate and distinct from those previously deposited, and has kept or shall keep the securities in which the same are invested, separate and distinct from those pertaining to the reduced deposits, and whenever in such cases there shall be occasion for the supreme court or any justice thereof, on application of the bank commissioners, to enjoin such bank from doing business, and to appoint an assignee or assignees, under existing laws, such injunction, the appointment of an assignee or assignees, and all other proceedings therein may, in the discretion of the court or such justice, be made applicable only to the deposits so reduced, the interest or dividends thereon, the securities, income, and assets thereof, and all else pertaining thereto, or applicable only to the deposits made after such reduction, the interest or dividends thereon, the securities, income, and assets thereof, and all other matters pertain-

ing thereto, or to both of such classes of deposits, the securities, income, and assets thereof, and all other matters pertaining thereto. *Provided, however,* that all applications of the bank commissioners to the court for the appointment of assignees to close up either the old or new accounts shall be published in one or more newspapers printed in the county where the bank is situated, for the space of fifteen days previous to the hearing of such application by the court.

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REPORT  
OF THE  
INSURANCE COMMISSIONER  
OF  
NEW HAMPSHIRE,  
MADE TO  
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR,  
JUNE, 1881.

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MANCHESTER:  
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1881.

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## INSURANCE COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

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*To His Excellency the Governor of New Hampshire.*

The twelfth annual report, in accordance with the present insurance laws of this State, is herewith respectfully submitted. This report embraces abstracts of the annual statements of the fire-insurance companies organized under the laws of this State, also tabulated abstracts of the statements of the fire and life insurance companies of other States and countries licensed in this State during the year 1880. These abstracts are necessarily very much condensed ; but they give a tolerable exhibit of the financial standing of the several companies at the close of the year, and also of their successes and reverses in pursuit of their adventurous business.

Sixteen town companies, five State mutuals, and the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company have composed the home force, and with one exception, the Ashuelot Mutual, are still in operation.

Sixty-eight outside fire-insurance companies were licensed, eight of which withdrew before the close of the year covered by this report.

For list of fire companies licensed April 1, 1881, see index. Twenty-one life-insurance companies also were licensed, all of which have been relicensed for the current year.

### TOWN COMPANIES.

In addition to the tabulated abstracts on page 26, I have heretofore aggregated these several companies and presented them as one company, for the purpose of broadening the average and showing the results of this class of insurance.

The following exhibits this aggregate each year since these companies have been required to report :—

Date.	Amount at risk.	Premiums received.	Assessments made.	Losses.	Expenses.
December 31, 1870.....	\$1,900,770.00	\$490.02	\$847.00	\$835.17	\$484.40
December 31, 1871.....	2,126,612.00	674.23	5,014.46	4,920.29	874.82
December 31, 1872.....	2,136,460.00	560.46	2,216.65	2,116.00	845.28
December 31, 1873. ...	2,241,627.00	901.42	4,381.66	3,146.25	855.51
December 31, 1874.....	2,255,247.00	615.22	2,015.09	683.50	944.61
December 31, 1875.....	2,187,436.00	624.76	2,302.44	2,233.00	658.41
December 31, 1876.....	1,952,096.00	615.01	799.69	1,202.20	622.68
December 31, 1877.....	2,300,104.00	723.96	3,251.97	5,316.59	720.57
December 31, 1878.....	2,322,837.00	545.18	4,620.23	7,113.16	1,295.10
December 31, 1879.....	2,207,693.00	602.77	3,226.01	3,237.32	919.46
December 31, 1880.....	2,088,891.00	558.44	5,987.96	3,686.89	964.96

While these companies, most of them, individually escaped losses in 1880, it will be noticed that the losses amounted to \$3,686.89. The expenses for the year were \$964.96. A little computation will show that to provide for the payment of these two items will require twenty-two cents on every hundred dollars of insurance carried.

#### STATE MUTUALS.

The annual statements of these companies may be found, commencing on page 17. The only change to note relates to the Ashuelot Mutual of Keene. This company made an assessment in 1879 of \$12,000 to meet its accumulated liabilities, with the intention of closing the affairs of the company. The necessity for this measure had been foreshadowed as early as 1874, and has been reiterated in subsequent reports. It was hoped that this assessment would enable the company to pay off the existing claims and reinsure its risks. But up to the close of 1880, only \$7,715.62 of the assessment had been collected. It is to be regretted that the patrons of the company have not re-

sponded more promptly. They have had their insurance for less than cost, otherwise the indebtedness of the company would not have existed; and now justice demands that the patrons who have enjoyed the benefits should make up the deficiencies, in order that the company may be honorably closed up. There have been no speculations nor extravagances, the embarrassments having arisen solely through failure to charge enough for the risks assumed. The directors very wisely terminated the risks held, in October last, and will close the affairs of the company as early as practicable.

The remaining companies of this class stand about as they did one year ago. As has often been remarked, they can only maintain their existence by prompt and vigorous management, charging adequate rates, making and collecting ample assessments as fast as liabilities occur. Mutual fire insurance has not been a success in this State. The wrecks of over forty companies are strewn along the last fifty years, nearly all of which closed up under embarrassments, disappointing their patrons and leaving losses unpaid.

#### NEW HAMPSHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The uniform success of this institution is attracting much attention at home and abroad. Soon after it commenced business it received quite a set back by the great fire in Manchester, and before its success was fully assured rates began to recede, business enterprises of almost every description to languish; but the officers of the company, with a courage and persistence born of former successes in business enterprises, resolved, in spite of adverse circumstances, to succeed. The results have been even more gratifying than the most sanguine ventured to predict. The company has every year increased its assets, its volume of business, and its surplus, and now holds nearly \$600,000.00 of assets invested in substantial and productive securities, with a surplus above capital stock and rigidly computed liabilities of \$171,272.87. The stockholders may well congratulate themselves upon this exhibit, while it also appeals to the state pride of our citizens generally. These results have been secured only by persistent labor and the most able and

watchful management. Quite a number of companies with equal, and some with double the capital, have been organized in the meantime elsewhere, that have already left the field in disgust, with the loss of more or less of the capital invested.

#### FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES OF OTHER STATES AND COUNTRIES.

During the year covered by this report the "Faneuil Hall," "Holyoke Mutual," and "Revere," all of Massachusetts, the "Meriden" of Connecticut, the "St. Nicholas" of New York, the "United Firemen's" of Pennsylvania, and the "La Caisse Generale," and "Scottish Commercial," foreign, have withdrawn from this State, some of them to close up and others to occupy more profitable fields. The risks of all these companies are believed to be well protected, most of them having been reinsured in heavy companies, while a few choose to carry their remaining risks through.

During the same period the "Hamburg-Bremen" and the "Fire Insurance Association Limited," foreign, and the "Providence Washington" of Rhode Island, the "New York City" of New York, and the "Union" of Pennsylvania have been admitted to do business. The financial statement of the "Fire Insurance Association" was not filed until after tabulations were completed. This company was organized in London in 1880, with a paid capital of \$1,000,000, and has made the requisite deposit in New York, to comply with the insurance laws of the several States.

The insurance companies of other States at present licensed in this State possess capital to the amount of \$27,550,000, and total assets to the amount of \$77,874,000. There are also eighteen English and other foreign companies licensed in this State. These latter companies have at least \$200,000 each deposited in the insurance department of some one of the States as a guaranty of good faith with their American policy-holders, while their other American assets are held by trustees or American managers. The total assets so held by these companies licensed in this State amount to \$22,803,000. Upon the occurrence of the memorable Chicago and Boston fires, these assets were supplemented by heavy remittances from the home of-

fices. Deficiencies have also been supplied in this way at other times. The laws of this State make no distinction between American and foreign companies, either in taxes or terms of admission. They file the same stipulation as to service of legal processes, and their branch offices are recognized and treated as though they were in fact American companies. They are therefore arranged in this report, with other companies, alphabetically.

The following is a summary of the fire insurance business transacted in this State during the year 1880, and of the preceding year by outside companies:—

## 1880.

Amount of risks written . . . . .	\$35,560,719.00
Amount of risks in force (partially estimated) . . . . .	52,700,000.00
Amount of premiums received . . . . .	428,819.57
Amount of losses paid . . . . .	247,631.23
Percentage of losses paid to premiums received, 57.	

## 1879.

Amount of risks written . . . . .	\$33,225,596.00
Amount of risks in force . . . . .	49,561,376.00
Amount of premiums received . . . . .	410,944.44
Amount of losses paid . . . . .	314,945.16

Tables showing the individual standing, financially, of the companies licensed, and the results of the business done by them in this State may be found on pages 28 to 32, inclusive.

It will be noticed that the assets of the American and foreign companies combined amount to over \$100,000,000. No funds are more laudably, creditably, or beneficially employed in any business enterprise. They extend their protecting wing not only over the humblest cottage, the more pretentious dwelling, and the palace of the rich, but over every business enterprise in which human skill and effort are employed. Insurance not only fosters and protects all legitimate human enterprises, but it has come to be the foundation of the credit system, which enters so largely into every department of trade and business progress. Every citizen is therefore interested in the protection and success of the capital invested in the hazardous business of

insurance. Still that indefinable and senseless prejudice against insurance corporations manifests itself on every hand. As has been said before, there is scarcely a business enterprise or branch of trade in our State that could maintain credit to do business without them, and surely no prudent man with a family to shelter fails to avail himself of their protection. We need them, therefore, in our State vastly more than they need our business. The indemnity afforded by licensed companies to our citizens against loss by fire for the past six years has been complete, not a dollar having been lost through lack of ability to pay. True, some cases of litigation have occurred, but these have arisen where the evidence of fraud or misrepresentation or non-compliance with the terms of the contract on the part of the insured have been deemed sufficient to justify resistance of payment, and have actually been less than one case in every two hundred claims. It has been suggested that such perfect indemnity invites the destruction of property by fire. This is not at all improbable. It was hoped that a general revival of business would lessen the destruction of property by fire. That this has been the result, to some extent, is quite apparent, but the embarrassed parties have not all yet found relief.

The statistics published by the "Insurance Chronicle," to which the public are greatly indebted, show that the value of property consumed in the United States in 1880 was \$74,838,000. Of this amount the quota of this State was \$773,400, against \$992,900, last year, or something over \$2,000 per day. Of this loss the insurance companies paid \$411,900,\* but the property is nevertheless absolutely lost. The premiums paid for insurance must supply the means to pay for all losses and expenses. Insurance companies have no magic methods of creating money. Their function is to collect from the many and distribute among the few who suffer loss. They combine to offer rewards for the conviction of incendiaries, to circumvent frauds, also to diffuse information as to the most improved methods for the prevention and extinguishment of fires. All

\* This includes what was paid by the Manufacturers' mutuals, and other outside companies on incorporations and extra hazards, some of which is not reported to this office.

this is directly in the interest of the public, and deserves the coöperation of all good citizens.

How to lessen the great public burden of insurance is a most important problem, and deserves more than a passing notice. Some remedies, now under discussion in several localities, cannot, in my judgment, fail to aggravate the disease. Notably among these may be named what is termed the "valued policy." This is intended to imply the full payment of the face of the policy without regard to the value of the property consumed, and is designed as a remedy for overinsurance. Overinsurance doubtless invites and procures the destruction of more property than any other single cause. But the question of locating this evil is still an open one. The insurance business is necessarily done mostly through agents. The companies cannot always know their men intimately. Agents, as a class, are as honest as other men, but they are not always experts in the valuation of property, and the fact that they live upon commissions may sometimes tempt them in the wrong direction. This, however, is but one side of the case. It is fair to presume that the owner of the property is the best judge of its value. He knows what he is doing. If he manipulates his goods to make a false showing, or overestimates his property to secure insurance above its value, he is certainly more guilty than the agent.

The owner and agent may connive together to plunder the company and thus rob the public, who do all the paying. The valued-policy remedy only invites and facilitates the commission of crime, while it rewards the criminals. It provides that the face of the policy, no matter how procured, shall be paid, although it may be twice the value of the property burned. If this is good law and good morals, why may we not all get rich by insuring and burning our property, rebuilding and insuring and burning again, and so on *ad libitum*. The most adroit rogues themselves could not devise a more efficient scheme to facilitate the burning of property and enriching the participants in the crime. Fires once kindled do not always stop on the premises, but sweep on and perhaps involve the innocent in ruin. This law invites owners of property and agents to lay plans for obtaining plunder, and insures them their ill-gotten booty, while it

punishes individuals and the community with the increased burdens it involves.

The law had its origin in the State of Wisconsin, and after nearly three years' trial, the governor of that State, in his late annual message, says of it: "It seems quite patent that, in its present form, the law offers a reward for rascality, and in consequence every honest man who procures insurance must pay an additional premium to cover the increase in the general hazard." The State of Ohio also adopted the same law in a modified form, since which several other legislatures have inconsiderately enacted the measure, but it has been intercepted by the interposition of executive vetoes, among them the legislature of New York. Overinsurance, which this law was intended to remedy, is a great evil. Wholesome laws, rigidly enforced, to punish the guilty participants in the crime would, I have no doubt, do much to abate it.

If companies and agents were, upon conviction, required to refund triple the excess of premiums so taken, they would doubtless be more cautious. A few plain, practical building laws, properly enforced, regulating the construction of buildings would prevent many fires. More dwellings are burned in consequence of cheaply erected chimneys than from any other cause. Provision for making an inquisition immediately after the occurrence of fires, by the selectmen or a county commission for this purpose, to ascertain the cause and investigate the circumstances, is proving very beneficial in States that have adopted this measure.

#### LIFE INSURANCE.

There were twenty-two life-insurance companies licensed in this State in 1880, all of which have been relicensed for the current year. The only new feature worthy of note in this business is the introduction, by several companies, of what is called "Industrial Insurance." This feature has been worked many years among the laboring classes in England. It has there become quite general and very popular. The purpose is to provide insurance in moderate amounts for small weekly or short-term payments for those whose habits and circumstances will not admit of their availing themselves of protection through former methods.

The following summary exhibits the transactions in this State in 1880 by the companies licensed, also of the preceding year to facilitate comparisons :—

1880.		
Number of policies issued . . . . .	2,600	
Amount insured by same . . . . .		\$2,122,203.00
Number of policies in force . . . . .	7,916	
Amount insured by same . . . . .		10,529,450.00
Premiums received . . . . .		248,588 05
Amount of death losses and other claims paid . . . . .		276,737.62
1879.		
Number of policies issued . . . . .	945	
Amount insured by same . . . . .		\$1,588,082.00
Number of policies in force . . . . .	7,041	
Amount insured by same . . . . .		10,241,872.00
Gross premiums received . . . . .		254,368.40
Amount of death losses and other claims paid . . . . .		288,658.27

It will be noticed that while the business of the year considerably exceeds that of the preceding year, the premiums collected were somewhat less. This is accounted for by the fact that many policies have matured or become by their terms "full paid," on which no premiums were due. The companies paid to their policy-holders, or their heirs, \$28,149.57 more than they collected during the year in premiums in this State. Former accumulations, with the accrued interest thereon, have enabled them to do this, while at the same time their annual financial statements exhibit a handsome increase. The disbursement of \$248,588.05, as named above, mostly among widows and orphans in our State during the past year, many of whom would otherwise have been left in utter destitution, it would seem might tend to soften the prejudices of the skeptical, and turn the attention of those who have families or dependents, who will be unprovided for in case of their death, to the facilities afforded by these institutions for making timely and ample provision for this certain event. It ought also to stifle the stupid clamor so flippantly rung that the institution of life insurance is on the wane, and that the companies are all destined to collapse. This of course comes from

lack of information. It had its origin in the fact that during the inflation period a class of companies was organized by Shylocks and others, without knowledge of the scientific basis of the institution, which had been corroborated by long experience. These companies, most of them, introduced experimental methods and specious fallacies to procure business, and so ran on until the panic of 1873 struck the country. Having acquired but little foundation they, as might have been predicted, began to topple. Some of them reinsured in the old companies, others combined and then reinsured, and some others failed outright. These companies were not all frauds. Some of them did not succeed on account of the adoption of untried methods, and others failed through incompetent management.

At the time this clamor against the institution was started some of the old companies held individually from three to eight times more than this whole batch was ever worth. These and others of their class, undisturbed by the panic, have continued, some of them nearly, and others quite, doubling their business and financial strength in the last eight years. This certainly does not forbode collapse.

Statistics easily accessible show that the sum total of all the life-insurance company failures in this country does not amount to one per cent of the funds that have been invested in these institutions. It is safe to say that no other class of institutions, incorporations, or business enterprises has ever made this financial record. But two companies, organized prior to 1860, have failed. One of these was a very small one, and the other failed but partially. The president of the former recently had his business office in the New-Jersey state prison. A life-insurance company can only fail through mismanagement. The plan is based on mortality tables that have been perfecting for centuries and the laws of compound interest. From these combined, the cost of insuring a life at any age may be computed practically with the same precision that the occurrences of eclipses are foretold. There is no guess-work needed. The expenses of management are the indefinite item. These are necessarily heavy in all agency enterprises, including life-insurance companies, and I have no doubt are in some cases heavier than they

ought to be ; but the percentage of expenses is now every year diminishing.

The total average expenses of thirty-five companies, comprising all doing business in New York and Massachusetts the past year, were 12.7 per cent. These companies collected premiums to the amount of \$54,222,104, and paid back on their policies \$53,451,190. They hold assets to the amount of \$431,090,146, the interest upon which and other sources of income have enabled them to meet expenses and pay back for death losses, matured endowments and other policy claims, according to their contracts, very nearly all the premiums taken, and still show an increase of solid investments for future years.

#### CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Having dwelt at some length upon what are termed the regular life-insurance companies, a brief notice of this form of insurance, which is receiving considerable attention at this time, may be expected. I should much prefer to rest upon what I have heretofore said upon this subject, and bide my time ; but inquiries are so frequently pressed upon me for information in regard to them that I cannot well do less than present a few developments of recent experience. I do not wish to be understood as aiming at friendly societies existing *within* Free Mason, Odd Fellow, or other similar organizations, that contribute, on the death of a member, for funeral expenses and temporary relief. This is pure benevolence, and is therefore commendable.

Several of the States now require coöperative insurance companies, under their various names, to make sworn annual statements to their insurance departments. The last published report of the insurance commissioner of Pennsylvania contains twenty-three of these statements. Leaving out of these the "U. B. Mutual Aid Society," which has some exceptional features and an accumulated fund, we have twenty-two companies all organized since 1870. They closed the year covered by the report with 17,226 members. Four among the oldest of these companies fell off during the year, in membership, 1,006. The cash collections from all sources amounted to \$281,565.64, of

which sum \$141,576 were paid for death claims, and \$139,989.64, *or nearly one-half*, were absorbed in salaries and expenses. The commissioner well says: "If the managers of these companies expect to commend them to the public as economical substitutes for regular life insurance, they must present a better record than this." Seventeen of this class of companies, some of them, however, within the "friendly societies" above named, have failed in Pennsylvania during the last five years. Since the publication of this Pennsylvania report, Mr. Hudnut, a statistician of New York city, has tabulated all the sworn statements of coöperative insurance companies made in this country during six years prior to 1880. This covers thirty-two companies, although they were not all in operation at the commencement of the period.

Space here can only be afforded to give the averages of the first and last years of this period, with a few totals. The year 1874 had an average membership of 11,728, and the year 1879 had 38,236. Deaths in 1874, 106, and in 1879, 439. Deaths per 1,000 in 1874, 9.03, and in 1879, 11.76. Receipts from members in 1874, \$186,137.60, and in 1879, \$1,051,743.89, the total receipts for the six years having been \$4,098,860.96. Death losses paid in 1874, \$124,863.61, and in 1879, \$705,686.18, with a total for the six years of \$2,723,359.69. Expenses in 1874, \$46,471.57, and in 1879, \$295,250.89, with a total for six years of \$1,189,704.21, or, as will be noticed, \$53,524.37 *more than half the total payments made on death claims*. So much for the economy of this system. The average cost to members to insure \$1,000 in 1874 was \$13.43, and in 1879 was \$17.52. This shows an increase in six years of 30.04 per cent. Comment is unnecessary. I leave it for the advocates of this form of insurance to calculate how long it will take, at this rate of increase, to carry the cost of insuring \$1,000 above the rates charged by regular life companies. I have here given, without the least cherished feeling of hostility, the results of actual experience compiled from the sworn annual statements of the officers of these companies tabulated. They are not selected companies, but embrace all that had made such statements during the period covered. The State of Ohio now requires sworn annual

statements. The field, therefore, for statistics will hereafter be still larger.

Governor Cornell, of the State of New York, in a recent message vetoing a bill to admit coöperative insurance companies to do business in that State, uses the following language : —

“There has lately been published a list of 126 of these institutions which failed during the last five years. In Ohio, a report was recently made by a legislative committee, showing that from 1872 to 1880 ninety-six coöperative companies were organized (in Ohio), of which fifty-six failed. Of those remaining, the income for 1879 was \$269,374, death losses \$178,703, and expenses \$132,685, making total disbursements of \$315,677, and showing an excess of \$46,306 in expenditures over the receipts for the year. More than one-half the receipts were absorbed in expenses alone. It is evident, therefore, that no good but probably much harm would result from the enactment of this bill into a statute.”

Much similar additional official testimony might be added, but lack of space forbids.

It is found that the average age of the members of these coöperative companies at the organization is about forty, and that future acquisitions average about the same. At the end of the first year the original members will then average forty-one. The acquisition of new members will of course reduce this average ; but, however large this acquisition may be, it cannot possibly reduce the average to what it was at the organization. In course of years, if the company survives long enough, the average age of the members will be fifty, and so on to sixty. Will new members join such a class to carry those advanced in years through? Will they not rather, if the system continues, join younger companies, or form new ones, to avoid frequent assessments, and thus leave those who have paid longest and most to receive less and less to the vanishing point? Since no provision is made for advancing years, failure is inevitable. Pauperism in old age results from improvidence in youth, or failure to lay in store for future needs. Coöperative insurance companies will not prove exceptions to this rule. The talk about new blood is simply begging the question. Every new member brings his liability with him, and must be paid, too, if the system has any equity. He comes in to win for himself, not with the benevolent idea of carrying the old members ahead of him through.

Members must die early to win, and whatever these pay in less than their equitable share, those who live on must pay more than their share, until the last man, whose heirs get nothing. Regular life companies provide for the last man as well as the first, as they go along. They do not depend on new members. The fact that a few members, dying first, get considerable sums for the payment of a few dollars is trumpeted abroad to advertise and recommend the scheme; but a moment's application of ordinary common sense explodes the theory. If two thousand men are to receive \$2,000 apiece, \$4,000,000 must be paid in, and at least a third as much more, to cover expenses, according to the actual experience of the best of these coöperative companies. Nothing can be drawn out that is not paid in by somebody. They have no patent machine for creating money, nor "widow's cruse" to draw from. The contribution box is the sole reliance, and people soon tire of this, especially when the frequency of the calls must unavoidably increase. Then the inflated bubble bursts. There is no element of life insurance in the scheme. It is simply based on the principle, "Get what you can as early as you can, and let the devil take care of the hindermost." Quite a number of this class of companies organized in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and other States have applied for admission into this State recently. Having no funds of any amount, they cannot comply with our laws as I understand them, consequently my answers to their applications accord with my convictions.

The tax assessed on outside insurance companies on the business of 1880 amounted to \$6,784.56. The New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company also pays into the state treasury an annual tax of \$2,500.

Respectfully submitted.

OLIVER PILLSBURY,

*Insurance Commissioner.*

# MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

## MERRIMACK COUNTY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. — WEBSTER, N. H.

F. B. SAWYER, *President.*

EPHRAIM LITTLE, *Secretary.*

Amount of premium notes held by the company on policies now in force.....	\$7,008.96
Amount of property at risk December 31, 1880.....	134,700.00
Number of policies issued during past year.....	15
Number of policies expired during past year.....	3
Whole number of policies in force December 31, 1880.....	125
Largest sum insured in a single risk.....	2,000.00
Rates charged for insurance, $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1 per cent. for five years.	

### BUSINESS OF THE YEAR. — RECEIPTS.

Amount of available securities on hand December 31, 1879.....	\$31.90
Amount of cash premiums received during the year 1880.....	32.88
Cash received from all other sources.....	1.00
Amount.....	\$65.78

### DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount paid for officers' salaries, fees, and expenses.....	\$29.25
Amount paid commissioner and attorneys' fees.....	5.00
Amount paid for stationery and postage.....	1.00
Amount paid for office rent, fuel, and express bills.....	3.00
Amount paid for all other items.....	1.07
Add cash on hand at the end of the year just closed.....	26.46
Amount.....	\$65.78

### SUMMARY OF ASSETS TO BEGIN YEAR. JANUARY 1, 1881.

Cash on hand.....	\$26.46
Amount.....	\$26.46

### LIABILITIES DUE AT BEGINNING OF YEAR. JANUARY 1, 1881.

Due officers for services and expenses.....	\$13.50
Due for all other claims.....	75
Amount.....	\$14.25
Balance for the company.....	\$12.21

NEW HAMPSHIRE PATRONS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—BUSINESS OFFICE, HUDSON, N. H.

C. C. SHAW, *President.*

KIMBALL WEBSTER, *Secretary.*

Amount of premium notes held by the company on policies now in force.....	\$3,883.10
Amount of property at risk December 31, 1880.....	194,265.00
Number of policies issued during past year.....	39
Amount of cash premiums received on the same .....	554.65
Number of policies expired during past year, canceled.....	2
Whole number of policies in force December 31, 1880.....	142
Largest sum insured in a single risk .....	2,500.00
Rates charged for insurance : 1 per cent for five years ; note, 2 per cent.	

BUSINESS OF THE YEAR. — RECEIPTS.

Amount of cash and available securities on hand commencement of the year just closed, December 31, 1879.....	\$979.63
Amount of cash premiums received during the year 1880.....	554.65
Amount.....	<u>\$1,534.28</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount paid agents for collecting cash premiums.....	\$38.00
Amount paid for return premiums.....	17.50
Amount paid for officers' salaries, fees, and expenses.....	41.17
Amount paid commissioner, and attorneys' fees.....	5.00
Amount paid for printing, stationery, and postage.....	17.03
Add cash on hand at the end of the year just closed.....	1,415.58
Amount.....	<u>\$1,534.28</u>

SUMMARY OF ASSETS TO BEGIN YEAR, JANUARY 1, 1881.

Cash on hand and on deposit in savings and other banks.....	\$1,415.58
Accrued interest.....	84.00
Amount.....	<u>\$1,499.58</u>

LIABILITIES DUE AT BEGINNING OF YEAR, JANUARY 1, 1881.

Due officers for services and expenses.....	\$2.00
Amount.....	<u>\$2.00</u>
Balance for the company .....	\$1,497.58

## ROCKINGHAM FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—EXETER.

W. CONNOR, *President*.GEO. W. WIGGIN, *Secretary*.

Amount of premium notes held by the company on policies now in force.....	\$203,316.87
Amount of property at risk December 31, 1880.....	3,699,893.00
Amount of losses reported during the year.....	10,491.92
Amount of losses reported during the preceding year.....	1,451.50
Salary of president.....	5.00
Salary of secretary.....	500.00
Last assessment made October 6, 1879.....	12,039.25
Last preceding assessment made October 1, 1877.....	17,192.89
Amount collected on last assessment made.....	3,789.90
Amount collected on last preceding assessment during 1880.....	50.00
Number of policies issued during past year.....	571
Number policies expired during past year.....	503
Whole number of policies in force December 31, 1880.....	3296
Largest sum insured in a single risk.....	2,500.00
Rates charged for insurance, 5, 5½, and 6 per cent.	

## BUSINESS OF THE YEAR. — RECEIPTS.

Amount of cash and available securities on hand December 31, 1879.....	\$424.75
Amount of cash premiums received during the year 1880.....	1,175.17
Amount of cash received on assessments.....	3,839.90
Amount of borrowed money received.....	\$,125.00
Cash received on notes surrendered.....	34.21
Amount.....	\$13,599.03

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount paid for losses during the year 1880.....	\$9,581.92
Amount paid for adjusting losses.....	64 50
Amount paid for collecting assessments.....	414.63
Amount paid agents for collecting cash premiums.....	229.00
Amount paid for return premiums.....	16.17
Amount paid for officers' salaries, fees, and expenses.....	634.10
Amount paid commissioner and attorneys' fees.....	10.00
Amount paid for printing, stationery, and postage.....	69.32
Amount paid for borrowed money and interest.....	2,376.34
Amount paid for office rent, fuel, and express bills.....	68.75
Amount paid for all other items.....	5.80
Add cash on hand at the end of the year just closed.....	128.50
Amount.....	\$13,599.03

## SUMMARY OF ASSETS TO BEGIN YEAR, JANUARY 1, 1881.

Cash on hand, and on deposit in savings and other banks.....	\$128 50
Amount due on assessments believed to be collectible.....	226.07
Amount of cash in hands of agents, reported.....	242.27
Cash value of policies in office.....	21.21
Amount.....	\$618.05

## LIABILITIES DUE AT BEGINNING OF YEAR, JANUARY 1, 1881.

Due on losses adjusted but not paid.....	\$912.00
Due for borrowed money and interest.....	10,469.12
Amount.....	\$11,381.12
Balance against the company.....	\$10,763.07

## ASHUELOT MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—KEENE.

J. R. BEAL, *President.*E. FARRAR, *Secretary.*

Amount of premium notes held by the company on policies now in force.....	\$12,814.33
Amount of property at risk December 31, 1880.....	663,040.00
Amount of losses reported during the year.....	2,943.05
Amount of losses reported during the preceding year.....	4,851.30
Salary of secretary of the company.....	250.00
Last assessment made, May 16, 1879.....	12,000.00
Last preceding assessment made, January 23, 1866.....	9,000.00
Amount collected on last assessment made.....	7,715.62
Amount collected on last preceding assessment made.....	7,883.72
Number of policies issued during past year.....	24
Number of policies expired during past year.....	322
Whole number of policies in force December 31, 1880.....	625
Largest sum insured in a single risk.....	3,000.00
Rates charged for insurance, according to risk.	

## BUSINESS OF THE YEAR. — RECEIPTS.

Amount of cash and available securities on hand December 31, 1879.....	\$5,213.07
Amount of cash premiums received during the year just closed.....	244.02
Amount of cash received on assessments.....	4,108.30
Cash received from all other sources.....	1.00
Amount.....	\$9,566.39

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount paid for losses during the year 1880.....	\$4,983.91
Amount paid for adjusting losses.....	14.27
Amount paid for collecting assessments.....	145.51
Amount paid agents for collecting cash premiums.....	24.39
Amount paid for return premiums.....	55.00
Amount paid for officers' salaries, fees, and expenses, 1879.....	250.00
Amount paid commissioner.....	5.00
Amount paid for postage.....	35.00
Amount paid for borrowed money and interest.....	3,205.22
Add cash on hand at the end of the year just closed.....	847.49
Amount.....	\$9,566.39

## SUMMARY OF ASSETS TO BEGIN YEAR, JANUARY 1, 1881.

Cash on hand, and on deposit in savings and other banks.....	\$463.61
Cash value of notes, bonds, and other securities owned by company.....	100.00
Amount due on assessments believed to be collectible.....	2,000.00
Amount of cash in hands of agents, reported.....	383.88
Amount.....	\$2,947.49

## LIABILITIES DUE AT BEGINNING OF YEAR, JANUARY 1, 1881.

Due on losses adjusted but not paid.....	\$5,749.90
Due for borrowed money and interest.....	295.20
Due officers, for services and expenses, estimated.....	300.00
Due for all other claims.....	32.75
Amount*.....	\$6,377.84
Balance against the company.....	\$3,430.36

\* This amount does not include unearned premiums.

## CHESHIRE COUNTY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. — KEENE.

J. H. ELLIOTT, *President*.W. H. ELLIOTT, *Secretary*.

Amount of premium notes held by the company on policies now in force.....	\$67,088.55
Amount of property at risk December 31, 1880.....	3,841,109.00
Amount of losses reported during the year.....	4,014.04
Amount of losses reported during the preceding year.....	8,515.80
Salary of secretary of the company.....	300.00
Last assessment made, September, 1867.....	6,440.00
Last preceding assessment made, September, 1862.....	14,000 00
Amount collected on last assessment made.....	5,809 21
Amount collected on last preceding assessment made.....	13,193.21
Number of policies issued during past year.....	821
Number of policies expired during past year .....	1,104
Whole number of policies in force December 31, 1880.....	3,580
Largest sum insured in a single risk.....	5,000.00
Rates charged for insurance, three-fourths to five per cent.	

## BUSINESS OF THE YEAR. — RECEIPTS.

Amount of cash premiums received during the year 1880.....	\$7,826.88
Amount received for sale of company securities.....	114.00
Interest received on securities held by the company.....	7.67
Amount.....	<u>\$7,948.55</u>

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount paid for losses during the year 1880.....	\$4,545.37
Amount paid for adjusting losses.....	6.00
Amount paid agents for collecting cash premiums.....	782.68
Amount paid for return premiums.....	68.19
Amount paid for officers' salaries, fees, and expenses..	460.40
Amount paid commissioner and attorneys' fees.....	9.00
Amount paid for printing, stationery, and postage.....	72.25
Amount paid for borrowed money.....	1,537.72
Amount paid for office rent, fuel, and express bills.....	50.45
Add cash on hand at the end of the year just closed.....	416.49
Amount.....	<u>\$7,948.55</u>

## SUMMARY OF ASSETS TO BEGIN YEAR, JANUARY 1, 1881.

Cash on hand, and on deposit in savings and other banks.....	\$416.49
Amount of cash in hands of agents, mostly paid February 1, 1881....	4,633.65
Cash value of all other assets and property.....	200.00
Amount.....	<u>\$5,250.14</u>

## LIABILITIES DUE AT BEGINNING OF YEAR, JANUARY 1, 1881.

Due on losses reported but not adjusted (estimated).....	\$125.89
Due officers, for services and expenses..	400.00
Due for all other claims.....	270.50
Amount * .....	<u>\$796.39</u>
Balance for the company.....	4,453.7 <sup>5</sup>

\* This amount does not include the re-insurance liability or unearned premiums paid in.

# NEW HAMPSHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—MANCHESTER, N. H.

Organized and incorporated. 1869. Commenced business, April, 1870.

E. A. STRAW, *President*. JAMES A. WESTON, *Vice-President*. JOHN C. FRENCH, *Secretary*.

Principal office, Manchester, N. H.

## CAPITAL.

Whole amount of capital paid up in cash..... \$250,000.00

## ASSETS.

Value of real estate owned by the company..... \$4,085.84  
Loans on bond and mortgage. .... 37,200.00

Account of bonds of the United States, of the several States, and of incorporated cities  
and of all other stocks and bonds owned absolutely by the company : —

	Total Par Value.	Total Market Value.
United States government bonds.....	\$165,000.00	\$171,300.00
Manchester, N. H., city bonds, 6s.....	51,700.00	57,300.00
St. Louis, Mo., city bonds, 6s.....	17,000.00	17,850.00
Chicago, Ill., city bonds, 7s.....	10,000.00	11,000.00
Cleveland, Ohio, city bonds, 7s.....	10,000.00	10,000.00
Zanesville, Ohio, city bonds, 8s.....	10,000.00	10,500.00
Marietta, Ohio, city bonds, 8s.....	10,000.00	11,000.00
Concord, N. H., city bonds, 6s.....	2,000.00	2,200.00
Michigan Air Line Railroad bonds, 8s.....	10,000.00	11,000.00
Maine Central Railroad bonds, 6s.....	10,000.00	10,000.00
Burlington & Mo. River (in Iowa) Railroad bonds, 7s.....	10,000.00	12,000.00
Chicago, Burlington, & Quincy Railroad bonds, 7s....	14,000.00	16,800.00
Jackson, Lansing, & Saginaw Railroad bonds, 8s.....	10,000.00	11,000.00
Boston, Concord, & Montreal Railroad bonds, 6s.....	12,000.00	12,600.00
Chicago, Clinton, Dubuque, & Minnesota Railroad bonds, 7s.....	10,000.00	10,700.00
Marion County court-house, Indiana, bonds, 8s.....	25,000.00	26,500.00
State of New Hampshire bonds, 6s.....	10,000.00	11,500.00
Hillsborough County, N. H., bonds, 6s.....	6,000.00	6,500.00
Suncook Valley Railroad stock.....	4,000.00	4,400.00
Merchants National Bank, Manchester, N. H., stock..	10,000.00	11,000.00

Total market value carried out..... \$406,700.00 \$435,150.00 \$435,150.00

Account of stocks, bonds, and all other securities (except mortgages) hypothecated to the company as collateral security for cash actually loaned : —

	Total Par Value.	Total Market Value.	Amount loaned thereon.
8 shares Manchester & Lawrence Railroad stock.....	\$800.00	\$1,200.00	\$3,000.00
40 shares Phoenix Insurance Company stock.....	2,000.00	2,500.00	
10 shares Adams Express stock....	2,000.00	2,400.00	
35 shares Manchester & Lawrence Railroad stock.....	3,500.00	5,250.00	275.00
1 share Amoskeag Manufacturing Company stock.....	1,000.00	1,900.00	1,562.50
100 shares Manchester National Bank stock.....	10,000.00	15,000.00	7,000.00
People's Savings Bank, Manchester, N. H., Bank book number 630, balance \$2,000.....	2,000.00	2,000.00	3,000.00
300 shares Boston Water Power stock.....	15,000.00	3,000.00	
32 shares Manchester & Lawrence Railroad stock.....	3,200.00	4,800.00	2,000.00
50 shares Amory Manufacturing Company stock.....	5,000.00	6,000.00	10,000.00
15 shares Manchester Mills stock...	1,500.00	2,775.00	
2 shares Amoskeag Manufacturing Company stock.....	2,000.00	3,800.00	
100 shares Concord Railroad stock..	10,000.00	9,000.00	7,000.00
10 shares Manchester Horse Railroad stock.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	2,446.86
20 shares N. H. Fire Insurance Company, also secured by a mortgage of \$3,500.....	1,000.00	1,450.00	
Total amount loaned thereon.....			\$37,484.36
Cash in company's principal office.....			6,070.23
Cash belonging to the company deposited in Amoskeag National Bank.....			34,810.73
Interest due and accrued on stocks and bonds not included in "market value"			5,915.00
Interest due and accrued on collateral loans .....			1,500.00
Gross premiums in course of collection not more than three months due. ....			23,118.14
Amount of all the assets of the company, stated at their actual value....			\$585,334.30
LIABILITIES.			
Total amount of unpaid losses.....			\$15,120.00
Total unearned premiums as computed for one, two, three, or more years.....			148,941.43
Total amount of all liabilities, except capital stock and net surplus .....			\$164,061.43
Joint-stock capital actually paid up in cash.....			250,000.00
Surplus beyond capital and all other liabilities.....			171,272.87
Amount of all liabilities, including paid-up capital stock and net surplus.			585,334.30
INCOME DURING THE YEAR.			
Gross cash received for premiums.....		\$271,737.06	
Deduct only re-insurance, rebate, abatement, and return premiums .....		23,517.06	
Net cash actually received for premiums, carried out.....			\$248,220.00
Received for interest on stocks, bonds, collateral loans, and other sources.....			29,466.37
Amount of income actually received during the year in cash.....			\$277,686.37

## EXPENDITURES DURING THE YEAR.

Net amount paid during the year for losses.....	\$134,999.26
Cash dividends actually paid stockholders.....	20,000.00
Paid for commissions or brokerage.....	51,296.23
Paid for salaries of officers, clerks, agents, and all other employes.....	7,896.44
Paid for state, national, and local taxes in this and other states.....	7,651.35
All other payments and expenditures.....	10,314.40
Amount of actual expenditures during the year in cash.....	\$232,157.68

## MISCELLANEOUS.

*Risks and Premiums.*

Risks in force on the 31st day of December of the preceding year.....	\$208,136.29
Risks written or renewed during the year.....	194,013.98
Total.....	\$402,150.27
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated.....	165,716.88
Risks in force at the end of the year 1880.....	\$236,433.39

## GENERAL INTERROGATORIES.

Amount of premiums received from the organization of company to date.....	\$1,560,137.97
Amount of cash dividends declared since company commenced business.....	164,000.00
Amount of the company's stock owned by the directors at par value.....	106,000.00
Amount of cash dividends to stockholders declared during the year.....	20,000.00
Losses paid from organization to date.....	778,602.16
Losses incurred during the year.....	134,250.26

## BUSINESS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Fire risks written.....	\$4,386,702.00
Gross premiums received on same.....	54,479.99
Losses paid in year 1880 in this state.....	31,392.65
Ratio of losses paid to premiums received, 57½ per cent.	

## FIRE INSURANCE.

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The following tables have been compiled from annual statements of fire-insurance companies, made up to December 31, 1880, and filed with the insurance commissioner : —

TABLE I.

Shows the transactions of the town mutual fire-insurance companies of this State in the year 1880, with their financial standing at the end of that year.

TABLE II.

Includes the fire and fire-marine insurance companies of other States and countries, licensed in this State, and gives their paid-up capital, total assets, liabilities, surplus, income, expenditures, and total amount at risk December 31, 1880.

TABLE III.

Exhibits the assets of the fire and fire-marine companies of other States, licensed to do business in this State, itemized as follows : Value of real estate ; mortgages ; United States bonds ; state and county bonds and other securities ; collateral loans ; cash in office and deposited in banks ; premiums in course of collection ; and other miscellaneous assets.

TABLE IV.

Comprises a summary of the business transactions of the fire and fire-marine companies of other States and countries, in the State of New Hampshire, during the year 1880, showing amount of risks written, premiums received, and losses paid.

TABLE I.

*Abstracts of Statements of Town Mutual Fire-Insurance Companies, made to the Commissioner for the year 1880.*

Name of Town and Secretary of Company.	No. of Policies.	Amount of Property at risk.	Amount of Premium Notes held.	Losses in 1880.	Last Assessment when made.	Amount of Assessment.	Collected on same.	Standing December 31, 1880,—plus or minus.	Premiums received in 1880.	Received on Assessments and from other sources.	Total funds in hand during 1880.	Losses paid in 1880.	All other items paid in 1880.	Collectible on Assessments and from other sources.	Cash on hand December 31, 1880.	Total Assets December 31, 1880.	Due on Losses, and for other claims.	Balance,—plus or minus.
BARNSTEAD. N. S. Nutter...	177	\$ 146,375	\$ 8,082.92	..... 1878	\$ 918.60	\$ 918.60	\$ 918.60	\$ 13.49	\$ 37.20	\$ 8.01	\$ 58.70	\$ 2.00	\$ 41.75	\$ 14.95	\$ 8.01	\$ 231.77	\$ 8.01	\$ 8.01
BEDFORD. J. T. Kendall...	77	91,600	10,822.50	..... 1878	851.56	851.56	851.56	199.93	28.44	8.40	236.79	.....	5.00	.....	231.77	231.77	.....	231.77
BOW. Harrison Colby.	84	57,477	2,858.25	..... 1875	190.00	190.00	190.00	4.89	3.99	.....	8.88	.....	5.00	.....	3.88	3.88	.....	3.88
CANTERBURY. Luther Sargent.	128	123,935	6,954.45	815.00 1880	784.74	784.74	784.74	15.17	64.45	784.74	864.36	815.00	25.85	25.48	23.51	48.99	.....	48.99
CANDIA. J. L. Fitts....	121	72,000	4,535.99	200.00 1880	2,198.77	2,198.77	2,198.77	*1,612.98	12.16	2,282.27	2,294.23	1,903.19	391.04	277.00	.....	277.00	154.36	122.64
DUNBARTON. N. T. Safford...	69	54,090	2,529.25	150.00 1880	143.25	143.25	143.25	15.09	8.02	165.25	188.36	150.00	18.75	3.90	19.61	22.83	5.00	17.83
HOLLIS. E. T. Wheeler..	213	213,860	13,283.06	1,425.00 1880	1,394.78	1,262.78	1,262.78	55.28	18.92	1,262.78	1,336.98	1,245.00	22.38	132.00	69.60	201.60	180.00	21.60
LYNDBOROUGH. J. H. Goodrich.	125	107,345	6,440.70	..... 1871	550.00	550.00	550.00	120.81	73.53	6.94	201.28	.....	11.41	.....	189.87	189.87	.....	189.87
MILFORD. D. S. Burnham.	134	156,430	15,262.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	612.22	90.72	29.33	732.27	.....	14.63	.....	717.64	717.64	.....	716.64

NORTHWOOD, J. S. James.....	154,233,192	13,435.72	28.22	1878	967.67	912.69	101.24	60.56	22.00	183.80	28.22	153.77	.....	1.81	211.29	5.00	206.29
PENBROKE, T. L. Fowler....	122,123,790	6,263.00	1,068.67	1880	1,455.99	1,148.19	328.32	11.50	1,165.44	1,505.16	1,068.37	124.10	.....	312.69	312.69	.....	312.69
PIERMONT, L. E. Bishop....	113,114,125	7,328.84	.....	1879	301.98	301.98	18.18	3.95	2.50	24.63	.....	27.00	.....	.....	50.00	2.37	47.63
STRAFFORD, Alfred Tasker..	181,187,097	10,731.68	.....	1879	2,382.42	2,283.14	505.95	48.55	2,087.39	2,641.89	2,284.00	181.69	51.95	176.20	297.78	475.51	*177.73
SUTTON, Asa Page.....	157,118,434	10,883.74	.....	1879	541.61	539.54	73.12	45.38	3.65	122.15	.....	28.81	.....	93.79	93.79	.....	93.79
UNITY, Amos Perkins..	81,75,496	3,956.35	.....	1874	80.00	80.00	9.20	21.71	.....	30.91	.....	19.25	.....	11.66	11.66	.....	11.66
WEARE, Hiram Buswell	240,207,645	14,498.51	.....	1878	1,615.65	1,615.25	*69.25	35.36	102.44	137.80	.....	137.80	.....	.....	.....	102.44	*102.44

\* Indebtedness.

# TABLE II.

Compiled from the Annual Statements of Fire and Fire-Marine Insurance Companies of other States and Counties doing business in New Hampshire during the year 1880, showing paid-up capital, assets, liabilities, income, expenditures, and whole amount at risk for the year ending December 31, 1880.

NAME AND LOCATION.	Paid-up Capital.	Total Assets.	Liabilities, including capital and re-insurance.	Surplus.	Income.	Expenditures.	Total Amount at risk.
Etna, Hartford, Conn. ....	\$3,000,000	\$7,424,073.72	\$4,694,801.80	\$2,729,271.92	\$2,542,126.62	\$2,480,622.32	\$270,049,590
Atlantic Fire and Marine, Provincetown, Mass. ....	100,000	254,697.97	27,932.56	226,765.41	42,095.71	38,745.73	307,101
British America, Toronto, Canada. ....	500,000	1,439,867.99	715,349.77	215,349.77	1,080,419.94	1,023,500.31	92,017,123
Commercial Union, London. ....	Foreign.	1,885,329.38	980,864.11	904,465.27	1,352,208.19	1,078,473.71	171,072,252
Compagnie de Reassurances, Paris. ....	Foreign.	399,583.01	124,776.25	274,806.76	290,176.12	258,510.35	16,043,488
Commonwealth, Boston, Mass. ....	500,000	721,048.76	696,150.41	24,898.35	299,760.16	294,688.67	28,190,743
Connecticut Fire, Hartford. ....	1,000,000	1,636,382.82	1,348,659.88	287,722.94	593,061.67	509,058.93	53,711,390
Continental, New York, N. Y. ....	1,000,000	3,988,713.41	2,632,583.64	1,256,129.77	1,946,192.73	1,627,142.19	308,582,237
Dwelling-House, Boston, Mass. ....	300,000	373,140.38	361,971.50	17,149.38	48,645.84	56,651.40	14,637,134
Eliot, Boston, Mass. ....	200,000	433,968.04	277,936.65	156,037.39	128,346.71	126,506.96	11,082,467
Equitable Fire and Marine, Providence, R. I. ....	200,000	349,271.62	278,003.57	71,268.05	150,954.84	161,833.01	12,655,953
Fire Association, Philadelphia, Pa. ....	500,000	4,312,276.35	3,101,108.78	1,211,167.57	1,539,066.34	1,411,930.48	221,159,264
First National Fire, Worcester, Mass. ....	200,000	273,115.43	258,962.67	14,152.76	111,546.51	132,388.07	7,185,704
Fitchburg Mutual Fire, Fitchburg, Mass. ....	Mutual.	236,382.13	113,162.60	123,219.53	83,874.67	77,804.52	14,705,345
Franklin Fire, Philadelphia, Pa. ....	400,000	3,219,557.89	2,276,142.97	943,114.92	701,392.25	732,504.25	137,867,542
Germania Fire, New York, N. Y. ....	1,000,000	2,365,283.03	1,523,206.37	842,086.66	856,317.71	729,487.92	94,854,751
German American, New York, N. Y. ....	1,000,000	3,094,099.59	1,881,938.93	1,212,000.66	1,278,418.91	1,602,000.40	165,222,062
Grand Fire and Marine, Philadelphia, Pa. ....	300,000	1,153,364.38	906,377.69	546,986.69	328,402.88	353,074.65	43,131,063
Groenestor Fire, Gloucester, Mass. ....	100,000	151,254.32	131,606.53	19,747.79	41,141.51	47,717.66	2,693,187
Hamburg-Magdeburg Fire, Germany. ....	Foreign.	489,315.94	182,631.54	306,684.40	341,776.20	316,719.49	21,023,900
Hannover-Breuen, Germany. ....	Foreign.	965,101.91	304,348.42	660,753.49	553,357.26	447,038.85	46,169,139
Hanover Fire, New York, N. Y. ....	500,000	1,900,682.28	1,069,485.69	836,626.59	869,381.32	661,372.70	206,155,358
Hartford Fire, Hartford, Conn. ....	1,250,000	3,761,379.47	2,583,441.77	1,177,937.70	1,775,362.12	1,557,387.49	17,483,267
Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection. ....	200,000	336,169.21	309,660.84	26,508.37	217,362.74	204,652.49	354,781,772
Hong Kong, New York, N. Y. ....	3,000,000	6,800,595.14	5,221,255.16	1,639,245.98	2,808,736.22	2,542,145.39	31,050,396
Howard, New York, N. Y. ....	500,000	812,783.71	663,974.19	148,809.52	290,857.06	264,817.44	

Imperial Fire, London.....	Foreign.	310,082.69	686,119.05	554,364.96	433,993.16	50,777.205
Insurance Co. of North America, Philadelphia, Pa.	2,000,000	4,845,943.84	2,454,992.42	3,980,680.75	3,811,547.57	187,841,630
Insurance Co. of State of Pa., Philadelphia, Pa.	200,000	7,001,461.48	239,626.00	2,291,473.73	296,004.07	19,911,960
La Confiance, Paris, France.....	Foreign.	4,900,835.48	373,377.53	571,249.37	664,488.43	42,901,510
Lancashire, England.....	Foreign.	756,458.37	752,903.47	937,109.59	900,812.46	95,028,008
London & Lancashire, England.....	Foreign.	1,509,362.65	756,458.37	937,109.59	900,812.46	95,028,008
London Assurance Corporation, England.....	Foreign.	1,014,163.91	514,843.82	848,872.57	782,648.86	82,390,508
Liverpool & L. & C., England.....	Foreign.	1,287,262.78	441,465.67	505,026.18	615,219.65	83,542,881
Liverpool & L. & C., England.....	Foreign.	4,462,065.26	2,047,030.22	2,842,639.48	2,280,303.30	401,900,173
Manufacturers' F. & M., Boston, Mass.....	500,000	741,542.65	619,307.10	708,001.06	694,472.06	47,019,401
Manufacturers' F. & M., Boston, Mass.....	500,000	1,271,769.39	943,190.29	1,222,235.55	1,085,013.23	70,880,225
Merchants' F. & M., Boston, Mass.....	400,000	1,097,449.56	657,514.51	439,935.05	384,565.87	47,328,207
Merchants' F. & M., Boston, Mass.....	400,000	385,976.48	299,965.61	86,010.87	189,809.78	135,960.00
Merchants' F. & M., Boston, Mass.....	200,000	220,634.29	102,225.38	118,408.91	61,829.10	20,649.17
Merchants & Farmers', Worcester, Mass.....	Mutual.	450,047.05	183,735.89	226,311.16	391,165.29	227,710.16
Metropole, Paris, France.....	Foreign.	1,228,509.91	808,250.29	420,250.02	351,145.64	324,005.66
National Fire, Hartford, Conn.....	600,000	407,210.68	17,121.73	219,821.79	236,195.50	23,778,222
New York City, N. Y.....	300,000	404,341.41	407,210.68	335,075.31	279,020.81	285,258.74
Newark Fire, Newark, N. J.....	250,000	766,194.60	939,128.49	618,358.39	689,515.79	560,200.46
Niagara Fire, New York, N. Y.....	500,000	1,557,486.83	930,519.29	543,936.68	536,808.06	419,408.63
North British and Mercantile.....	Foreign.	850,009.37	310,082.69	1,108,886.02	1,275,408.06	1,028,665.00
Orient, Hartford, Conn.....	Foreign.	1,958,089.06	849,203.04	1,182,611.91	227,523.86	287,642.49
People's, Newark, N. J.....	500,000	853,581.07	670,969.76	182,611.91	251,401.06	273,019.83
Pennsylvania Fire, Philadelphia, Pa.....	300,000	475,378.05	444,446.29	31,531.76	703,133.45	606,088.74
Phoenix, Hartford, Conn.....	400,000	2,131,038.71	1,246,169.70	884,869.01	1,531,252.39	1,404,761.52
Phoenix, Hartford, Conn.....	1,000,000	3,072,163.02	1,975,748.83	1,096,414.19	1,531,252.39	1,404,761.52
Phoenix, Hartford, Conn.....	1,000,000	2,338,258.07	2,136,775.06	401,483.61	2,284,016.39	178,879,164
Phoenix Fire Assurance, London.....	Foreign.	688,557.02	295,498.29	393,058.73	480,288.69	503,263.15
Providence, Boston, Mass.....	200,000	429,193.78	317,454.67	111,739.11	163,901.97	106,448.80
Providence Washington.....	400,000	759,531.87	666,485.42	93,046.45	513,558.37	473,995.90
Queen, Liverpool, England.....	Foreign.	1,631,345.81	900,139.95	922,205.86	1,061,149.87	971,558.18
Quincy M. Fire, Quincy, Mass.....	Mutual.	425,047.21	345,533.10	234,513.48	117,636.64	96,523.39
Rochester German, Rochester, N. Y.....	200,000	486,983.85	195,474.10	234,513.48	229,293.42	26,072,398
Royal, Liverpool, England.....	Foreign.	3,051,402.89	1,652,206.97	1,379,195.92	1,422,452.53	257,811,662
Shoe and Leather, Boston, Mass.....	400,000	859,039.74	672,690.22	361,947.80	452,416.88	357,004.16
Springfield F. and M., Springfield, Mass.....	1,000,000	2,082,685.19	1,720,637.39	361,947.80	1,012,736.35	830,255.50
Star Fire, New York, N. Y.....	500,000	864,399.71	755,596.67	108,803.04	421,066.08	381,697.55
Traders and Mechanics', Lowell, Mass.....	Mutual.	287,893.68	110,430.42	177,467.66	65,812.88	22,137.69
Transatlantic Fire, Germany.....	Foreign.	476,803.28	148,681.21	328,122.07	271,504.57	265,250.40
Union, Philadelphia, Pa.....	500,000	871,797.35	769,895.26	101,902.09	492,355.42	373,509.01
Watertown Fire, Watertown, N. Y.....	200,000	908,438.26	779,288.06	129,150.20	804,993.06	669,507.36
Westchester Fire, New Rochelle, N. Y.....	300,000	850,722.73	699,724.31	150,998.42	537,217.42	72,681,223

# TABLE III.

Itemized Assets of Fire-Insurance Companies of other States, December 31, 1880.

NAME AND LOCATION.	Value of Real Es-	Mortgages.	United States Se-	State and County Securities.	Collateral Loans.	Cash in Office, and Deposited in Banks.	Premiums in course of collection.	Miscellaneous As-
Attna, Hartford, Conn. ....	\$ 365,000.00	\$82,471.60	\$424,140.40	\$5,397,803.89	.....	\$797,479.93	\$357,108.30	.....
Atlantic Fire and Marine, Provincetown, Mass. ....	.....	.....	.....	90,453.85	.....	10,653.48	35,142.06	103,447.26
British America, Toronto, Can. ....	90,000.00	23,782.36	6,090.00	451,463.08	.....	91,200.45	190,261.74	28,530.84
Commercial Union, London. ....	.....	.....	1,300,733.00	.....	.....	272,102.26	234,291.01	18,204.11
Compagnie de Reassurances, Paris. ....	.....	.....	353,976.25	.....	.....	14,414.52	30,792.24	.....
Commonwealth, Boston, Mass. ....	10,500.00	191,362.60	129,125.00	337,582.37	119,000.00	15,804.40	43,428.50	3,370.30
Connecticut Fire, Hartford, Conn. ....	.....	191,950.00	319,700.00	820,070.00	75,627.55	180,248.91	42,769.36	.....
Continental, New York, N. Y. ....	685,500.00	603,000.63	1,868,026.00	735,670.00	288,467.58	236,136.96	147,920.06	20,308.18
Dwelling-House, Boston, Mass. ....	.....	119,171.09	.....	245,338.87	.....	12,068.27	.....	.....
Eliot, Boston, Mass. ....	.....	84,651.11	.....	237,103.00	1,500.00	29,007.33	17,630.36	4,076.24
Equitable Fire and Marine, Providence, R. I. ....	129,900.00	1,088,878.49	532,312.00	189,037.50	.....	17,666.00	10,848.12	1,820.00
Fire Association, Philadelphia, Pa. ....	56,800.00	155,698.41	.....	2,170,045.00	153,800.00	150,984.87	111,776.93	40,673.06
First National Fire, Worcester, Mass. ....	3,600.00	99,338.33	.....	78,227.00	1,650.00	18,068.18	12,307.32	3,573.82
Fitchburg Mutual Fire, Fitchburg, Mass. ....	33,020.00	.....	.....	37,000.00	55,680.00	2,636.84	3,981.74	4,005.22
Franklin Fire, Philadelphia, Pa. ....	670,100.00	1,611,147.90	1,02,462.50	303,876.00	155,250.00	260,015.61	55,395.88	1,310.00
Germania Fire, New York, N. Y. ....	51,626.58	395,700.50	1,385,000.00	279,475.00	104,200.00	87,650.86	80,464.26	9,105.83
German American, New York, N. Y. ....	.....	.....	1,888,743.75	983,650.00	5,000.00	123,251.66	91,484.18	.....
Grand Fire and Marine, Philadelphia, Pa. ....	372,000.00	376,031.88	102,540.00	147,545.00	.....	45,542.67	39,317.00	4,177.74
Gloucester Fire, Gloucester, Mass. ....	.....	31,027.90	10,137.50	90,687.50	6,200.00	12,653.56	2,629.77	4,218.00
Hamburg-Magdeburg Fire, Germany. ....	.....	.....	417,105.00	.....	.....	49,008.30	92,485.48	116.56
Hamburg-Bremen, Germany. ....	.....	93,00,000	633,461.25	29,750.00	140,000.00	43,134.30	35,756.36	.....
Hanover Fire, New York, N. Y. ....	1,000.00	183,630.42	1,133,567.50	376,692.50	82,660.00	63,617.77	87,269.59	1,994.52
Hartford Fire, Hartford, Conn. ....	641,175.69	754,212.18	283,436.00	1,218,470.00	371,732.50	247,561.18	225,637.91	19,134.10
Hartford Steam Boiler-Inspection, Hartford, Ct. ....	10,021.59	75,460.15	51,520.00	142,280.00	26,535.03	26,535.03	26,844.54	3,597.90
Home, New York, N. Y. ....	51,952.51	1,903,670.08	3,584,000.00	600,192.50	328,680.63	256,116.67	118,085.15	17,807.60
Howard, New York, N. Y. ....	115,000.00	27,161.67	488,455.00	118,265.00	.....	34,665.17	25,216.87	3,080.00
Imperial Fire, London. ....	.....	.....	712,707.13	49,140.70	.....	12,473.01	53,639.23	.....

Insurance Co. of No. America, Philadelphia, Pa.	277,149.17	1,359,231.54	813,000.00	3,368,095.55	62,450.00	772,511.16	647,645.84	343.50
Insurance Co. of State of Pennsylvania, Phila., Pa.	56,822.85	139,455.50	580,332.50	217,733.50	293,975.00	21,782.25	57,047.12	4,045.40
La Confiance, Paris, France.			1,417,582.50			85,067.12	62,440.86	17.86
Lancashire, England.			890,878.00			47,777.42	43,994.04	
London and Lancashire, England.			1,155,000.00	16,050.00		26,356.39	71,792.68	881.44
London Assurance Corporation, England.	2,550.00				78,500.00	94,230.44	36,022.34	21,693.01
Liverpool and London and Globe, England.	647,851.00	1,209,443.00	1,735,450.00			481,698.68	287,520.57	15,249.01
Manufacturers' F. & M., Boston, Mass.	20,881.96	167,355.97	323,000.00		27,725.00	55,782.60	101,438.11	14,548.53
Manufacturers' F. & M., Boston, Mass.	87,700.00	74,890.54	323,000.00		194,900.00	329,025.19	137,683.13	11,331.11
Merchants', Newark, N. J.	403,415.77		240,555.00		43,175.00	42,198.44	28,832.58	254.02
Merchants', Providence, R. I.	15,331.00				400.00	94,593.76	14,874.20	1,000.00
Merchants and Farmers', Worcester, Mass.	50,000.00	4,000.00			5,000.00	74,821.09	4,053.20	5,584.98
Metropole, Paris, France.			364,960.00			32,527.87	52,559.18	65.27
National Fire, Hartford, Conn.	56,523.21	273,969.04	55,000.00	708,920.00		127,622.68		3,888.62
New York City, N. Y.		10,050.00	325,631.25	22,800.00		33,666.84	33,302.64	15,134.40
Newark Fire, Newark, N. J.	64,500.00	346,243.48	196,982.25	61,512.50		58,635.11	90,927.44	
Niagara, Fire, New York, N. Y.	25,000.00	81,880.09	569,868.75	460,680.00	281,900.00	32,096.15	53,639.33	1,750.61
Northern, London.			780,497.13			12,473.01		8,968.39
North British and Mercantile.			1,553,860.00	134,638.75		126,728.69	141,071.01	2,250.00
Orient, Hartford, Conn.	27,994.69	128,847.31	26,125.00	545,631.00	28,766.00	55,262.16	31,986.52	6,806.53
People's, Newark, N. J.	155,506.34	120,309.12	125,950.00	9,540.00	7,500.00	41,063.54	13,850.05	78,510.81
Pennsylvania Fire, Philadelphia, Pa.	128,500.00	297,939.64	274,950.00	301,885.80	34,800.00	25,489.12	67,464.15	12,754.25
Phoenix, Hartford, Conn.	135,000.00	140,325.00	188,987.50	1,945,677.42	50,812.50	456,972.04	47,247.01	2,900.00
Phoenix, Brooklyn, N. Y.	387,500.00	297,133.00	604,125.00	1,052,453.00	62,533.38	346,239.40	85,814.43	6,348.33
Phoenix Fire Assurance, London.			297,133.00	207,948.75		20,262.13	105,043.96	6,841.81
Prescott, Boston, Mass.	11,000.00					67,576.21	9,686.33	400.70
Providence Washington, Providence, R. I.						85,571.80	24,120.23	57,937.31
Queen, Liverpool, England.			234,010.00	357,033.62		223,277.17	183,155.91	21,305.75
Quincy Mutual Fire, Quincy, Mass.	16,500.00	52,700.00	1,152,225.00	383,890.00		93,787.39	135,316.84	3,755.76
Rochester German, Rochester, N. Y.	3,634.41	224,569.21	109,087.50	267,155.00	46,291.67	76,682.27	62,637.45	2,636.78
Royal, Liverpool, England.			2,507,082.50	21,000.00		32,378.54	2,412.00	
Shoe and Leather, Boston, Mass.						13,154.30	13,142.24	
Springfield F. & M., Springfield, Mass.	151,400.00	38,822.92	156,987.50	43,025.09		18,923.54		38,292.26
Star Fire, New York, N. Y.	45,500.00	156,540.46	526,100.00	1,246,015.00	30,075.00	76,682.27	111,200.77	3,184.17
Traders and Mechanics', Lowell, Mass.				6,737.50	30,750.00	32,378.54	2,412.00	400.00
Transatlantic Fire, Germany.			438,737.50	150,495.00	10,800.00	13,154.30		
Union, Philadelphia, Pa.	148,946.36	36,385.00	11,200.00	428,353.30	79,950.00	18,923.54		
Watertown Fire, Watertown, N. Y.	10,700.00	293,254.34	300,512.50	15,000.00	67,980.90	16,839.26	111,322.51	
Westchester Fire, New Rochelle, N. Y.	65,000.00	127,100.00	558,781.25		4,583.50	105,503.84	42,254.50	

TABLE IV.

*Showing the Business of Fire and Fire-Marine Insurance Companies of other States in the State of New Hampshire during the year 1880.*

Name and Location of Company.	Risks written in this State in 1880.	Premiums received in 1880.	Losses paid in 1880.
Ætna, Hartford, Conn. ....	\$3,530,294	\$38,761.01	\$15,983.19
Atlantic F. & M., Provincetown, Mass. ....	16,200	1,191.75	1,132.41
British America, Toronto, Can. ....	115,343	2,314.00	2,963.39
Commercial Union, London. ....	596,307	7,363.28	4,842.82
Commonwealth, Boston, Mass. ....	163,892	1,654.07	58.54
Connecticut Fire, Hartford, Conn. ....	371,400	3,930.44	3,665.11
Continental, New York, N. Y. ....	1,038,878	10,212.37	5,403.71
Dwelling-House, Boston, Mass. ....	111,300	994.49	1,108.70
Eliot, Boston, Mass. ....	18,813	255.89	62.50
Equitable, F. & M., Providence, R. I. ....	70,162	737.75	.....
Fire Association, Philadelphia, Pa. ....	818,922	10,956.89	9,485.43
First National Fire, Worcester, Mass. ....	113,315	1,974.36	5,035.18
Fitchburg Mutual Fire, Fitchburg, Mass. ....	710,586	11,127.10	3,138.43
Franklin Fire, Philadelphia, Pa. ....	1,261,386	13,804.51	9,977.34
Germania Fire, New York, N. Y. ....	365,845	4,174.56	5,029.86
German American, New York, N. Y. ....	841,324	9,258.61	9,031.59
Girard F. & M., Philadelphia, Pa. ....	154,812	1,893.08	197.09
Gloucester Fire, Gloucester, Mass. ....	28,050	443.75	.....
Hamburg-Magdeburg Fire, Germany. ....	169,909	1,757.76	243.18
Hamburg-Bremen, Germany. ....	43,890	572.88	.....
Hanover Fire, New York, N. Y. ....	511,798	3,367.46	2,891.18
Hartford Fire, Hartford, Conn. ....	2,180,635	20,758.43	14,479.17
Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection. ....	259,850	1,779.21	762.52
Home, New York, N. Y. ....	2,483,304	28,084.27	11,046.06
Howard, New York, N. Y. ....	103,970	1,091.31	.....
Imperial Fire, London. ....	208,227	2,891.78	2,493.37
Ins. Co. of No. America, Philadelphia, Pa. ....	1,460,099	18,374.88	7,483.01
Ins. Co. of of State of Pa., Phila., Pa. ....	106,136	1,531.45	542.79
La Confiance, Paris, France. ....	166,176	2,074.41	.....
Lancashire, England. ....	644,494	9,239.51	4,066.85
London and Lancashire, England. ....	386,235	6,225.69	97.00
London Assurance Corporation, England. ....	192,538	2,603.83	1,604.26
Amount carried forward. ....	\$19,246,080	\$221,400.78	\$122,914.68

TABLE IV.—*Continued.*

Name and Location of Company.	Risks written in this State in 1880.	Premiums received in 1880.	Losses paid in 1880.
Amount brought forward.....	\$19,246,080	\$221,400.78	\$122,914.68
Liverpool and L. & G., Liverpool, Eng.....	1,562,000	19,015.83	8,803.50
Manhattan Fire, New York, N. Y.....	256,428	4,532.21	2,944.40
Manufacturers' F. & M., Boston, Mass.....	101,982	1,025.70	135.00
Merchants', Newark, N. J.....	207,230	2,152.04	210.14
Merchants', Providence, R. I.....	255,594	2,896.28	5,280.60
Merchants and Farmers', Worcester, Mass....	239,265	3,173.88	1,596.06
Metropole, Paris, France.....	817,643	12,798.47	4,943.50
National Fire, Hartford, Conn.....	276,153	3,554.35	103.07
Newark Fire, Newark, N. J.....	18,353	354.32	10.89
Niagara Fire, New York, N. Y.....	317,276	4,188.20	1,022.92
Northern, London.....	208,227	2,891.78	2,493.37
North British and Mercantile, England.....	832,144	10,125.77	7,064.71
Orient, Hartford, Conn.....	471,529	5,243.57	2,609.10
People's, Newark, N. J.....	145,061	1,877.65	554.37
Pennsylvania Fire, Philadelphia, Pa.....	701,932	10,383.49	9,194.61
Phoenix, Hartford, Conn.....	2,427,111	28,931.45	19,225.59
Phoenix, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	616,581	7,597.68	7,826.57
Phoenix Assurance, London.....	192,911	2,182.45	.....
Prescott, Boston, Mass.....	186,771	1,917.22	789.47
Providence Washington, Providence, R. I....	57,647	777.91	62.25
Queen, Liverpool, Eng.....	762,750	13,062.20	8,789.95
Quincy Mutual Fire, Quincy, Mass.	152,836	2,211.69	51.42
Rochester German, Rochester, N. Y.....	183,553	2,044.93	159.72
Royal, Liverpool, Eng.....	1,513,327	20,850.88	6,622.32
Shoe and Leather, Boston, Mass.....	118,868	1,554.89	127.25
Springfield F. & M., Springfield, Mass.....	1,734,297	22,632.95	18,846.87
Star Fire, New York, N. Y.....	323,845	4,375.19	1,693.53
Traders and Mechanics', Lowell, Mass.....	95,125	1,351.24	363.69
Transatlantic Fire, Germany.....	60,300	747.51	4,513.11
Watertown Fire, Watertown, N. Y.....	823,000	6,143.76	4,056.40
Westchester Fire, New Rochelle, N. Y.....	643,909	6,525.30	4,622.27
Totals.....	\$35,560,719	\$428,819.57	\$247,631.23



# LIFE INSURANCE.

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The following tables are compiled from the annual statements, to December 31, 1880, of the several life-insurance companies transacting business in New Hampshire, and filed in the office of the insurance commissioner :—

## TABLE V.

Shows the capital stock ; total assets claimed ; amount of items ruled out ; total assets admitted ; reserve, and other liabilities, excluding capital ; surplus as regards policy-holders ; and total income and expenditures in the year 1880.

## TABLE VI.

Shows the itemized assets of the life-insurance companies doing business in this State in 1880, as made up to the end of that year.

## TABLE VII.

Shows the itemized disbursements of the life-insurance companies operating in this State in 1880, as reported to the end of that year.

## TABLE VIII.

Relates to the New Hampshire business of the several life-insurance companies during the year 1880, showing the number of policies issued during the year, and the number and amount of policies in force in the State, also the amount of premiums collected and claims paid in the State during that year.



# TABLE V.

Compiled from the Annual Statements of Life-Insurance Companies transacting business in New Hampshire during the year 1880, and made up to the end of that year.

Name of Company and Location.	Paid-up Capital.	Total Assets claimed by the Company.	Deduct Assets not admitted.	Total admitted Assets.	Reserve, and other Liabilities, excluding Capital.	Surplus as regards Policy-holders.	Total Income in 1880.	Total Expenditures in 1880.
Aetna Life, Hartford, Conn.....	\$750,000	\$26,368,417.81	\$41,150.65	\$26,327,267.16	\$22,445,140.49	\$3,923,277.32	\$3,953,883.12	\$3,296,150.75
Charter Oak, Hartford, Conn.....	Mutual.	7,412,282.31	15,412.46	7,396,872.85	7,229,521.41	183,763.90	768,512.21	1,635,896.44
Connecticut Mutual, Hartford, Conn.....	Mutual.	49,492,629.38	61,435.03	49,431,194.35	46,141,473.93	3,289,720.32	8,150,059.61	7,432,675.27
Continental, Hartford, Conn.....	300,000	5,314,317.36	1,380.37	1,313,536.99	1,048,190.90	265,736.46	205,430.28	170,430.28
Equitable Life Ass. Soc., New York, N. Y.....	100,000	40,949,822.65	251,518.35	40,706,401.33	2,430,612.51	45,143.97	333,883.51	439,331.99
John Hancock Life, Boston Mass.....	Mutual.	2,589,503.63	233,421.32	2,356,082.31	34,390,000.00	6,316,401.33	8,735,639.43	6,306,833.03
Manhattan Life, New York City, N. Y.....	100,000	7,006,941.48	18,405.74	2,571,097.89	2,402,700.30	186,803.33	498,855.95	597,971.72
Mass. M. Life, Springfield, Mass.....	Mutual.	91,545,631.85	6,286.68	10,151,289.28	8,705,035.38	1,445,253.90	1,623,917.04	1,553,195.43
Mutual Life, New York City, N. Y.....	Mutual.	35,787,404.19	15,977.71	7,000,654.80	6,186,320.98	814,333.82	1,158,695.72	951,590.34
Mutual Benefit Life, Newark, N. J.....	Mutual.	1,962,676.16	60,588.26	35,726,815.42	84,201,915.53	7,327,738.61	17,140,634.61	15,777,968.99
National Life, Montpelier, Vt.....	100,000	2,426,584.18	14,854.37	1,947,821.79	1,690,003.90	272,609.26	690,555.35	750,900.26
New England Mut. Life, Boston, Mass.....	Mutual.	15,941,879.40	11,291.60	2,412,293.58	1,768,671.89	657,912.29	381,403.73	243,049.10
New York Life, N. Y. City, N. Y.....	Mutual.	43,063,369.79	207,407.45	15,734,471.95	13,289,916.36	2,444,555.59	2,446,723.58	2,215,860.19
Phoenix Life, Hartford, Conn.....	Mutual.	7,467,181.35	29,965.19	43,031,141.56	36,357,587.21	6,673,583.36	8,834,171.54	5,717,871.50
State Mutual Life, Worcester, Mass.....	100,000	2,777,770.65	29,965.19	7,437,916.16	5,944,949.47	1,492,266.69	1,459,761.63	1,134,540.76
Travelers' Life & A. Hartford, Conn.....	600,000	5,552,097.92	32,903.69	2,777,770.65	2,293,877.91	573,439.05	1,002,782.90	1,703,090.56
United States Life, N. Y. City, N. Y.....	250,000	5,141,224.47	21,281.84	5,519,194.23	6,023,880.72	427,075.57	427,075.57	267,216.28
Union Mutual Life, Augusta, Me.....	Mutual.	6,636,340.84	5,045.76	6,636,147.08	4,916,813.51	905,130.25	2,028,250.70	1,597,128.84
Vermont Life, Burlington, Vt.....	100,000	223,288.01	1,792.53	221,495.48	6,330,136.07	306,011.01	1,174,793.72	1,360,888.95
					122,206.00	99,289.48	45,008.78	38,523.19

TABLE VI.

Showing the Itemized Assets claimed by the Life-Insurance Companies doing business in New Hampshire in 1880 taken from Annual Statements made up to December 31 of that year and filed with the Insurance Commissioner.

Name of Company.	Cost of Real Estate owned by the Company.	Loans on Mortgages.	Loans on Collateral Security.	Loans to Policy-holders, secured by assignment of policy.	Premium Notes held on policies in force.	Cost value of bonds and other securities.	Cash in office and deposited in banks.	Interest due and accrued on securities and value of stocks over cost.	Net uncollected and deferred premiums due.	Bills receivable, agents' balances, commitments, supplies, etc., usually paid out.
Adna Life .....	\$803,049.42	\$8,900,519.31	186,889.31		\$2,852,281.65	\$8,315,671.12	\$1,229,512.88	\$1,001,366.02	\$110,091.51	\$11,150.65
Charter Oak .....	3,188,775.85	1,829,787.93	42,469.43	\$76,946.30	1,642,805.72	151,139.50	109,759.97	346,332.40	14,404.78	17,139.03
Connecticut M. ....	12,692,944.42	18,718,385.49	31,553.28	3,702,156.82		9,440,334.31	3,286,810.97	1,589,884.66	28,927.34	92,425.71
Connecticut General ..	267,155.00	502,097.55	2,000.00		108,108.46	390,675.57	45,501.37	48,017.01	19,682.03	1,380.37
Continental .....	479,735.31	407,019.65	315,460.04	760.00	665,506.13	114,146.81	36,183.63	430,043.73	28,521.18	251,516.38
Equitable .....	8,368,363.62	9,653,175.50	7,063,662.88			11,501,013.47	2,183,007.23	1,885,869.34	651,118.09	18,466.74
John Hancock .....	243,650.00	1,335,246.67	32,800.00		194,946.10	639,700.00	27,725.64	126,807.09	30,364.39	
Manhattan .....	1,111,072.02	3,664,945.34	2,377,180.14		1,208,483.72	1,208,483.72	126,029.98	256,603.20	117,962.79	
Massachusetts Mut'l. ..	1,367,875.26	2,649,880.03	270,255.00	67,465.00	1,489,114.69	1,176,131.11	114,481.56	559,973.01	123,947.45	6,286.68
Mutual Life .....	7,174,154.10	63,524,916.64	7,729,931.94		670,663.05	16,740,700.00	1,951,680.91	3,656,773.87	770,616.68	15,977.71
Mutual Benefit .....	2,705,079.01	7,729,488.96			4,112,235.59	16,802,976.88	1,481,772.62	2,638,880.09	194,726.28	62,950.76
Metropolitan .....	338,626.92	550,200.00	50,000.00		242,187.26	474,000.00	48,294.65	132,182.39	112,330.57	14,864.37
National, Vt. ....	270,664.19	590,545.79	130,300.00	21,498.48	241,634.63	1,184,300.00	55,540.15	119,789.20	18,021.08	14,290.00
New England Mutual ..	1,312,726.70	2,140,725.00	100,000.00	4,000.00	1,289,231.64	8,723,678.08	417,303.18	1,576,077.30	170,530.65	297,407.45
New York .....	5,029,334.59	16,464,922.23	2,491,000.00		597,451.12	14,995,174.09	852,028.10	2,196,981.33	471,230.10	31,228.33
Penn Mutual .....	715,796.97	2,342,456.47	172,527.61	131,300.00	650,493.42	2,636,075.07	289,730.62	407,382.47	101,444.13	29,365.19
Phoenix Mutual .....	1,265,601.36	5,733,106.41			1,964,332.92	393,234.00	680,772.55	198,819.37	37,272.20	
State Mutual .....	50,000.00	154,000.00	1,900.00		21,392.07	2,065,300.45	235,538.85	189,639.30		
Travelers' .....	1,163,365.23	2,101,410.50	80,000.00	1,500.00		1,901,623.61	211,246.69	215,281.60	87,639.66	32,903.69
United States .....	102,905.00	2,653,612.72	701,500.00		109,013.97	1,821,163.49	28,197.69	196,870.38	107,929.98	21,281.84
Union Mutual .....	2,440,003.41	1,670,753.42	317,890.70	2,063.87	1,653,508.29	754,594.50	112,994.36	148,207.88	96,066.47	5,046.76
Vermont Life .....	13,550.00	115,917.61	25,900.00	625.00	5,711.88	36,451.50	13,856.82	5,034.06	4,448.61	1,792.53

# TABLE VII.

*Itemized Disbursements of Life-Insurance Companies doing business in New Hampshire during the year 1880, as shown by Annual Statements filed with the Insurance Commissioner, made up to December 31 of that year.*

Name of Company.	Cash paid for death-losses, additions, annuities, and living premium notes used for same.	Cash paid for surrendered policies.	Premium notes used in purchase of policies and voided by lapse.	Cash surrender values and deducted additions applied to pay premiums.	Cash dividends paid to policy-holders, and dividends in payment of premiums.	Premium notes or loans used to pay policy-holders.	Cash paid stock-holders or dividends.	Cash paid to agents and officers for services and expenses.	Cash paid for taxes and license fees.	Cash paid for advertising, rents, and other miscellaneous expenses.
<i>Aetna Life</i> .....	\$1,887,099.68	\$40,949.85	\$47,788.23	\$195,271.46	\$329,804.11	\$177,281.70	\$75,000.00	\$299,853.00	\$114,747.86	\$50,279.20
<i>Charter Oak</i> .....	744,122.11	268,643.96	136,577.15	635,813.41	1,662,063.11	136,571.75		82,183.31	58,452.46	317,397.45
<i>Connecticut Mutual</i> .....	3,685,146.27	128,104.08	135,976.76	635,813.41	1,662,063.11	136,571.75		431,517.34	391,297.86	196,254.69
<i>Connecticut General</i> .....	86,365.01	11,236.21	3,855.48		2,884.42	2,351.05	15,988.00	33,389.55	6,117.38	7,043.18
<i>Continental</i> .....	2,155,352.93	18,271.95	33,072.78	37,822.76	13,361.46	6,117.38		86,344.00	5,930.24	23,057.29
<i>Equitable</i> .....	2,650,300.07	752,420.76			1,389,617.14		7,000.00	847,043.04	88,848.70	578,023.32
<i>John Hancock</i> .....	297,637.50	26,709.15	10,764.99	21,641.52	43,023.95	13,809.97		68,067.51	14,362.11	31,314.99
<i>Manhattan</i> .....	876,862.71	114,045.07	66,710.89		192,678.44	10,669.18	400,000.00	67,698.67	7,164.39	77,306.08
<i>Massachusetts M</i> .....	429,290.47	29,879.96	35,577.97	32,158.11	100,178.27	73,250.89		141,180.59	10,085.52	96,979.26
<i>Mutual Life</i> .....	5,962,182.87	3,898,777.61			3,269,734.00			1,101,933.81	247,832.69	1,291,508.03
<i>Mutual Benefit</i> .....	2,735,713.76	194,169.09	119,496.76	301,488.24	1,335,497.99	69,031.41		472,587.13	73,329.57	293,688.06
<i>Metropolitan</i> .....	285,358.63	50,933.69	50,562.09		491.88		7,000.00	137,468.70	5,699.19	218,596.13
<i>National, Vt</i> .....	112,630.40	23,078.83	2,068.48		51,070.11	1,051.09		36,350.43	8,249.42	8,121.73
<i>New England Mutual</i> .....	1,219,736.00	92,466.69	43,381.79		435,837.42	79,383.60		173,394.14	34,031.89	101,018.51
<i>New York</i> .....	2,590,029.18	359,730.44	21,637.87		1,546,596.70	7,392.05		151,063.08	121,265.32	132,651.86
<i>Phoenix Mutual</i> .....	511,859.62	101,592.66	27,333.63		193,226.33	63,073.64		144,746.38	24,350.46	66,367.04
<i>Phenix Mutual</i> .....	745,313.19	212,350.20	116,202.21	42,963.59	159,940.41	19,230.35	6,000.00	151,806.52	56,652.40	164,622.69
<i>State Mutual</i> .....	121,308.08	6,852.30			83,761.32			42,336.83	7,857.75	4,500.00
<i>Travelers</i> .....	789,436.40	9,253.55					72,000.00	293,618.50	22,499.94	34,890.45
<i>United States</i> .....	332,960.43	112,810.94	15,931.68		30,036.89		29,627.50	177,919.85	12,794.34	66,135.62
<i>Union Mutual</i> .....	835,670.00	40,658.45	61,456.52	90,833.79	22,165.52	38,372.17		221,442.81	14,530.90	57,758.79
<i>Vermont Life</i> .....	2,508.50	1,094.32	124.57	21.99	2,936.51		6,000.00	20,323.86	530.24	3,983.20

# TABLE VIII.

Compiled from Annual Statements of Life-Insurance Companies doing business in New Hampshire, made up to December 31, 1880, and filed with the Insurance Commissioner, showing the number and amount of policies of the several companies in New Hampshire at that date, also the business transactions of the year 1880.

BUSINESS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE, YEAR 1880.										
Name of Company.	No. and amount of policies in force in this state, December 31, 1880.		No. of policies.	Amount of policies.		Premiums received.			Losses incurred, and annuities falling due.	Amount of losses, annuities, and endowments paid in 1880.
	No. of policies.	Amount of policies.		No. of policies.	Amount of policies.	Cash.	Notes.	Total cash and notes.		
Aetna Life, Hartford, Conn. ....	927	\$757,361	43	\$55,945	\$22,995.99	\$4,508.32		\$27,504.31	\$55,883.00	\$60,654.00
Charter Oak, Hartford, Conn. ....	556	339,219	21	2,365	3,683.00			3,683.00	7,763.00	10,055.00
Connecticut Mutual, Hartford, Conn. ....	591	1,361,495	39	52,353	18,974.07	11,722.91		30,696.98	30,880.00	27,633.00
Continental, Hartford, Conn. ....	35	36,942			1,135.76			1,135.76		
Equitable, New York, N. Y. ....	129	156,500			4,409.88			4,409.88	19,185.00	20,085.00
John Hancock Mutual, Boston, Mass. ....	290	839,499	81	199,384	15,588.16	399.48		16,588.16	15,000.00	16,000.00
Manhattan Life, New York, N. Y. ....	252	89,677	37	31,064	1,534.08	179.81		1,713.89	1,153.33	1,153.33
Massachusetts Mutual Life, Springfield, Mass. ....	99	155,307	1	290	2,988.62	36.50		3,025.12	3,552.00	3,552.00
Mutual Life, New York, N. Y. ....	1,216	1,731,331	74	114,267	39,841.33	9,049.42		48,890.75	33,390.00	33,194.00
Mutual Benefit, Newark, N. J. ....	546	1,176,028	66	145,000	29,398.82			29,398.82	44,071.21	49,571.21
Metropolitan, New York, N. Y. ....	213	369,572	8	18,273	11,202.43			11,202.43	10,000.00	10,000.00
National Life, Montpelier, Vt. ....	742	79,177	1,201	114,195	1,140.65			1,140.65	180.00	180.00
New England Mutual, Boston, Mass. ....	84	135,200			2,055.66			2,055.66	2,500.00	2,500.00
New York Life, New York, N. Y. ....	308	547,240	7	14,000	7,885.94	1,470.00		9,355.94	14,000.00	14,000.00
Penn Mutual, Philadelphia, Pa. ....	161	503,790	69	329,000	9,939.36			9,939.36	1,852.17	4,627.17
Phoenix Mutual, Hartford, Conn. ....	2	3,000	2	3,000	79.23			79.23		
State Mutual, Worcester, Mass. ....	587	698,902	60	76,652	23,658.23	603.00		24,261.23		
Travelers', Hartford, Conn. ....	21	39,500			1,228.66			1,228.66	7,078.00	5,078.00
United States, New York, N. Y. ....	675	1,059,439	586	944,765	11,265.02			11,265.02	1,500.00	1,500.00
Union Mutual, Augusta, Me. ....	62	35,515	2	270	1,142.98			1,142.98	4,876.16	4,876.16
Vermont Life, Burlington, Vt. ....	372	373,756	12	20,380	8,369.05			8,369.05	10,904.75	310.00
	28	40,500	1	1,000	1,350.17			1,350.17		12,368.75
Totals .....	7,896	\$10,529,450	2,600	\$2,122,203	\$219,860.61	\$28,727.44		\$248,588.05	\$263,978.62	\$276,737.62

# INSURANCE COMPANIES AND THEIR AGENTS.

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The following comprises all the fire and life insurance companies of other States licensed April 1, 1881, to do business in this State, together with the names of all the agents licensed to do business for each company.

["If any person shall solicit or receive any risk or application for insurance, or receive money or value therefor, for any insurance company *or agent*, without license from the commissioner, he shall be punished for each offense by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, one-half to the use of the prosecutor." See chapter 1, section 4, laws of June session, 1870.]

## FIRE-INSURANCE COMPANIES.

ÆTNA, HARTFORD, CONN.—Staniels, Allison, & Co., Concord; Charles A. Tufts, Dover; W. P. Moulton, Exeter; Charles H. Pitman, Farmington; Crawford & Tolles, Great Falls; J. C. Campbell, Hillsborough Bridge; George Tilden, Keene; W. L. Melcher & Co., Laconia; Jesse E. Dewey, Lebanon; James J. Barrett, Littleton; A. A. Woolson, Lisbon; L. B. Clough, Manchester; Gilbert Wadleigh, Milford; J. G. Kimball, Nashua; R. C. Osgood, Newport; F. G. Clark, Peterborough; John Sise, Portsmouth; A. S. Parshley, Rochester; Charles F. Parker, Wolfeborough; Stearns & Jones, Bradford, Vt.; Charles C. Kimball, Charlestown; George A. Emerson, Bristol; Samuel H. Legro, Lancaster; Timothy Murray, Newmarket; R. C. & H. S. Osgood, Claremont; Dudley & Remick, Colebrook; G. K. Bartlett, Derry Depot; Alfred R. Evans, Gorham; Pitman & Osgood, North Conway; Burleigh & Adams, Plymouth; J. O. Lyford, Tilton; Leach and Barnard, Franklin; James H. Wilkinson, South Newmarket.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL FIRE AND MARINE, PROVINCETOWN, MASS. — James P. Bartlett, Portsmouth.

BRITISH AMERICA, TORONTO, CANADA. — Morrill & Danforth, Concord; E. P. Richardson, Manchester; Winch & Copp, Nashua.

COMMERCIAL UNION, LONDON, ENGLAND.—Morrill & Danforth, Concord; F. W. de Rochemont & Son, Portsmouth; A. S. Parshley, Rochester; J. Fleeman, Wilton; Frank Freeman, Dover; N. Butler & Co., Fisherville; Crawford & Tolles, Great Falls; Leach & Barnard, Franklin; John B. Pike, Lebanon; Elbridge J. Copp, Nashua; George F. Starkweather, Keene; Edwin P. Richardson, Manchester; William H. Belnap, Exeter.

COMMONWEALTH, BOSTON, MASS.—F. H. Rollins, Plymouth; Samuel Dodge, Portsmouth; Clarence M. Ederly, Manchester; Jackman & Larkin, Concord.

COMPAIGNE DE REASSURANCES, PARIS, FRANCE.—John C. French, Manchester.

CONNECTICUT FIRE, HARTFORD, CONN. — Crawford & Tolles, Great Falls; M. D. Taylor, Nashua; W. G. Everett, Manchester; Charles H. Pitman, Farmington; B. C. Carter, Wolfeborough; A. S. Parshley, Rochester; F. W. de Rochemont & Son, Portsmouth; W. P. Whitcher, Lisbon; D. M. White, Peterborough; Stearns & Jones, Bradford, Vt.; True E. Prescott, Laconia; Staniels, Allison, & Co., Concord.

CONTINENTAL, NEW YORK CITY.—W. L. Melcher & Co., Laconia; G. F. Starkweather, Keene; H. H. Holt, Lyme; G. A. French, Manchester; J. G. Kimball, Nashua; A. F. Howard, Portsmouth; D. M. White, Peterborough; A. S. Parshley, Rochester; Morrill & Danforth, Concord; George A. Emerson, Bristol; H. A. Redfield, Dover; White & Pierce, East Jaffrey; Jesse E. Dewey, Lebanon; R. S. & H. S. Osgood, Claremont; John S. Rollins, Plymouth.

DWELLING-HOUSE, BOSTON, MASS.—Jackman & Larkin, Concord; Clarence M. Edgerly, Manchester; Caleb Richardson, Nashua; F. D. Somes, Lebanon.

EQUITABLE FIRE AND MARINE, PROVIDENCE, R. I.—George A. French, Manchester.

ELIOT, BOSTON, MASS.—Henry Y. Hayes, Dover.

FIRE ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—F. W. de Rochemont & Son, Portsmouth; H. A. Redfield, Dover; Dexter Chase, Lancaster; Crawford & Tolles, Great Falls; John C. French, Manchester; McKean & Andrews, Nashua; George F. Starkweather, Keene; W. P. Whitecher, Lisbon; K. E. Dearborn, Bristol; W. C. Fox, Wolfeborough; Burleigh & Adams, Plymouth; C. O. Eastman, Claremont; Jackman & Larkin, Concord; F. B. Wright, Littleton.

FIRE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, LONDON.—Winch & Copp, Nashua; Clarence M. Edgerly, Manchester; Jackman & Larkin, Concord.

FIRST NATIONAL FIRE, WORCESTER, MASS.—Morrill & Danforth, Concord; A. F. Howard, Portsmouth; H. H. Holt, Lyme; J. G. Kimball, Nashua; Stearns & Jones, Bradford, Vt.

FITCHBURG MUTUAL FIRE, FITCHBURG, MASS.—J. G. Joslin, Keene; Charles Richardson, Amherst; Kidder & Whitney, Milford; E. M. Forbes, Winchester; W. L. Melcher & Co., Laconia; C. H. Obeare, New Ipswich; C. B. Perry, Fitzwilliam; E. J. Durant, Lebanon; Levi Stearns, Townsend, Mass.; F. H. Cutter, East Jaffrey; H. B. Stiles, Brookline; White & Pierce, East Jaffrey; Aldrich & Co., Keene; R. C. Osgood, Newport; J. W. Coolidge, Hancock; J. G. Kimball, Nashua; C. A. Field, Hanover; F. G. Clark, Peterborough; R. C. & H. S. Osgood, Claremont; D. M. White, Peterborough; W. G. Everett, Manchester; E. M. Smith, Alstead.

FRANKLIN FIRE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—C. A. Field, Hanover; G. A. French, Manchester; Frank Freeman, Dover; W. P. Moulton, Exeter; W. L. Melcher & Co., Laconia; McKean & Andrews, Nashua; Morrill & Danforth, Concord; John Sise, Portsmouth; G. F. Starkweather, Keene; W. P. Whitecher, Lisbon; Stearns & Jones, Bradford, Vt.; Crawford & Tolles, Great Falls; F. H. Cutter, East Jaffrey; Leach & Barnard, Franklin; William J. Wheeler, South Paris, Me.

GERMANIA FIRE, NEW YORK CITY.—Morrill & Danforth, Concord; G. W. Benn, Dover; John G. Lane, Manchester; E. J. Copp, Nashua; A. S. Parshley, Rochester; K. E. Dearborn, Bristol; Dexter Chase, Lancaster; Pierce & Holman, Hillsborough Bridge.

GERMAN AMERICAN, NEW YORK CITY.—John C. French, Manchester; J. H. Thurber, Nashua; E. B. Huse, Enfield; A. S. Parshley, Rochester; J. J. & G. W. Barrett, Littleton; G. B. Prescott, Dover; Aldrich & Co., Keene; Crawford & Tolles, Great Falls; Staniels, Allison & Co., Concord; B. F. Haley, Newmarket; F. G. Clark, Peterborough; True E. Prescott, Laconia; Burleigh & Adams, Plymouth.

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—C. M. Edgerly, Manchester.

HANOVER FIRE, NEW YORK CITY.—Aldrich & Co., Keene; C. A. Hazlett, Portsmouth; George A. French, Manchester; S. C. Clark, Lake Village; Frank Freeman, Dover; S. W. Rollins, Meredith Village; Samuel H. Legro, Lancaster; E. J. Copp, Nashua; Pierce & Holman, Hillsborough Bridge; Staniels, Allison, & Co., Concord; Dudley & Remick, Colebrook; Charles A. O'Connor, Manchester.

HARTFORD STEAM BOILER INSPECTION, HARTFORD, CONN.—James S. Blenkinsop, 10 Pemberton Square, Boston, Mass.

HARTFORD FIRE, HARTFORD, CONN.—George A. French, Manchester; J. G. Kimball, Nashua; John Sise, Portsmouth; George Tilden, Keene; C. F. Parker, Wolfeborough; C. A. Field, Hanover; D. H. Wendell, Dover; G. C. Gordon, Salem; N. M. Swasey, North Haverhill; E. B. Huse, Enfield; W. H. Stickney, Epping; J. C. Campbell, Hillsborough Bridge; S. C. Clark, Lake Village; Gilbert Wadleigh, Milford; R. C. Osgood, Newport; G. W. Wiggin, Exeter; Walter A. Shaw, St. Johnsbury, Vt.; Frank G. Clark, Peterborough; A. S. Parshley, Rochester; Samuel H. Legro, Lancaster; Knapp & Moses, Great Falls; Timothy Murray, Newmarket; K. E. Dearborn, Bristol; Perkins Brothers, Tilton; Hunt & Hamilton, Athol, Mass.; Dudley & Remick, Colebrook; F. J. Barber, Hinsdale; E. M. Forbes, Winchester; Staniels, Allison, & Co., Concord; James H. Wilkinson, South Newmarket; R. C. & H. S. Osgood, Claremont; Leach & Barnard, Franklin; James O. Lyford, Tilton; Cudworth & Childs, Brattleboro', Vt.

**HAMBURG-MAGDEBURG, GERMANY.**—Gustavus M. Sanborn, Manchester; Jackman & Larkin, Concord.

**HAMBURG-BREMEN, GERMANY.**—Morrill & Danforth, Concord; A. S. Parshley, Rochester; J. G. Kimball, Nashua; Aldrich & Co., Keene; Crawford & Tolles, Great Falls; W. G. Everett, Manchester.

**HOME, NEW YORK.**—K. E. Dearborn, Bristol; George Olcott, Charlestown; L. H. Eastman, Conway; D. H. Wendell, Dover; C. H. Burns, Wilton; W. P. Moulton, Exeter; S. D. Downs, Francetown; C. A. Field, Hanover; J. C. Campbell, Hillsborough Bridge; W. L. Melcher & Co., Lebanon; E. J. Durant, Lebanon; J. J. & G. W. Barrett, Littleton; G. A. French, Manchester; Gilbert Wadleigh, Milford; J. G. Kimball, Nashua; R. C. Osgood, Newport; John Sise, Portsmouth; A. S. Parshley, Rochester; B. C. Carter, Wolfeborough; Crawford & Tolles, Great Falls; Aldrich & Co., Keene; A. A. Woolson, Lisbon; Frank G. Clark, Peterborough; S. H. Legro, Lancaster; Timothy Murray, Newmarket; R. C. & H. S. Osgood, Claremont; Dudley & Remick, Colebrook; Staniels, Allison, & Co., Concord; Burleigh & Adams, Plymouth; James O. Lyford, Tilton.

**HOWARD, NEW YORK CITY.**—John H. Ballard, Concord; Henry A. Redfield, Dover; Geo. W. Weeks, Manchester; Henry S. Paul, Portsmouth.

**INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, PHILADELPHIA, PA.**—J. W. Currier, Alton; D. H. Wendell, Dover; J. J. & G. W. Barrett, Littleton; G. A. French, Manchester; McKean & Andrews, Nashua; Morse & Ilsley, Portsmouth; Crawford & Tolles, Great Falls; Aldrich & Co., Keene; F. G. Clark, Peterborough; W. L. Melcher & Co., Laconia; Samuel H. Legro, Lancaster; Edward J. Durant, Lebanon; Frank H. Rollins, Plymouth; Edward M. Smith, Alstead; Morrill & Danforth, Concord; R. C. & H. S. Osgood, Claremont; C. H. Pitman, Farmington; Alfred R. Evans, Gorham; Stearns & Jones, Bradford, Vt.

**INSURANCE COMPANY OF STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, PHILADELPHIA, PA.**—H. A. Redfield, Dover; Jackman & Larkin, Concord; G. F. Starkweather, Keene; E. P. Richardson, Manchester.

**IMPERIAL FIRE, LONDON, ENGLAND.**—J. G. Lane, Manchester; Chase & Day, Lancaster; D. M. White, Peterborough; G. W. Benn, Dover; J. G. Kimball, Nashua; G. C. Gordon, Salem; C. A. Field, Hanover; Leach & Barnard, Franklin; Staniels, Allison, & Co., Concord; William A. Berry, Bristol; Geo. F. Starkweather, Keene.

**LANCASHIRE, MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.**—J. H. Thurber, Nashua; G. B. Prescott, Dover; Aldrich & Co., Keene; Crawford & Tolles, Great Falls; Charles O. Eastman, Claremont; John G. Lane, Manchester; Staniels, Allison, & Co., Concord; Samuel Dodge, Portsmouth; E. J. Mathes, Rochester; Zebina C. Perkins, Tilton.

**LA CONFIANCE, PARIS, FRANCE.**—George A. French, Manchester; Staniels, Allison, & Co., Concord; Aldrich & Co., Keene; R. S. Perkins, Tilton; Samuel Dodge, Portsmouth; H. A. Redfield, Dover; Frank J. Barber, Hinsdale; George A. Emerson, Bristol; Crawford & Tolles, Great Falls; W. G. Foss, Wells River, Vt.

**LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE.**—Staniels, Allison, & Co., Concord; Frank Freeman, Dover; W. P. Moulton, Exeter; W. L. Melcher & Co., Laconia; E. P. Richardson, Manchester; R. C. Osgood, Newport; Morse & Ilsley, Portsmouth; Crawford & Tolles, Great Falls; F. G. Clark, Peterborough; Charles F. Parker, Wolfeborough; Aldrich & Co., Keene; F. H. Cutter, East Jaffrey; Edward P. Storrs, Hanover; J. J. & G. W. Barrett, Littleton; R. C. & H. S. Osgood, Claremont; McKean & Andrews, Nashua.

**LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.**—L. B. Clough, Manchester; McKean & Andrews, Nashua; C. A. Hazlett, Portsmouth; Staniels, Allison, & Co., Concord; H. A. Redfield, Dover; Hunt & Hamilton, Athol, Mass.

**LONDON & LANCASHIRE, LIVERPOOL, ENG.**—Morrill & Danforth, Concord; George B. Prescott, Dover; W. P. Whiteher, Lisbon; C. M. Edgerly, Manchester; McKean & Andrews, Nashua; John Sise, Portsmouth; Crawford & Tolles, Great Falls.

**MANUFACTURERS' FIRE AND MARINE, BOSTON, MASS.**—Henry Y. Hayes, Dover.

**MANHATTAN FIRE, NEW YORK CITY.**—Morrill & Danforth, Concord; Geo. F. Starkweather, Keene; Winch & Copp, Nashua; Dudley & Remick, Colebrook.

**MERCHANTS', NEWARK, N. J.**—H. A. Redfield, Dover; Winch & Copp, Nashua; Jackman & Larkin, Concord; C. M. Edgerly, Manchester.

**MERCHANTS', PROVIDENCE, R. I.**—E. P. Richardson, Manchester; G. F. Starkweather, Keene; C. A. Tufts, Dover; N. Butler & Co., Fisherville; John H. Ballard, Concord.

**MERCHANTS AND FARMERS' M., WORCESTER, MASS.** — C. A. Field, Hanover; Orren Folsom, Gilmanton; H. H. Holt, Lyme; J. B. Marston, Concord; W. L. Melcher & Co., Laconia; E. P. Richardson, Manchester; W. P. Whiteher, Lisbon; McKean & Andrews, Nashua; R. C. & H. S. Osgood, Claremont.

**METROPOLE, PARIS, FRANCE.** — Morrill & Danforth, Concord; C. A. Field, Hanover; McKean & Andrews, Nashua; W. P. Whiteher, Lisbon; Crawford & Tolles, Great Falls; John Sise, Portsmouth; Leach & Barnard, Franklin; Frank G. Clark, Peterborough; G. F. Starkweather, Keene; Frank Freeman, Dover; F. H. Cutter, East Jaffrey; Geo. A. French, Manchester.

**NATIONAL FIRE, HARTFORD, CONN.** — D. H. Wendell, Dover; Robert C. Osgood, Newport; J. G. Kimball, Nashua; F. G. Clark, Peterborough; George Tilden, Keene; Staniels, Allison, & Co., Concord; John G. Lane, Manchester; C. A. Hazlett, Portsmouth.

**NEWARK FIRE, NEWARK, N. J.** — Ward P. Whiteher, Lisbon; H. A. Redfield, Dover; F. W. de Rochemont & Son, Portsmouth; Jackman & Larkin, Concord; G. F. Starkweather, Keene; E. P. Richardson, Manchester.

**NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.** — G. F. Starkweather, Keene; Jackman & Larkin, Concord; F. W. de Rochemont & Son, Portsmouth; H. A. Redfield, Dover.

**NIAGARA FIRE, NEW YORK CITY.** — J. G. Kimball, Nashua; F. W. de Rochemont & Son, Portsmouth; Aldrich & Co., Keene; G. M. Sanborn, Manchester; Staniels, Allison, & Co., Concord; J. J. & G. W. Barrett, Littleton; H. A. Redfield, Dover.

**NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE, GREAT BRITAIN.** — Morrill & Danforth, Concord; E. P. Richardson, Manchester; Frank Freeman, Dover; Robert C. Osgood, Newport; J. J. & G. W. Barrett, Littleton; George F. Starkweather, Keene; E. B. Huse, Enfield; A. S. Parshley, Rochester; C. Richardson, Nashua; G. W. Wiggins, Exeter; Crawford & Tolles, Great Falls; K. E. Dearborn, Bristol; Charles A. Hazlett, Portsmouth; Z. C. Perkins, Littleton; W. S. Goodale, Haverhill, Mass.; Sherman & Jenne, Brattleboro', Vt.

**NORTHERN, LONDON, ENGLAND.** — J. G. Lane, Manchester; Chase & Day, Lancaster; D. M. White, Peterborough; G. W. Benn, Dover; J. G. Kimball, Nashua; George C. Gordon, Salem; C. A. Field, Hanover; Leach & Barnard, Franklin; W. A. Berry, Bristol; Staniels, Allison, & Co., Concord; G. F. Starkweather, Keene.

**ORIENT, HARTFORD, CONN.** — G. A. French, Manchester; George Tilden, Keene; Morse & Hsley, Portsmouth; McKean & Andrews, Nashua; Staniels, Allison, & Co., Concord; C. O. Eastman, Claremont; G. B. Prescott, Dover.

**PHENIX, BROOKLYN, N. Y.** — John C. French, Manchester; George Tilden, Keene; McKean & Andrews, Nashua; A. S. Parshley, Rochester; B. C. Carter, Wolfeborough; Crawford & Tolles, Great Falls; John Sise, Portsmouth; Staniels, Allison, & Co., Concord; R. C. & H. S. Osgood, Claremont.

**PHENIX, HARTFORD, CONN.** — John W. Currier, Alton; D. H. Wendell, Dover; J. C. Campbell, Hillsborough Bridge; W. L. Melcher & Co., Laconia; W. P. Whiteher, Lisbon; H. H. Holt, Lyme; N. M. Swasey, North Haverhill; McKean & Andrews, Nashua; Morse & Hsley, Portsmouth; William Yeaton, Pittsfield; E. M. Forbes, Winchester; A. P. Davis, Warner; J. Fleeman, Wilton; Knapp & Moses, Great Falls; Frank G. Clark, Peterborough; J. E. Dewey, Lebanon; L. B. Clough, Manchester; A. S. Parshley, Rochester; F. H. Rollins, Plymouth; Frank J. Barber, Hinsdale; Charles H. Pitman, Farmington; K. E. Dearborn, Bristol; D. R. Hall, Croydon Flat; Aldrich & Co., Keene; Leach & Barnard, Franklin; Staniels, Allison, & Co., Concord; Perkins & Co., New Hampton; J. J. & G. W. Barrett, Littleton; R. C. & H. S. Osgood, Claremont; F. G. Clark, Peterborough.

**PHENIX ASSURANCE, LONDON, ENGLAND.** — Aldrich & Co., Keene; Staniels, Allison, & Co., Concord; True E. Prescott, Laconia; F. W. de Rochemont & Son, Portsmouth; Charles A. Tufts, Dover; W. G. Everett, Manchester; C. Richardson, Nashua; C. S. Averill, Milford.

**PENNSYLVANIA FIRE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.** — John Sise, Portsmouth; Clarence M. Edgerly, Manchester; Morrill & Danforth, Concord; McKean & Andrews, Nashua; W. P. Whiteher, Lisbon; Frank Freeman, Dover; E. D. Sabine, Windsor, Vt.; Crawford & Tolles, Great Falls; Leach & Barnard, Franklin; Stearns & Jones, Bradford, Vt.; Pitman & Osgood, North Conway; J. E. Dewey, Lebanon; G. A. Litchfield, Keene.

**PEOPLE'S, NEWARK, N. J.** — Clarence M. Edgerly, Manchester; F. W. de Rochemont & Son, Portsmouth; H. A. Redfield, Dover; J. G. Kimball, Nashua; J. H. Ballard, Concord.

**PRESCOTT, BOSTON, MASS.** — Jackman & Larkin, Concord; J. C. French, Manchester.

PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON, PROVIDENCE, R. I. — George B. Prescott, Dover; John G. Lane, Manchester; J. H. Thurber, Nashua; A. S. Parshley, Rochester; Aldrich & Co., Keene.

QUEEN, LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND. — Morrill & Danforth, Concord; C. A. Tufts, Dover; John C. French, Manchester; Morse & Ilsley, Portsmouth; George A. Emerson, Bristol.

QUINCY MUTUAL, QUINCY, MASS. — J. G. Kimball, Nashua; E. P. Richardson, Manchester; W. L. Melcher & Co., Laconia; Perley Dodge, Amherst; Gilbert Wadleigh, Milford; C. A. Field, Hanover; John B. Pike, Lebanon; C. B. Perry, Fitzwilliam; W. P. Burton, Lebanon; E. M. Heard, Sandwich; B. M. Morrill, Claremont; Jeremiah Jones, Alton; S. K. Mason, Bristol; Staniels, Allison, & Co., Concord. R. C. & H. S. Osgood, Claremont.

ROCHESTER GERMAN, ROCHESTER, N. Y. — John C. French, Manchester; Caleb Richardson, Nashua; H. A. Redfield, Dover; Jackman & Larkin, Concord; Samuel Dodge, Portsmouth.

ROYAL, LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND. — C. M. Edgerly, Manchester; McKean & Andrews, Nashua; W. P. Moulton, Exeter; Morrill & Danforth, Concord; John Sise, Portsmouth; W. F. Whiteher, Lisbon; E. D. Sabine, Windsor, Vt.; George B. Prescott, Dover; Crawford & Tolles, Great Falls; Leach & Barnard, Franklin; Hunt & Hamilton, Athol, Mass.; Stearns & Jones, Bradford, Vt.; Pitman & Osgood, North Conway; G. A. Litchfield, Keene; J. E. Dewey, Lebanon.

SHOE AND LEATHER, BOSTON, MASS. — E. J. Copp, Nashua; Henry Y. Hayes, Dover; J. F. Smith, Salem.

SPRINGFIELD FIRE AND MARINE, SPRINGFIELD, MASS. — McKean & Andrews, Nashua; N. M. Swasey, North Haverhill; E. J. Mathes, Rochester; C. A. Field, Hanover; Morse & Ilsley, Portsmouth; Samuel W. Rollins, Meredith Village; Frank Freeman, Dover; C. M. Edgerly, Manchester; W. H. Morton, Salmon Falls; W. L. Melcher & Co., Laconia; R. S. Osgood, Newport; W. P. Moulton, Exeter; Charles F. Parker, Wolfeborough; J. W. Currier, Alton; Jesse E. Dewey, Lebanon; Crawford & Tolles, Great Falls; C. H. Pitman, Farmington; Frank G. Clark, Peterborough; Joseph K. Lund, Bradford; Leach & Barnard, Franklin; Samuel H. Legro, Lancaster; Burleigh & Adams, Plymouth; Dudley & Remick, Colebrook; Benjamin B. Worthen, Ashland; J. C. Campbell, Hillsborough Bridge; Aldrich & Co., Keene; Staniels, Allison, & Co., Concord; F. B. Wright, Littleton; Arthur J. Barber, Winchester; James Emery, Tamworth Iron Works; G. S. Wilder, Hinsdale; J. L. Wilson, Ashland; E. P. Thompson, Belmont.

STAR FIRE, NEW YORK CITY. — Aldrich & Co., Keene; McKean & Andrews, Nashua; G. M. Sanborn, Manchester; Charles Pitman, Farmington; Alfred R. Evans, Gorham; Samuel Dodge, Portsmouth; Frank Freeman, Dover; E. M. Smith, Alstead; Morrill & Danforth, Concord; R. C. & H. S. Osgood, Claremont; W. L. Melcher & Co., Laconia; F. H. Rollins, Plymouth.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE, HAMBURG, GERMANY. — Morrill & Danforth, Concord.

TRADERS AND MECHANICS', LOWELL, MASS. — J. F. Smith, Salem; L. B. Clough, Manchester; J. G. Kimball, Nashua; W. L. Melcher & Co., Laconia; Parker & Young, Lisbon; James Taft, Greenville; John Woodbury, Pelham; J. H. Ballard, Concord; F. H. Rollins, Plymouth.

UNION, PHILADELPHIA, PA. — G. M. Sanborn, Manchester; Jackman & Larkin, Concord; H. A. Redfield, Dover; John Sise, Portsmouth; J. G. Kimball, Nashua; Aldrich & Co., Keene.

WESTCHESTER, NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y. — Morrill & Danforth, Concord; E. P. Richardson, Manchester; H. A. Redfield & Co., Dover; Charles O. Eastman, Claremont; Samuel Dodge, Portsmouth; Caleb Richardson, Nashua.

WATERTOWN FIRE, WATERTOWN, N. Y. — N. Butler & Co., Fisherville; C. O. Eastman, Claremont; A. J. Lane, Manchester; T. E. Prescott, Laconia; John H. Ballard, Concord; H. A. Redfield & Co., Dover; Francis Winch, Nashua; B. C. Carter, Wolfeborough; J. H. Nutting, Candia; A. S. Parshley, Rochester; R. S. Perkins, Tilton; C. H. Pitman, Farmington.

## LIFE-INSURANCE COMPANIES.

ÆTNA LIFE, HARTFORD, CONN.—W. A. Stone, Concord, General Agent; C. O. Eastman, Claremont; C. A. Field, Hanover.

CHARTER OAK, HARTFORD, CONN.—Morse & Ilsley, Portsmouth; Luther Gage, Fisherville; E. J. Durant, Lebanon; A. J. Prescott, Concord; D. E. Howard, Concord.

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE, HARTFORD, CONN.—J. H. Thurber, Nashua, General Agent; J. C. French, Manchester; W. H. Allison, Concord; Crawford & Tolles, Great Falls; W. H. Belknap, Exeter; D. R. Pierce, Great Falls; J. P. Huckins, Plymouth; E. W. Westgate, Lebanon; M. R. Buxton, Nashua.

CONNECTICUT GENERAL, HARTFORD CONN.—I. H. Shipman, Lisbon.

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, NEW YORK CITY.—Jotham F. Clark, Portland, Me.; Henry H. Hart, Dover; W. H. Rollins, Portsmouth.

JOHN HANCOCK, BOSTON, MASS.—S. W. Woodbury, Manchester.

MANHATTAN LIFE, NEW YORK CITY.—George A. French, Manchester; D. H. Wendell, Dover.

MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL LIFE, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—M. V. B. Edgerly, Manchester, General Agent; G. A. Ramsdell, Nashua; W. W. Cushman, Dover; H. C. Aldrich, Keene.

METROPOLITAN, NEW YORK CITY.—W. Ballantine, Manchester; James Glazebrook, Manchester; Richard Laprise, Manchester.

MUTUAL LIFE, NEW YORK CITY.—C. M. Gignoux, General Agent, Portsmouth; John G. Lane, Manchester; Addison F. Bond, Concord; Francis R. Drake, North Hampton; Burleigh & Adams, Plymouth; Solon A. Peck, Lebanon; George N. Farwell, 2d, Claremont; T. B. Crowley, Nashua; George E. Beacham, Great Falls; R. C. Osgood, Newport; G. G. Dort, Keene.

MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE, NEWARK, N. J.—Henry A. Yeaton, Portsmouth; Isaac A. Hill, Concord; W. C. Robinson, Portsmouth; Hedges & Hodges, Boston, Mass.; William C. Hutchings, Concord.

NATIONAL LIFE, MONTPELIER, VT.—A. J. Lane, Manchester; A. C. Pierce, Concord; G. N. Farwell, 2d, Claremont.

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE, BOSTON, MASS.—Edward P. Emerson, Nashua, General Agent; W. P. Burton, West Lebanon; Frank Freeman, Dover; Morse & Ilsley, Portsmouth; William P. Moulton, Exeter.

PHENIX MUTUAL LIFE, HARTFORD, CONN.—Harvey N. Gould, Newton; John J. Dillon, Manchester.

NEW YORK LIFE, NEW YORK CITY.—William T. Cordner, Boston, Mass., Special; H. W. Burgett, Concord, General Agent.

PENN MUTUAL, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—A. M. Austin, Portland, Maine, General Agent; C. F. Dunlap, Lewiston, Me.

STATE MUTUAL, WORCESTER, MASS.—C. S. Averill, Milford; Asa A. Tufts, Dover; L. D. Stevens, Concord.

TRAVELERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONN.—George Kimball, Keene; John D. Kirk, Franklin; McKean & Andrews, Nashua; Morse & Ilsley, Portsmouth; Stephen Norman, Claremont; George B. Prescott, Dover; George F. Starkweather, Keene; J. H. Thurber, Nashua; Aldrich & Co., Keene; N. Butler & Co., Fisherville; James J. Barrett, Littleton; E. J. Durant, Lebanon; S. & S. C. Eastman, Concord; W. G. Everett, Manchester; Alonzo Elliott, Manchester; Smith Emerson, Dover; George A. French, Manchester; Frank Freeman, Dover; Charles E. Goodwin, Great Falls; Charles A. Dean, Special, Boston, Mass.; C. O. Eastman, Claremont; George H. Emerson, Lancaster; H. G. Gilmore, Springfield, Mass.; T. J. Goodwin, Portsmouth; W. I. Hawks, Special, Boston, Mass.; P. S. Huntington, Special, Boston, Mass.; H. W. Hazelton, Plymouth; W. F. Little, Nashua; Frank R. Stratton, Keene; Charles B. Dennis, Special, Fitchburg, Mass. Charles Hartwell, Special, Worcester, Mass.

UNITED STATES LIFE, NEW YORK CITY.—Henry L. Robinson, Pittsfield.

UNION MUTUAL LIFE, AUGUSTA, ME.—Lyman Jackman, Concord.

VERMONT LIFE, BURLINGTON, VT.—D. F. Whittle, Nashua.

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Atlantic Fire and Marine, Provincetown, Mass.	Joshua Paine.	Lewis Nickerson.	28-33
British America, 8 Exchange Place, Boston, Mass.	William H. Beattie.		28-33
Commercial, London, 39 Wall street, New York, N. Y.	Alfred Peil.		28-33
Commonwealth, 30 Congress street, Boston, Mass.	Samuel Appleton.	James Bruenton.	28-33
Compagnie de Reassurances, 20 Kilby street, Boston, Mass.	John C. Paige.		28-33
Continental Fire, Hartford, Conn.	J. D. Browne.	C. R. Burt.	28-33
Continental, 102 Broadway, New York, N. Y.	George T. Hope.	Cyrus Teck.	28-33
Dwelling House, 29 State street, Boston, Mass.	Arthur W. Hobart.	Henry F. Perkins.	28-33
Eliot, 63 State street, Boston, Mass.	George A. Curtis.	G. C. George.	28-33
Equitable Fire and Marine, Providence, R. I.	Fred W. Arnold.	James E. Tillinghast.	28-33
Fire Association, 34 North Fifth street, Philadelphia, Pa.	A. L. Snowden.	Jacob H. Lex.	28-33
Fire Insurance Association, London, 48 Congress street, Boston, Mass.	J. H. Wellman.		28-33
First National Fire, 410 Main street, Worcester, Mass.	C. B. Pratt.	R. J. Tatman.	28-33
Fitchburg Mutual Fire, Fitchburg, Mass.	L. H. Bradford.	E. P. Downe.	28-33
Franklin Fire, 421 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.	Alfred G. Baker.	Ezra T. Cressen.	28-33
Germania Fire, 175 Broadway, New York, N. Y.	Rudolph Garrigue.	Hugo Schumann.	28-33
German American, 113 and 115 Broadway, New York, N. Y.	Emile Oelhermann.	James A. Silvey.	28-33
Grand Fire and Marine, 639 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.	Alfred S. Gillett.	P. C. Royce.	28-33
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Hamburg-Bremen, 48 Water street, Boston, Mass.	Nathaniel Foster.		28-33

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Home, 119 Broadway, New York, N. Y.	Charles J. Martin.....	J. H. Washburn.....	28-33
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Imperial Fire; branch office, 33 Pine street, New York, N. Y.	R. D. Alliger.....	.....	28-33
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Mutual Fire, 68 Wall street, New York, N. Y.	A. J. Smith.....	L. P. Carman.....	28-33
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Merchants and Farmers' Mutual, Worcester, Mass.	Isaac Davis.....	E. B. Stoddard.....	28-33
Manufacturers' Fire and Marine, 59 State street, Boston, Mass.	Samuel Gould.....	James J. Goodrich.....	28-33
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Phoenix, Brooklyn; office, 133 Broadway, New York, N. Y.	A. D. Irving.....	.....	28-33
Phoenix Assurance, 54 William street, New York, N. Y.	John Devaux.....	William G. Crowell.....	28-33
Pennsylvania Fire, Philadelphia, Pa.	John M. Randall.....	J. H. Lindsley.....	28-33
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*Life-Insurance Companies licensed in New Hampshire, April 1, 1881.*

Name and Location.	Organized.	President.	Secretary.	Page.
Aetna Life, Hartford, Conn.	1850	M. G. Bulkeley	J. L. English	37-40
Connecticut Mutual, Hartford, Conn.	1846	Jacob L. Green	John M. Taylor	37-40
Connecticut General, Hartford, Conn.	1865	T. W. Russell	F. V. Hudson	37-40
Continental, Hartford, Conn.	1862	James S. Parsons	R. E. Beecher	37-40
Charter Oak, Hartford, Conn.	1850	George M. Bartholomew	Charles E. Willard	37-40
Equitable Assurance Society, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.	1859	Henry B. Hyde	William Alexander	37-40
John Hancock, Boston, Mass.	1822	Stephen H. Rhodes	George V. Woodward	37-40
Mutual, 136 Broadway, New York, N. Y.	1850	Henry Stokes	J. L. Halsey	37-40
Massachusetts Mutual, Springfield, Mass.	1851	E. W. Bond	John A. Hall	37-40
Mutual Life, 144 Broadway, New York, N. Y.	1843	F. S. Winston	Isaac F. Lloyd	37-40
Mutual Benefit, Newark, N. J.	1845	Lewis C. Grover	Edward L. Dobbins	37-40
Metropolitan, 30 to 36 Park Place, N. Y. City.	1867	J. F. Knapp	J. K. Hegeman	37-40
National, Montpelier, Vt.	1848	Charles Dewey	George W. Reed	37-40
New England Mutual, Boston, Mass.	1843	B. F. Stevens	J. H. Gibbens	37-40
New York Life, 346 Broadway, New York, N. Y.	1845	Morris Franklin	William H. Beers	37-40
Penn Mutual, Philadelphia, Pa.	1817	Samuel C. Howey	Henry Austie	37-40
Phoenix Mutual Hartford, Conn.	1851	A. C. Goodhue	John M. Holcombe	37-40
State Mutual, Worcester, Mass.	1844	Isaac Davis	Clarendon Harris	37-40
Travelers' Life and Accident, Hartford, Conn.	1863	James G. Batterson	Redway Dennis	37-40
United States, 261 Broadway, New York, N. Y.	1850	T. H. Brossman	C. P. Fraleigh	37-40
Union Mutual, 153 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.	1848	John E. De Witt	James P. Carpenter	37-40
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THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS

OF THE  
STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE,

1881.

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MANCHESTER:  
JOHN B. CLARKE, PUBLIC PRINTER.  
1881.



## RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

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OFFICE BOARD RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS, }  
Concord, June 1, 1881. }

*To the Legislature of the State of New Hampshire.*

The thirty-seventh annual report of the Railroad Commissioners is herewith submitted for your consideration, for the year ending March 31, 1881, together with the returns to this office from the several railway companies doing business in the State.

In the report of 1880, that has been brought to your notice in the absence of any session of the legislature last year, we discussed to considerable extent some of the leading questions connected with the railway problem in this State, and therefore it does not seem necessary to devote much space to any extended notice of those topics at this time.

Some of these matters may be briefly reviewed in this report, and we desire especially, in its proper place, to call your attention to the time of making returns, both by the roads and the commission: for, with the change that has been adopted in the meeting of the legislature, from the annual to the biennial plan, it would seem to be an unnecessary trouble and expense to oblige the roads to make returns, and the commissioners to compile and publish a report to that body, except when it was to assemble. Then, with sufficient time to compile a report, the returns of the roads for two years could be brought out and compared,

facts and deductions in regard to the several lines could be fully tabulated in such a manner as to be apparent to any business man, and instead of a hastily prepared report, that must of necessity be inaccurate in many important matters, a correct and impartial compilation of statistics could be made, that would be of practical advantage to the roads, and furnish important information to the public.

#### MILEAGE AND CONSTRUCTION.

Since our last report, a branch of the Profile and Franconia Notch Railroad has been projected and placed under contract, to be constructed and ready for operation by the first of July of this year. This branch is to be about three and one-half miles in length, extending from a point on the present line near the station in Bethlehem to the Sinclair House on Bethlehem street. Like the main line, it is designed principally to facilitate summer travel, and thereby add to the comfort of those who visit the State for health or recreation. The providing for this class of people during the summer months has become so large an interest to the State, and one of so much importance to the material wealth and prosperity of a large portion of the inhabitants of our mountainous district, that any new project for incorporations should be investigated carefully, and anything of a doubtful character, or having the possible effect to deface our natural scenery or depreciate in value the improvements that have been made, should be excluded.

On business principles it is a matter for serious consideration by the State, in its general protection of home industry and the enterprise of our inhabitants, to inquire if it is not already time that some measures were taken to preserve the natural attractiveness of the northern portion of our commonwealth, so that it may remain substantially as it now is; for, with its development into a place of summer resort, it has proved to be the only district outside of

our large cities to increase in wealth and population, and the fact that it has become the resort of those residing in distant sections furnishes employment to a large class of our citizens, in supplying the necessities of a transient population during the summer months.

The Concord Horse Railroad, the organization of which was reported last year, has been completed, and, although not open for business at the time the return was made, has since commenced operations, and is meeting with much greater success than its projectors anticipated. Its report will be found in its proper place.

The Manchester and Keene Railroad, which was in the hands of the court at the time of our last report, remains in substantially the same condition, except that a part of the year it has been operated by the Connecticut River Railroad, that makes a monthly report of earnings and expenses to the trustees. The road has been placed in good condition for business, and it is to be hoped that it will eventually prove of considerable value, for its construction was, for a period, a source of financial annoyance to the contractors, and the inhabitants of the towns along the line. The trustees' report will be found with the returns of the other lines.

We are not aware of any other new lines being organized during the year, although surveys have been reported in different sections of the State, and in some instances considerable excitement has been manifested over these preliminary locations; therefore the mileage of railroads remains the same as at the time of the last report, except that sidings and some extension of double track have been made to accommodate the increasing business of our trunk lines.

The material prosperity of our roads, that was reported last year, we are happy to say has continued, and bids fair, with a continued increase of the business operations throughout the country, to become more definitely placed

upon a permanent basis than ever before. Yet the intimate relations of business prosperity between the common carrier and the manufacturing and productive interests of the country are such that railroads must always, to a certain degree, be dependent upon some well defined policy of government and taxation: for, like other business interests, their success depends materially upon their having a steady demand for transportation, rather than to be subjected to the fluctuations of a market inflated by a mania for speculation, or depressed by uncertain measures of financial policy. The public and the stockholder will generally regard with satisfaction a management that secures economy and fair dividends, while a doubtful course, the returns from which may be large but are always involved in uncertainty, will be looked upon with apprehension, and in the end will provoke distrust and dissensions.

#### TAXATION.

The question of taxation of our railroads was discussed and reported upon at considerable length last year, as will be observed in the preceding report, and it is unnecessary for us to add more at this time than to remark that an act was passed during the past winter by the legislature of the State of Maine, many features of which were similar to those presented in our report. It is simple in construction, must of necessity be direct in its operation, and of its interpretation there can be no doubt, for its language is plain, and it defines each step in the assessment and collection of the tax so distinctly that the making up of the tax after the returns are made becomes a clerical rather than a judicial duty. In order that its merits may be fully understood and criticised, we reprint the act from the official records.

## STATE OF MAINE.

IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED  
AND EIGHTY-ONE.

An Act Relating to the Taxation of Railroads.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives,  
in Legislature assembled, as follows:—*

SECTION 1. The buildings of every railroad corporation or association, whether within or without the located right of way, and its lands and fixtures outside of its located right of way, shall be subject to taxation by the several cities and towns in which such buildings, land, and fixtures may be situated, as other property is taxed therein.

SECT. 2. Every corporation, person, or association operating any railroad in this State, shall pay to the state treasurer, for the use of the State, an annual excise tax, for the privilege of exercising its franchises in this State, which, with the tax provided for in section one, shall be in lieu of all taxes upon such railroad, its property and stock. There shall be apportioned and paid by the State from the taxes received under the provisions of this act, to the several cities and towns, in which on the first day of April, in each year, is held railroad stock hereby exempted from other taxation, an amount equal to one per centum on the value of such stock on that day, as determined by the governor and council; *provided, however*, that the total amount thus apportioned on account of any railroad shall not exceed the sum received by the State as tax on account of such railroad.

SECT. 3. The amount of such tax shall be ascertained as follows: The amount of the gross transportation receipts as returned to the railroad commissioners for the year ending on the thirtieth day of September next preceding the levying of such tax, shall be divided by the number of miles of railroad operated to ascertain the average gross receipts per mile; when such average receipts per mile

shall not exceed twenty-two hundred and fifty dollars, the tax shall be equal to one-quarter of one per centum of the gross transportation receipts; when the average receipts per mile exceed twenty-two hundred and fifty dollars, and do not exceed three thousand dollars, the tax shall be equal to one-half of one per centum of the gross receipts; and so on, increasing the rate of the tax one-quarter of one per centum for each additional seven hundred and fifty dollars of average gross receipts per mile or fractional part thereof, *provided*, the rate shall in no event exceed three and one-quarter per centum. When a railroad lies partly within and partly without this State, or is operated as a part of a line or system extending beyond this State, the tax shall be equal to the same proportion of the gross receipts in this State, as herein provided, and its amount determined as follows; the gross transportation receipts of such railroad, line, or system, as the case may be, over its whole extent, within and without the State, shall be divided by the total number of miles operated to obtain the average gross receipts per mile, and the gross receipts of this State shall be taken to be the average gross receipts per mile, multiplied by the number of miles operated within this State.

SECT. 4. The governor and council, on or before the first day of April in each year, shall determine the amount of such tax, and report the same to the state treasurer, who shall forthwith give notice thereof to the corporation, person, or association upon which the tax is levied.

SECT. 5. Said tax shall be due and payable, one-half thereof on the first day of July next after the levy is made, and the other half on the first day of October following. If any party fails to pay the tax, as herein required, the state treasurer may proceed to collect the same, with interest, at the rate of ten per cent per annum, by an action of debt, in the name of the State. Said tax shall be a lien on the railroad operated, and take precedence of all other liens and incumbrances.

SECT. 6. Any corporation, person, or association aggrieved by the action of the governor and council in determining the tax, through error or mistake in calculating the same, may apply for an abatement of any such excessive tax within the year for which such tax is assessed, and if, upon rehearing and reëxamination, the tax appears to be excessive through such error or mistake, the governor and council may thereupon abate such excess, and the amount so abated shall be deducted from any tax, due and unpaid, upon the railroad upon which the excessive tax was assessed; or, if there is no such unpaid tax, the governor shall draw his warrant for the abatement, to be paid from any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SECT. 7. If the returns now required by law, in relation to railroads, shall be found insufficient to furnish the basis upon which the tax is to be levied, it shall be the duty of the railroad commissioners to require such additional facts in the returns as may be found necessary; and, until such returns shall be required, or, in default of such returns when required, the governor and council shall act upon the best information they may be able to obtain. The railroad commissioners shall have access to the books of railroad companies, to ascertain if the required returns are correctly made: and any railroad corporation, association, or person operating any railroad in this State, which shall refuse or neglect to make the returns required by law, or to exhibit to the railroad commissioners their books for the purposes aforesaid, or shall make returns which the president, clerk, treasurer, or other person certifying to such returns knows to be false, shall forfeit a sum not less than one thousand dollars nor more than ten thousand dollars, to be recovered by indictment, or by an action of debt in any county into which the railroad operated may extend.

SECT. 8. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed, except as to all taxes heretofore assessed, and this act takes effect when approved.

[Approved by the governor, March 17, 1881.]

It is, perhaps, too early to draw any conclusion at this time as to the practical application of this law : yet, in our intercourse with railroad men and others in the State of Maine, we have found them satisfied with the general features of the act, as it is always a matter of relief to the management of corporations to be able to determine the exact amount of taxes that will be assessed rather than to have it entirely problematical. The public may also congratulate themselves that they have an act so plain in its design that its interpretation can scarcely be misunderstood ; therefore, litigation will be avoided, and there need be no delay in the collection of the amount assessed, by reason of protests or petitions for hearings to obtain a reduction of tax, under the pretext that it is exorbitant and oppressive.

#### TERMINAL FACILITIES.

The question of the importance of reaching tide-water, or the development of improved terminal facilities for handling foreign transportation, was so far in the future that it scarcely entered the minds of those who were the projectors of our first railway lines ; but with the constantly increasing traffic in the surplus of our productions, which we are now sending to every part of the world, this problem has become one of the most important elements in the operations of all the great trunk lines from the West to the sea-board.

In this State, all the lines of railroad that form a part of a through line between the East and West, have, directly or indirectly, been made to share the burden of the expense incidental to the development of the facilities to handle this traffic in Boston.

We alluded briefly to this matter in our last report, and suggested, that, with one of the best harbors along the coast of New England, where increased accommodations might be constructed at comparatively small expense, we

ought to be able to avail ourselves of some of the advantages offered in securing a share of this traffic.

Since that time, determined efforts have been made in Boston to improve and enlarge the property that is devoted to this part of the transportation business, but on account of the great expense that attends the filling of flats and basins, as well as the fear of affecting the deep-water channels unfavorably, the problem is yet unsettled.

It may not be within the province of legislation to suggest what may be done to advance the prosperity of any part of the commonwealth, yet permission is often granted towns and cities to exempt from taxation for a term of years, or in some other way encourage certain business interests to locate within their corporate limits. It has also been the policy of the State to incorporate railroads, with an exemption of ten years from taxation.

The great increase in the valuation of property, as well as the additional employment afforded to workmen by the demand for laborers in the transshipment of freight, renders it an object, to any city having a first-class harbor, to offer every possible inducement to railway lines and corporations to develop a shipping point, from and to which foreign and domestic transportation may secure a share of the traffic; and while it is admitted that the facilities in Boston are still inadequate to provide for the constant increase of this traffic, it is worthy of consideration to inquire if it would not be better for our railroads to develop the resources of New Hampshire rather than to contribute to the enterprise of that city.

#### FREIGHT AND CAR LINES.

In our report of last year, and in different parts of the present volume, we have alluded to the powerful influence exerted by companies, ostensibly outside of the railway corporations, owning and operating freight cars, and, in reality, controlling a large proportion of the through-

business transportation between the East and the West, as well as the international transportation between the United States and the Dominion of Canada, and foreign countries. In less than twenty years, this innovation upon the different lines of railroads, between the great centers of the surplus productions of the western States and the eastern centers of population, has gradually overthrown the original system of interchange of cars between connecting roads, and has become a monopoly, by assuming control of all the through-freight business.

Since this method of conducting the inter-state traffic commenced, a great deal has been said and written upon the subject, and various expedients have been suggested. National and state governments have been appealed to for aid, in vain, to enact legislation to regulate transportation, and in some States so great was the burden upon the industries of the people, that associations were formed for the purpose of taking the matter into their own hands, and at the ballot-box they united in a common cause against corporations and corporate influence. Undoubtedly these anti-monopoly leagues, formed for the purpose of arousing the public to a sense of the injustice to which they were subjected, may have done some good, but as the mass of the people had but very little more than a general idea that the corporations were in some way responsible for the manner in which they were being taxed to support (they knew not what) the system, and having no well considered views to offer as a relief for the burden under which they labored, it is not strange that after a few months the excitement became less and less, until the public ceased to be agitated about a subject they could not control. In this State, from the manner in which the managers of short lines, forming connecting links of the great through routes, report upon the through business over their roads, it may be judged to be a question of serious import to corporations as well as to individuals.

It would appear that nine-tenths of the through traffic done by the roads in the State were in the cars owned by corporations outside the railroad companies, and having no interest in the roads over which the cars run except to keep them in motion to and from distant points, in order that the mileage received from the railroads should enhance the value and increase the income upon their investment.

The amount paid by the different railroads in New Hampshire to these car companies is very large, when we consider that we have no long lines compared with those in some other States. Until this year, the methods adopted by our roads in keeping their accounts did not give one any idea of how large an item of operating expenses was chargeable directly to this manner of doing this class of business. We are not able now to give the exact amount paid on "mileage freight cars (debit balance)," for some of the roads having books already commenced under the old order of keeping their accounts did not change their style of book-keeping until a new set of books was required, and therefore the amount stated is only an approximation of the actual sum.

It would appear from the returns that nearly or quite \$150,000 of the expenses of the roads in this State was due to the item of expenditures before referred to; and as all the roads not leased have more freight cars than are necessary for the local business of their line, the custom of connecting roads is to have the cars of one line run to and upon the other in such a manner that the mileage of one will usually balance the other; therefore, the inference may be conclusive that nearly the whole of this large sum finds its way into the treasury of the car companies, an idea of the profits of which may be had from the report of the special committee of the New York legislature, an extract from which may be found on pages 14 and 15 of our report for last year. On the examination of the reports from other States where long lines of road are controlled by a

single railroad company, we find a further confirmation that this amount is not overstated: for with about the same mileage as there is in this State on roads having leased lines, that, like some of our own, are comparatively unimportant for the purposes of a through traffic, we find the payments for this service to amount to about the same sum.

In the commissioners' report for the State of Michigan for the year 1879, it will be seen that the Michigan Central Railroad, operating and controlling a mileage less by 200 than the total mileage of New Hampshire, paid \$144,788 to the different stock companies owning cars that passed over their road. The question asked by the commissioners of the several companies was, "What amount have you paid other corporations, car-loaning companies (stock companies), or individuals *not operating railroads*, for the use of cars, stating name of individual or company, place of location of general office of said company, and amount paid to each?"

In answer to this, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company, with a control of 1,024 miles of road, about one-half of which are branches from their main line, paid two companies (the only ones running over their line) \$244,021.51 during the year ending January 1, 1880.

The above items are only stated to show that the evil of this monopoly is not confined to New Hampshire, or to New England, but is coëxistent in every State where a through traffic is to be done.

The reports of other States, and the dispatches daily published in the newspapers, show that the public in different sections of the country complain of discrimination in the rates charged, as being for or against this or that section, while on the part of the railroads there is almost a constant cry that rates are being cut down by this or that line. It is easy to see that, as the contracting parties to carry this

through traffic are only interested in keeping their rolling stock in motion in order to receive an income upon their investment, it matters very little to them whether rates are kept up to a point that will pay the roads for carrying it; but rather that there is every inducement to underbid other lines over different routes, and the natural result follows.—the rates agreed upon are cut down enough to secure it for their line.

The organization of these car companies within a few years past, to aid some road struggling with poverty or the parsimony of its management, to fill an important section of a through line to some distant point, by their instant success prompted the originators of the plan to enlarge the business by developing new routes and entering the field of competition for the traffic wherewith to load the rolling stock in which they had invested their capital. Primarily established in aid of some road or line, it is easy to see how, in the progress of railroads, it has become such a power in the management of transportation. It is not the public alone who are exercised on account of this innovation upon the rights and privileges of common carriers. The monopoly exists, and the problem of what to do with it is absorbing the attention of the managers of dividend-paying roads, or those who have the ambition to make their stock a sound financial investment.

Neither is it a problem that a single commission or State can solve by itself, for it is national in its character, by reason of its influence upon inter-state traffic: but it is only by combination that this power can be made subservient to the real interests of the railways, instead of being able to make or unmake them at will.

It is hardly within the province of this board to offer any suggestion, and it is not probable that this State alone could, with our present limited knowledge in regard to the management of these companies, enact any legislation which would not rather embarrass the roads and the public than

relieve them of the burden. In other States, special legislative committees have been investigating this matter, in order to ascertain the extent of the power wielded by these new companies for good or evil. In some cases they have reported at the next session; in others, the subject is still under investigation; but, so far as our observation has gone, no solution of the problem has been suggested, or any definite plan of relief drawn up for legislative consideration. There is no doubt, however, that if railway managers were all of one mind, or were prompted to labor together in a common cause,—the earning of a fair remuneration over and above operating expenses,—they would have but little trouble in finding a way to transact this business without assistance from outside parties. In the absence of such concert of action but little can be effected, and without unanimity on the part of the legislatures of several States, no good result will follow; for it will not do for one State to enact laws that will obstruct the traffic of another State *en route* to a market beyond its own limits, neither is it a part of public policy to in any way interfere with public interests or institutions in another State.

While commenting upon this branch of railway service, the board are not prepared to offer a remedy, nor do they assume to be competent to give the advice necessary to enable the roads or the public to overcome a monopoly of such proportions as this. Our purpose was to show that, in this hue and cry of discrimination of rates, there was a power outside of railroad corporations upon which much of the blame of extortion rests, and one that railroads are seemingly powerless to control. If we have succeeded in showing this, and by it can set our business men at work to lend a helping hand, then we believe that our corporations, all of whom we think have a laudable ambition to pay to their stockholders a fair dividend upon their capital stock, will combine to prevent further encroachments of this hydra-headed innovation, and will ultimately be enabled to

control the through transportation of their lines with the same facility that they now do the local business.

#### MAKING RETURNS, AND OTHER DUTIES OF THE RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

In our report of last year we alluded to the difficulties attending the compilation of the annual report, in consequence of the impossibility of the roads' being able to furnish the returns before the last week in May, or about the period of their annual meetings. Perhaps sufficient explanation was given at that time, but we desire to call your attention to the subject again; for, in the light of another year's experience, the fact becomes more and more patent, that, if a corporation with its corps of clerks trained and fully accustomed to the work before them are unable to complete the labor of bringing up the clerical work of their office in less than thirty or forty days after the close of the financial year, it should not be required of the commissioners to compile and arrange these returns for publication in less than half of that time. In order that these returns should possess that value to which they are entitled, there should be time to tabulate the different items, and compare the relative operations of one road with another, as well as with the roads of the same class in other States. This cannot be accomplished without considerable more time, and for several reasons we believe the 31st of December to be a far more desirable period for the financial year to close and the returns to be made than the 31st of March.

The provisions of the statute contemplate two sets of returns from each road; first to the legislature, as required by chapter 157, sections 7 and 8; and, second, to the governor and council, in the manner prescribed by chapter 159, section 7. The statute gives the form of a blank that shall be filled out in the return to the governor and council; but, so far as we can learn, the commissioners never had any

form until last year, when we adopted substantially the form recommended by the convention of railroad commissioners at Saratoga, which has been indorsed by auditor of railway accounts for the United States, as well as by the commissioners of most of the New England States.

Last year, only a part of the roads were able to make their returns in full, as the classification was different from the forms they were using; but nearly all the roads adopted the method at the commencement of the next financial year, and have given full returns in the present report.

One reason for the introduction of a new blank was, that on examination we found the blank in use to make returns to the governor and council contained a large proportion of questions that either could not be answered, or from habit had become neglected and no answers given. It is considerable labor for the roads to make up two sets of returns, and, with so full a report as is now given, we would respectfully suggest that a single copy might be made sufficient by making the report to the legislature through the governor and council.

If it is considered of sufficient importance, the present blank of the commissioners could be enlarged, and such questions from the blank prescribed by the statute as were considered advisable could be incorporated into a new one; then a single return from the roads doing business would be sufficient, and thus relieve the corporations from considerable labor and annoyance.

#### SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

As two members of the present board retire on the presentation of this report, we may be pardoned if the experience of our term prompts us to make some further suggestions regarding the duties connected with the office.

The office was established soon after the introduction of

railroads into the State, and the duties prescribed were principally such as were considered essential in providing for the early construction of different lines ; therefore the assessment of land damage, and the location of the right of way, were important features ; while at one time the board was called upon to decide whether the public good required the incorporation of a new line, a measure that has recently been revived in several States. This last, as well as some other duties, has been annulled. The office has become an elective one. Its powers, that never were commensurate with the position it was expected to hold, have been abridged until but very little remains except to act in conjunction with the selectmen in the assessment of land damages when a road fails to obtain the right of way.

It is true one member of the board is expected to call at the principal office of each railroad doing business in the State, examine the books, and make a report to the legislature ; but, as has been demonstrated in another place, the time in which this report must be made is so limited that it is far less valuable than it should be, and entails considerable expense without obtaining the statistical information that is desirable.

The original idea in the formation of a board of commissioners was to establish an official department that should occupy middle ground between the public on the one side and the corporations on the other, and which, being equally accessible to each, should impartially act in harmonizing diverse and conflicting interests between the two parties.

In other States, boards of railway commissioners were established at about the same period as was that in New Hampshire, and originally with duties much the same ; but with the rise and progress of the railroad interests throughout the country, it has been found advisable, from time to time, to enlarge the duties of the office instead of curtailing them, in order to carry out the original design of this department of public work. Therefore in several States it

has been divested of any suggestion of partisanship, by removing it from the domain of politics, and making it an office by appointment instead of elective, and liberally providing for its support instead of constituting it a coterie of licensed officials with leave to beg of the corporations the means of providing for an important department in the executive administration of the affairs of the commonwealth.

The constituting of a commission, the duties of which are to be public in character, without providing for its support, is a serious defect in the practical administration of its work ; for, in leaving it practically a pensioner upon one particular industry in the State, it not only becomes a burden upon that business interest, but it virtually carries the impression to the public that it was only intended to act in the interests of the corporations rather than for all classes.

Any one who has once been through the formality of visiting the principal offices of our railroads, and without even the ceremony of "previous notice" taking the time of one or more men for as long a period as may be necessary to obtain a full understanding of an annual return, or so long as ignorance or caprice might dictate, and has then asked the corporation to contribute for the support of an office established by the State for the benefit of the public, must have felt that, although the office had been endowed with a semblance of executive authority, yet for some reason the legislature neglected to invest it with the dignity becoming to state pride, in leaving it to appeal to corporate influence for its support, and without even official headquarters wherein to convene. To make it of any value to the public, it should be an office independent in itself,—liberally provided for, and as accessible to the people as to the corporations ; for an individual may have a public as well as a personal difference of opinion on matters pertaining to transportation, or the principles governing common carriers ; and, under the present interpretation of the stat-

ute, he has no possible redress except through the medium of the courts, of which almost every intelligent man has a wholesome dread, especially when he has a corporation for a defendant.

It is unfortunate that the State cannot avail itself of the services of those who are especially fitted, either by education or practice, to perform the duties of the office ; for, in visiting the headquarters of the different roads for information, and in compiling the returns, one must have made a special study of railway accounts and railway management, or he will fail in gaining such information as will be of value to the public.

Section 12, chapter 157, General Laws, prescribes the following as to qualification for the office : " No stockholder, officer, or other person interested in any railroad shall be eligible as railroad commissioner ; and if any person elected to the office shall become an officer, stockholder, or interested in any railroad, he shall immediately cease to hold the office."

The inference is, that a premium is placed upon ignorance as being a qualification for the office ; for, if one has any knowledge of railroad affairs, accounts, or management, he at once becomes ineligible ; therefore the man who can hold the office must commence *de novo*, and, without any assistance from the State, educate himself the best he can for the duties he is expected to perform, and before he has acquired sufficient knowledge to feel any confidence in making suggestions that might prove of value to the public, his term expires, and he gives way to another, who must necessarily go through the same experience.

This is neither creditable to the State, nor calculated to give the public or railroad men any particular confidence in the value of the commission, or that its service will ever be more than nominal. The results of the commission under this method of administration are such as might be expected. The reports are scarcely more valuable than

they were ten or fifteen years ago; for what chance can there be for improvement when the State is all the while educating new men at the expense of the railway corporations? Until the change of the law, in 1878, there were some advantages gained by having at least two members on the board that had for two years been acquiring some knowledge of its duties; but, with biennial sessions and a two years' term of office, an entirely new board may be expected after each election.

It is unnecessary for us to give further details of the practical working of the commission as it is now constituted. We have endeavored, in the light of such experience as we have had, to show that, in order to meet the progressive spirit of the age, it is necessary for your honorable assembly to take the matter under consideration and suitably reconstitute its powers and duties. Either abolish the office or make it of some value to both the State and the railroads. If it is intended to be a commission for the benefit of the public, make it independent of politics and self-supporting, instead of continuing it the beneficiary of any one class of the people or of the corporations. If our railway interests are not of sufficient importance to the State to require the undivided time of a board of commissioners, then reduce the number, as has been done in some other States, to one commissioner and two auxiliary or deputy commissioners, who should be entitled to pay according to service performed. However it may be effected, if it is advisable to retain the office as a part of the executive administration of public affairs in the State, let its powers and duties be revised and made equal to those of the office in other States, where from time to time the whole matter has been made the subject of amendment and revision.

#### CONCLUSION.

In closing this report, the board desire to suitably acknowledge the unvarying courtesy of those with whom they

have come in contact in the pursuance of their official duties, the readiness and promptness with which their requests have been complied with on the part of railway managers and officials and their subordinates, and to express the hope that their successors, who they trust, ere long will find the office more suitably endowed, and placed upon the plane its importance demands, may find equally pleasant official associations while performing the work placed in their hands to do by the electing or appointing power.

G. P. CONN, Concord,

D. E. WILLARD, Orford,

J. E. FRENCH, Moultonborough,

*Commissioners.*

*Mileage of railroads completed and in operation within  
the limits of the State of New Hampshire.*

No.	MILES.
1. Ashuelot Railroad—Keene to Ashuelot.....	23.00
2. Atlantic & St. Lawrence Railroad (Grand Trunk Railway Company, lessee)— State line in Shelburne to Connecticut River at North Stratford.....	52.00
3. Boston, Concord & Montreal Railroad—Concord to Groveton .....	146.17
Branch—Wing Road to base of mountain.....	20.39
4. Boston & Maine Railroad—State line, Mass., to State line, Me.....	166.56
5. Cheshire Railroad—State line, Mass., to State line, Vt.....	34.75
6. Concord Railroad—Concord to Nashua .....	42.81
7. Concord & Claremont Railroad—Concord to Claremont.....	35.00
Branch—Contoocook to Hillsborough Bridge .....	56.00
8. Concord & Portsmouth Railroad—Portsmouth to Manchester .....	15.00
9. Dover & Winnepesaukee Railroad—Dover to Alton Bay.....	71.00
10. Eastern Railroad—Seabrook to Portsmouth.....	40.50
11. Fitchburg Railroad—State line, Mass., to Greenville .....	29.00
12. Manchester & Lawrence Railroad—Manchester to State line in Salem .....	16.55
13. Manchester & North Weare Railroad—Manchester to North Weare.....	9.37
14. Monadnock Railroad—State line, Mass., to Peterborough.....	22.39
15. Mt. Washington Railway—base of mountain to summit .....	19.00
16. Nashua, Acton & Boston Railroad—Nashua to State line .....	13.76
17. Nashua & Lowell Railroad—Nashua to State line, Mass.....	3.33
18. Nashua & Rochester Railroad—Nashua to Rochester .....	4.75
19. Northern Railroad—Concord to West Lebanon.....	5.25
Branch—Franklin to Bristol .....	48.81
20. Peterborough Railroad—Wilton to Greenfield.....	69.50
21. Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad—State line, Me., to State line, Vt.....	13.41
22. Portland & Rochester Railroad—State line, Me., to Rochester.....	82.91
23. Portsmouth, Great Falls & Conway Railroad—Portsmouth to Conway.....	10.50
24. Portsmouth & Dover Railroad—Portsmouth to Dover.....	42.00
25. Sullivan County Railroad—Windsor, Vt., to Bellows Falls, Vt.....	3.00
26. Suncook Valley Railroad—Suncook to Pittsfield.....	71.37
27. West Amesbury Branch Railroad—State line, Mass., to Newton.....	10.88
28. Wilton Railroad—Nashua to Wilton.....	25.50
29. Wolfeborough Railroad—Wakefield to Wolfeborough.....	18.00
30. Worcester & Nashua Railroad—State line to Nashua.....	2.25
31. The Peterborough & Hillsborough Railroad—Peterborough to Hillsborough Bridge .....	15.50
32. Manchester & Keene Railroad—Greenfield to Keene.....	12.00
33. Profile & Franconia Notch Railroad—Franconia to Profile House.....	6.63
34. Whitefield & Jefferson Railroad—Whitefield to Jefferson .....	19.50
Total mileage completed within the limits of the State.....	29.55

HORSE RAILROADS.

1. Manchester Horse Railroad .....	2.50
2. Concord Horse Railroad .....	3.85
Total mileage completed in the State.....	6.35

STATEMENT  
OF THE  
FINANCIAL CONDITION OF RAILROADS  
IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

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CONCORD RAILROAD.

*Line of Road.*—Concord to Nashua, 35 miles, double track. Branch: Concord to Hooksett, 7 miles. Leased: Concord & Portsmouth Railroad, 40.5 miles; Manchester & North Weare Railroad, 19 miles; Suncook Valley Railroad, 20 miles; Nashua, Acton & Boston Railroad, 20.21 miles. Total leased lines, 99.26 miles.

The Manchester & Lawrence Railroad, 26 miles, is also operated by this company, consequently the total mileage of road operated by the Concord Corporation is 167.26 miles, of which 148.64 miles are in the State.

The double track from Concord to Nashua has been re-laid, within a few years, with steel rails, and is one of the best sections of railroad in the State; indeed, one of the best in New England. Everything about the road has been constructed in the most substantial manner, and during the past year over \$30,000 has been expended upon the buildings along the line.

The leased lines are kept in fair condition, but are not, probably, considered of as much importance as the main line, and consequently are equipped with rolling stock of

less value. The train service upon the leased lines is made with the same speed and regularity as are corresponding trains upon the main line, and as no rolling stock is ever used that is in any way impaired for safety, there is but little reason for the public to complain because the cars are not of the latest pattern, or finished in the highest degree of elegance.

The report of the directors shows the corporation to be in the most prosperous condition, from which we quote as follows : —

“The result of the operation of the road for the year has been favorable. The usual semi-annual dividends have been earned and paid, and the good condition of the road-bed, track, rolling-stock, buildings, and other property of the road, has been fully maintained. The earnings from the local and through business have been separated, and a more detailed account of the expenses kept than has been the practice heretofore. This change was made upon the request of the board of railroad commissioners, to secure uniformity in the accounts of the different railroads throughout the State, and has been generally adopted.

“The motive power and rolling-stock of the corporation are in fully as good condition for service as at any previous time. One new passenger locomotive, now being constructed in the shop, will be completed and placed in service upon the road early in the present season. Seven locomotives have been thoroughly overhauled and repaired, and all necessary repairs upon other locomotives have been made. The passenger equipment has been kept in good order ; thirteen passenger cars and two baggage cars have been thoroughly repaired ; new wheels and axles have been placed under eighteen passenger cars ; and seven additional Baker's patent car-warmers put in. Ten passenger cars and five baggage cars have been repainted throughout, and the painting and varnishing needed upon other cars have been done. Thirty-five new box freight cars and one long

platform car have been purchased and paid for; and one new freight saloon, seven new box freight cars, and fifty long platform coal cars have been built in the shops. New bodies for twenty-five long platform cars and seven short platform cars have been made during the year. More freight cars are needed, and a contract has been made for the construction of fifteen long box cars, and work commenced in the shop upon fifty more long platform coal cars.

“The road-bed and track have been kept in good condition. Repairs and improvements therein, as stated below, have been made; viz., eighteen hundred and three tons of new steel rails and one hundred and sixty-one tons of new iron rails have been placed in the track; sixty-four thousand three hundred and seventy-six new sleepers have been put in; and thirteen thousand five hundred and ten feet of new and additional side track laid, during the year. Nearly forty-three thousand cubic yards of earth filling have been put in at Concord, and the train-yard there much enlarged and improved. All repairs and renewals of bridges, culverts, fences, etc., required during the year, have been made.

“The depots and other buildings of the corporation have been kept in as good condition as heretofore, and some renewals and improvements have been made. The old and unsightly passenger-depot buildings at Nashua have been removed, and a new, substantial, and convenient brick building constructed, which is now open for the accommodation of the public, and will, it is hoped, fully meet the requirements of the road and its patrons, in that pleasant city, for many years to come. The depot buildings at Thornton’s Ferry, Merrimack, Reed’s Ferry, Goffe’s Falls, Amoskeag, Martin’s Ferry, and Hooksett stations have been thoroughly repainted and otherwise repaired. The depot building at Greenland station has been remodeled, and made very convenient and comfortable. Various minor repairs have also been made at other stations upon the road.

New coal and wood sheds, and improved conveniences for sawing wood, have been completed at Concord, and work has been continued upon the new engine-houses and addition to the repair-shop at that station, all of which will be finished during the present season.

#### ACCIDENTS.

“No passenger has been injured, and but very little property of the corporation damaged by accident during the year. The following casualties to individuals have occurred: June 22, George W. Campbell, a brakeman in the yard at Manchester, was struck by an engine and fatally injured. July 5, F. M. Sylvester, a brakeman at Manchester, was instantly killed by having his head crushed while coupling cars. August 11, Ephraim Hastings, who had been employed for many years as a switchman at Manchester, stepped in front of a moving train, and was run over and killed. October 2, a young man employed in the mills at Manchester, in attempting to jump on to a moving freight train, fell under the wheels, and had both legs crushed. October 2, a young man named Timothy Sullivan was found dead in front of a passenger train engine near Massabesic station. He was supposed to have attempted to cross the track in front of the train. November 1, Michael McCarty, a young man who was stealing a ride on top of an excursion train, in attempting to leave the train when in motion, near Nashua, fell underneath and had his legs crushed. November 9, Miss Alvina Cowan, a mill operative at Manchester, in attempting to cross the track immediately in front of a moving passenger train, was struck by the engine and fatally injured.”

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT, MARCH 31, 1881.

*General Exhibit.*

Total income,	\$955,000.47	
Total expense, including taxes,	629,999.18	
Net income,	<hr/>	\$325,001.29
Rentals,		44,094.00
		<hr/>
Balance applicable to dividends,		280,907.29
Dividends declared, ten per cent,		150,000.00
		<hr/>
Balance for the year,		\$130,907.29
Deduct various entries made during the year, not included in the above :		
Paid Manchester & Lawrence		
Railroad, on account,	\$62,246.75	
Paid on account of the Nashua,		
Acton & Boston Railroad,	50,000.00	
Paid on account of new		
freight cars,	6,000.00	
Reserved for unsettled govern- ment claims,	12,000.00	
	<hr/>	\$130,246.75
Surplus balance of this year carried		<hr/>
forward to next year,		\$660.54

## ANALYSIS OF EARNINGS AND EXPENSES.

*Earnings.*

From local passengers	\$235,462.64	
Through passengers,	93,428.05	
Express,	13,550.03	
Mails,	12,679.91	
Total, passenger department,	<hr/>	\$355,120.63
Local freight,	\$345,749.95	
Through freight,	250,644.40	
Total, freight department,	<hr/>	\$596,394.35

Total transportation earnings,	\$951,514.98
Income from other sources, rent-	
als of land and buildings,	\$3,485.49
Total income from all sources, —————	\$955,000.47

*Expenses.*

Salaries, general officers and	
clerks,	\$22,210.90
Law expenses,	3,065.85
Insurance,	20.00
Stationery and printing,	3,997.04
Outside agencies and advertising,	813.10
Contingencies,	884.30
Repairs, bridges (including culverts	
and cattle guards),	4,234.08
Repairs, buildings,	26,721.90
Repairs, fences, road-crossings, and	
signs,	2,963.38
Renewal rails,	33,054.87
Renewal ties,	18,157.52
Repairs, roadway and track,	107,694.13
Repairs, locomotives,	12,228.30
Fuel for locomotives,	82,680.05
Water supply,	3,683.42
Oil and waste,	8,809.02
Locomotive service,	39,003.66
Repairs, passenger cars,	16,167.76
Passenger-train service,	8,475.91
Passenger-train supplies,	950.11
Repairs, freight cars, gravel and	
hand cars, and snow-plows,	26,874.81
Freight-train service,	12,526.37
Freight-train supplies,	147.38
Damage and loss of freight and bag-	
gage,	267.57

Damage to property and cattle,	\$541.25	
Personal injuries,	4,644.81	
Agents and station service,	67,537.63	
Station supplies and gas lights,	7,218.53	
Local expenses,	1,178.11	
State taxes,	37,607.49	
Repairs, wharf at Portsmouth,	2,361.03	
Repairs, stationary engines,	1,283.83	
Freight Division Office,	2,382.83	
Patterns,	870.28	
Shop tools,	5,618.31	
Removing snow and ice,	445.62	
New engine-house, Concord,	8,586.36	
New depot at Nashua,	6,897.73	
New locomotives,	7,176.14	
New freight cars,	40,017.80	
Total operating expenses and taxes,		\$629,999.18

## ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

DR.			CR.
Construction,	\$1,500,000.00	Capital stock,	\$1,500,000.00
Rindge's Wharf,	51,507.72	Det. and contingent,	110,596.25
Manchester & North Weare Rail-		Interest,	73,081.62
road,	11,534.19	Concord Railroad dividend, May 1,	75,000.00
Notes receivable,	48,584.82	Concord Railroad dividends unpaid,	1,994.00
Mt. Washington Railroad,	173.61	Suncook Valley Railroad divi-	
Suncook Valley Railroad,	63,060.00	dend unpaid,	78.00
Cash on hand,	86,383.03	Concord & Portsmouth Rail-	
		road dividend unpaid,	493.50
	\$1,761,243.37		\$1,761,243.37

## ROLLING STOCK.

The rolling stock of the company consists of : Engines,— wood, 28 ; coal, 8 ; total 36. Passenger engines, 14 ; with power brake, 13. Freight engines, 16 ; with power brake, 2. Switching engines, 7.

Number and kind of cars : Passenger cars, 45, — 30 with power-brake ; baggage cars, 12. — 9 with power-brake ; 1 construction car, 1 pay car, 1 milk car, and 952 freight cars. Kind of brake, Westinghouse automatic.

## OFFICERS.

*President.* — J. Thomas Vose, Boston, Mass.

*Treasurer.* — Nathan Parker, Manchester.

*Corp. Clerk.* — Joseph W. Fellows, Manchester.

*Superintendent.* — H. E. Chamberlin, Concord.

*Gen. Freight Agent.* — J. W. Hildreth, Manchester.

*Gen. Ticket Agent.* — J. W. Wardwell, Concord.

*Cashier.* — J. Frank Webster, Concord.

*Directors, elected May, 1881:* — J. Thomas Vose, Boston, Mass.; Frederick Smyth, Manchester; Samuel N. Bell, Manchester; Benjamin A. Kimball, Concord; Francis B. Hayes, Boston, Mass.; Henry C. Sherburne, Concord; James W. Johnson, Enfield.

Corporate name, and principal address: Concord Railroad, Concord, N. H.

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## CONCORD &amp; PORTSMOUTH RAILROAD.

*Line of Road.*— Manchester to Portsmouth, 41 miles. The original line of road was from Concord to Portsmouth, 59 miles.

This road is leased to the Concord Railroad, but as no separate account is kept of earnings and expenses, it is wholly a matter of conjecture whether it is, or is not, a good financial investment.

The financial statement given below is made from information furnished by the lessees, and we have been unable to obtain any information from the lessors as to the assets and liabilities of the corporation.

It appears, from the dividends paid, that the capital stock of the corporation is \$350,000.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT, MARCH 31, 1881.

*General Exhibit.*

Total income (rental),	\$25,000.00	
Total expense of organization,	500.00	
Net income,	—————	\$24,500.00
Balance applicable to dividends,		\$24,500.00
Dividends declared, seven per cent,		\$24,500.00
Balance for the year, none.		

## OFFICERS.

*President.* — Stephen Kenrick, Franklin.

*Treasurer.* — Moody Currier, Manchester.

*Clerk.* — William H. Hackett, Portsmouth.

*Superintendent.* — H. E. Chamberlin, Concord.

*Directors.* — Stephen Kenrick, Franklin ; B. F. Martin, Manchester ; Joseph B. Walker, Concord ; S. N. Bell, Manchester ; J. J. Pickering, Portsmouth ; J. J. Bell, Exeter ; Walter M. Parker, Manchester.

Corporate name, and principal address : Concord & Portsmouth Railroad, Concord, N. H.

## SUNCOOK VALLEY RAILROAD.

*Line of Road.* — Pittsfield to the line of the Hooksett branch of the Concord Railroad in Suncook village, 19 miles. This road was leased to the Concord Railroad, January 1, 1870, for a term of forty-two years, the lessees to keep the line in repair, paying the taxes, and furnishing all the necessary equipment. It is understood that the lease was taken by the Concord and the Manchester & Lawrence railroads, and is to be operated by the former road. Both of these corporations are large stockholders, as will be observed in the assets reported of each road.

In addition to the annual rental, the lessees pay to the Suncook Valley Corporation \$300, to enable them to maintain an organization.

# FINANCIAL STATEMENT, MARCH 31, 1881.

## General Exhibit.

Total income,	\$14,700.00	
Total expense,	300.00	
Net income.	—————	\$14,400.00
Dividends declared, six per cent on \$240,000.00,		\$14,400.00

## ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

Dr.			Cr.
Construction account, including all items of assets,	\$350,296.00	Capital stock, including all items of debt,	\$350.

## OFFICERS.

*President.* — Samuel N. Bell, Manchester.

*Treasurer.* — James A. Weston, Manchester.

*Directors.* — Samuel N. Bell, M. V. B. Edgerly, Frederick Smyth, Manchester; Natt Head, Hooksett; L. R. Towle, R. L. French, Pittsfield; C. H. Carpenter, Chichester.

Corporate name, and principal address: Suncook Valley Railroad, Manchester, N. H.

## MANCHESTER & NORTH WEARE RAILROAD.

*Line of Road.* — Manchester to North Weare. Length, 19 miles

This line is operated by the Concord Railroad, by whom is returned the financial returns given below. It will be noticed that the ratio of receipts to expenses is much more satisfactory than last year, yet it fails to be self-supporting.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT, MARCH 31, 1881.

Passenger earnings,	\$11,472.71	
Freight earnings,	13,527.47	
Express earnings,	999.97	
Mail earnings,	803.00	
Milk-car earnings,	1,748.06	
Gross earnings,	————	\$28,551.21
Operating expenses,		28,602.44
		<hr/>
Expenses above earnings,		\$51.23
Balance to credit of Manchester & North Weare Railroad, March 31, 1880,		\$11,155.00
Balance to credit of Manchester & North Weare Railroad, March 31, 1881,		11,103.37
		<hr/>
Deficit,		\$51.23

## OFFICERS.

*President.* — Phinehas Adams, Manchester.

*Treasurer.* — Josiah Carpenter, Manchester.

*Clerk.* — C. H. Bartlett, Manchester.

*Directors.* — Phinehas Adams, Clinton W. Stanley, Charles E. Balch, Charles Chase, of Manchester; Jesse Gault of Hooksett; B. A. Kimball of Concord; J. Thomas Vose of Boston, Mass.

Corporate name, and principal address: Manchester & North Weare Railroad, Manchester, N. H.

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NASHUA, ACTON & BOSTON RAILROAD.

*Line of Road.*—Nashua to Acton, Mass., 20.21 miles, of which 4.75 miles are in New Hampshire. The road is leased to the Concord Railroad for a term of ten years, from January 1, 1876, at an annual rental of \$11,000. It is understood that the income from operating this road is not sufficient to render it a paying investment, after deducting the operating expenses, yet from prudential reasons, as will be seen from the directors' report of the Concord Railroad,

it is considered important that the latter road should continue to control its management. Their report is the following :—

“ It has been deemed advisable that the Concord road should continue to control the business of the Nashua, Acton & Boston Railroad, at the close of the present lease, to protect our road as against parties having adverse interests who desired to obtain it : and your directors have entered into negotiations to that effect, and have made payment of fifty thousand dollars on account of the same.”

Were it not for the above paragraph we should be disposed to regard this line as without reputation or value, for in the past two years we have been unable to obtain from the officers of the road any returns. except last year the treasurer said that the annual rental of \$11,000 was all the income received, and was used to reduce the unfunded debt of the road.

We have been unable to obtain any statement of the amount of the funded or unfunded debt ; neither has any return been made of the amount of capital stock paid in, or the cost of construction.

Through the columns of the daily newspapers we learned that the following officers and directors were elected at the annual meeting of the corporation, in May, 1881 :—

#### OFFICERS.

*President.*—J. C. Moulton, Laconia.

*Treasurer.*—F. D. Cook, Nashua.

*Clerk.*—J. B. Goodrich, Nashua.

*Directors.*—J. C. Moulton, Laconia ; B. A. Kimball, Concord ; H. C. Sherburne, Concord ; J. T. Vose, Boston, Mass. ; F. B. Hayes, Boston, Mass. ; W. P. Wilson, Boston, Mass. ; Frederick Smyth, Manchester ; Samuel N. Bell, Manchester ; J. W. Johnson, Enfield.

Corporate name, and principal address : Nashua, Acton & Boston Railroad, Nashua, N. H.

## MANCHESTER & LAWRENCE RAILROAD.

*Line of Road.* — Manchester to the State line at Methuen, Mass. Length, 22.39 miles. Leased of the Boston & Maine Railroad, the Methuen branch, 3.75 miles. Total length of road operated, 26.14 miles.

The general operations of this road are carried on by the Concord Railroad, but separate accounts of the earnings and expenses are kept, and are reported in the financial statement given below.

The report of the board of directors shows that the company claim to have paid, under protest, taxes on which an abatement has been ordered. The directors make the following statement to the stockholders : —

“The claim of the State of New Hampshire for a balance of taxes, as stated in the report of last year, from the assessment of which the road took an appeal to the supreme court, has been decided in favor of the road, the abatement ordered by the court being \$10,019.36, sufficient to extinguish the claim made by the State, and leaving due to the road from the state treasurer the sum of \$4,166.64, which had been paid him under protest, and which he should justly repay to the road.

“No important change has been made in the property of the corporation during the year, the repairs on the road, rolling stock, and fixtures having kept them fully up to the standard of past years. The large and constantly increasing business of the roads with which the road has business connections has required an increase in the property necessary for its transaction, and in which this road has a common interest with the Concord Railroad.

“The interest of this corporation in the Manchester & North Weare Railroad has not yet been settled. Arrangements are in progress with the Concord Railroad by which it is hoped that all the unsettled matters with that corporation will be adjusted on a satisfactory basis.

“One hundred and sixty-two tons of new rails have been

laid. Seven thousand seven hundred and nine sleepers have been replaced, and the track, bridges, fences, and buildings are in a fair state of repair. It would be, however, a matter of good policy to relay the track with steel rails, as soon as the finances of the road will permit. The friendly relations existing between this and all connecting roads is matter of congratulation, and no reason is anticipated why the same may not be expected to continue.

“In the opinion of the board, it would be for the interest of the stockholders that such legislation should be procured as will render the present relation of this corporation with all its connecting roads more permanent.

“No accident has occurred to the road or to its trains during the year, such as to interfere with its regular operation, and no passenger or employé has been injured.”

The financial statement given below is from the office of the Concord Railroad.

#### FINANCIAL STATEMENT, MARCH 31, 1881.

##### *General Exhibit.*

Total income,	\$185,641.89	
Total expense, including taxes,	58,201.53	
Net income,	—————	\$127,440.36
Unfunded debt, notes paid,	\$16,000.00	
Rentals,	11,000.00	
	—————	\$27 000.00
Balance applicable to dividends,		\$100,440.36
Dividends declared, 10 per cent.		100,000.00
		—————
Balance for the year,		\$440.36

#### ANALYSIS OF EARNINGS AND EXPENSES.

##### *Earnings.*

From local passengers,	\$53,232.29
through passengers,	12,356.12
express,	6,374.46

From mails,	\$3,379.20	
Total earnings, passenger department,	—————	\$75,342.07
From local freight,	\$38,288.22	
through freight,	9,510.35	
Total earnings, freight department	—————	\$47,798.57
Total transportation earnings,		<u>\$123,140.64</u>
Income from other sources (spec- ifying same) Concord Railroad,	\$62,246.75	
From rents, land and buildings,	254.50	
Total income from all sources,		\$185,641.89

*Expenses.*

Salaries, general officers and clerks,	\$1,600.00	
Law expenses,	548.37	
Stationery and printing,	244.15	
Outside agencies and advertising,	87.37	
Contingencies	21.65	
Repairs, buildings,	116.33	
Repairs, fences, road-crossings, and signs,	108.00	
Renewal ties,	1,343.18	
Repairs, roadway, and track,	6,504.86	
Fuel for locomotives,	15,890.78	
Water supply,	56.00	
Locomotive service,	4,332.42	
Passenger-train service.	2,009.18	
Passenger-train supplies,	21.50	
Freight-train service,	682.70	
Damage to property and cattle,	4,419.00	
Personal injuries,	150.00	
Agents and station service,	2,357.25	
Total operating expenses,	—————	\$40,492.74
Taxes,		<u>17,708.79</u>
Total operating expenses and taxes.		\$58,201.53

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.			
Dr.			Cr.
Construction,	\$1,000,000.00	Capital stock,	\$1,000,000.00
Telegraph,	4,770.35	Interest,	1,169.11
Hooksett branch,	18,000.00	Dividends unpaid,	5,864.50
New car account, Vt. Central,	17,553.60	Income and expense,	165,472.07
Concord, M. & L. Railroad,	32,000.00		
Manchester & No. Weare R. R.,	00.00		
Suncook Valley R. R., 420 2-5 sh.,	42,040.00		
Mt. Washington R. R., 37 sh.,	3,700.00		
Cash,	54,641.73		
	<u>\$1,172,505.68</u>		<u>\$1,172,505.68</u>

## OFFICERS.

*President.* — B. F. Martin, Manchester.

*Treasurer.* — George B. Chandler, Manchester.

*Clerk.* — S. N. Bell, Manchester.

*Assistant Superintendent.* — J. W. Hildreth, Manchester.

*Directors.* — B. F. Martin, Manchester; Edward A. Abbot, Concord; Joseph W. Smith, Andover, Mass.; Nathan Parker, Manchester; William A. Tower, Boston, Mass.; Asa Fowler, Concord; John A. White, Concord.

Corporate name, and principal address: Manchester & Lawrence Railroad, Manchester, N. H.

## BOSTON, CONCORD &amp; MONTREAL RAILROAD.

*Line of Road.*—Concord to Groveton Junction, on the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, 145.4 miles. Branch: from the main line, near Littleton, to the base of Mount Washington, 20.4 miles. Total length of road operated, 165.8 miles.

The introduction of this line into Northern New Hampshire has been the means of developing the business interests of that portion of the State, and of furnishing the means of rapid transit for those who annually visit the State on account of its natural attractions. The management of the road are not unmindful of the fact that their continued prosperity is, in a great measure, dependent upon the traveling facilities that are furnished during the summer season

to those residing outside the State, and, as will be seen by the quotations we have made from their report, are making every effort to offer still further advantages to the public. The success that has already attended such efforts gives a reasonable assurance of their views being correct, and we give their own language in the following address to the stockholders :—

“ The directors are not unmindful of the desire of a part of the stockholders and of the general public to have the extension of the road up the Connecticut valley toward Colebrook and beyond commenced at an early day; but with the improvements proposed in ballasting the track and relaying the road with steel rails on part of the road between Concord and Woodsville, and the expenditures requisite in connection therewith to accommodate the increased business, it is doubtful if it is expedient to do more than provide for the location of the road the present season.

“ The extension of the Profile & Franconia Notch Railroad, during the coming year, to Bethlehem street will provide additional facilities for the transportation of passengers from this road to the ‘ Maplewood ’ and other summer resorts in that locality.

“ During the past year the business arrangement with the Whitefield & Jefferson Railroad, which has recently been extended about two miles, has proved remunerative and satisfactory.

“ Efforts have been recently made looking towards the building of the Pemigewasset Valley Railroad and the New Zealand Railroad, the construction of which might tend to increase the transportation of freight to and over this road. Claims have been made that this corporation should aid in putting these enterprises into operation. The board have these matters under consideration, but have arrived at no conclusion as to the mode and extent, if any, to which this road should contribute, either directly or indirectly, towards their construction.”

That the road has shared in the general prosperity of the railroads of the country, and improved its financial condition, is apparent from the following remarks of the directors. They report :—

“ The gross earnings for the year ending March 31, 1881, have been \$797,566.49 ; the expenses for the year have been \$586,172.85. The gross earnings for the year ending March 31, 1880, were \$678,123.34 ; the expenses for the same year were \$477,251.46. This statement shows an increase in gross earnings of \$119,433.15, and an increase in the net earnings of \$10,511.76, which amount would have been materially increased had it not been for the extra expense incurred in carrying an increased freight traffic over a road-bed not thoroughly prepared for it, and also for extraordinary expenditures amounting to over \$37,000, which we have made the past year and paid for out of our earnings for necessary permanent improvements, as follows : Raising and ballasting of the track across East Concord intervalle, the laying of 16,347 feet of new sidings, building new rail-shop and engine-house at Lake Village, improvements at the Weirs, new boiler and track scale at Plymouth, new turn-table at Warren, additional water-works at East Haverhill, new engine-house at Woodsville, new wood-sheds at Bath, Wing road, South Lancaster and Twin Mountain, new depot at Lisbon, new house at Wing road for section men, new rail-shop at Lancaster, stone work at Pemigewasset bridge, and other points, and ballasting of the track.

“ We have made large repairs on our bridges and our road-bed : bridges and buildings are in an improved condition from last year.

“ Extensive repairs have been made upon our rolling stock, and it is now in good condition. We have built, the past year, one new baggage car, one new freight saloon, three box cars, thirty-one flat cars, and three stock cars.

“ We have painted five passenger and baggage cars, and

have varnished nineteen passenger and baggage cars, and have put new wheels and axles under fourteen passenger and baggage cars.

“ We have purchased and paid for one new engine, and ordered two more for early delivery. We have now twenty-six passenger cars, two observation cars, two drawing-room cars, seventeen mail and baggage cars, and six hundred and thirty freight cars.

“ We have laid 69,759 sleepers, have taken up, mended, and returned to track 11,652 rails, have purchased and laid one hundred and ninety-five tons new iron, and taken up, rerolled, and returned to track six hundred and twenty-seven tons.

“ Sales of the consolidated bonds have been made to the amount of \$30,500, the proceeds of which have been applied toward payment of bonds due in 1875. We have paid the balance of the bonds due in 1865 and 1875, with the exception of a \$200 bond due in 1865, the owner of which is not known.

“ Of the sinking-fund bonds due in 1889, there are outstanding in the hands of other parties \$202,000, on which interest is paid; the trustees holding \$306,000, and the corporation holding \$116,000, on which no interest is paid.

“ At a special meeting of the corporation, held March 31, 1881, authority was given to issue bonds of the corporation to provide for the funding of the floated indebtedness consequent on the extensions made in previous years, the sums received from the sales of these bonds to be applied towards ballasting the road, relaying the track with steel rails, furnishing further equipment, and for providing additional facilities required by the increased business coming on to this road from its connections with the Passumpsic, Southeastern, St. Johnsbury and Lake Champlain, and other roads, and also to decrease the indebtedness mentioned above. These bonds will not be issued until after the close of the financial year, and the statement of the receipts

therefor and expenditures made in connection therewith will be more properly a subject for consideration in the report of the next year."

The rolling stock of the company now consists of thirty-one engines, twenty-six passenger cars, two observation cars, and two drawing-room cars, seventeen baggage and mail cars, and six hundred and thirty freight cars.

The passenger, observation, mail, and baggage cars, and eighteen of the engines are equipped with the Westinghouse power-brake.

The following accidents are reported :

"On June 5, 1880, Chas. W. Vance, employed as a freight conductor, fell from the top of his saloon car in Concord yard, sustaining injuries from which he died June 9, 1880.

"August 24, 1880, a lad named Joseph Woods fell from platform on to track, in front of an approaching passenger train, at Tilton Station, and was instantly killed.

"No blame was attached to the road in either case."

#### FINANCIAL STATEMENT, MARCH 31, 1881.

##### *General Exhibit.*

Total income,	\$797,556.49	
Total expense, including taxes,	586,172.85	
Net income,	\$211,383.64	
Balance of interest on funded and unfunded debt,	158,714.64	
Balance applicable to dividends,	\$52,669.00	
Dividends declared, six per cent on preferred stock,	51.933.00	
Balance for the year,		\$736.00
Balance (profit and loss) last year,	\$585,694.33	
Add various entries made during the year,	5,326.00	
		\$591,020.33
Balance (profit and loss) carried forward to next year,		\$591,756.00

## ANALYSIS OF EARNINGS AND EXPENSES.

*Earnings.*

From local and through passengers,	\$310,796.07	
express and extra baggage,	10,000.00	
mails,	16,910.82	
		<hr/>
Total earnings, passenger		.
department,	337,706.89	
From local and through freight,	454,184.12	
		<hr/>
Total transportation earnings,	791,891.01	
Other income,	5,665.48	
		<hr/>
Total income from all sources,		\$797,556.49

*Expenses.*

Salaries, general officers and clerks,	\$11,589.12
Law expenses,	4,930.45
Insurance,	350.98
Stationery and printing,	3,156.63
Outside agencies and advertising,	6,639.57
Repairs, bridges (including culverts and cattle-guards),	7,187.74
Repairs, building,	20,598.15
Repairs, fences, road-crossings, and signs,	545.55
Renewal rails,	40,941.26
Renewal ties,	22,408.21
Repairs, roadway and track (earth- work),	60,943.88
Repairs, locomotives,	31,159.77
Fuel for locomotives,	99,990.72
Water supply,	4,041.12
Oil and waste,	14,010.65
Locomotive service :	

passenger, \$18,908.69 }		
freight, 28,119.55 }	\$47,028.24	
Repairs, passenger cars,	11,277.72	
Passenger-train service (conductors and brakemen),	17,009.36	
Repairs, freight cars,	22,329.45	
Freight-train service,	20,964.86	
Damage and loss of freight and baggage, damage to property and cattle, and personal injuries,	2,331.31	
Agents and station service,	20,416.20	
All other expenses,	95,939.42	
Total operating expenses,	\$565,790.36	
Taxes,	20,382.49	
Total operating expenses and taxes,	\$586,172.85	

## ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

DR.

CR.

Construction,	\$2,850,000.00	Stock (old dividends, etc.),	\$459,600.00
Wood, oil, ect., on hand,	37,836.12	Stock, preferred,	800,000.00
Stock, etc., on hand for repairs,	124,965.77	Stock, new,	540,400.00
Trustees of sinking fund,	201,500.00		\$1,800,000.00
Pemigewasset House,	16,000.00	Bonds due in 1865,	200,00.00
Joseph A. Dodge, general manager,	32,206.53	Bonds due in 1889,	624,000.00
Purchase of White Mts. (N. H.) Railroad,	300,000.00	Bonds due in 1893,	1,905,000.00
Extension of White Mts. (N. H.) Railroad,	790,000.00		\$2,529,200.00
Branch railroad to Mt. Washington,	407,000.00	Coupons due and unpaid,	2,162.00
Cash on hand for coupons unpaid,	2,162.00	Dividends due and unpaid,	1,448.89
Cash on hand for dividends unpaid,	8,360.89	Dividends due and unpaid since May 20, 1867,	6,912.00
Cash and bonds on hand,	161,447.91	Profit and loss,	591,756.33
	\$4,931,479.22		\$4,931,479.22

## OFFICERS.

*President.*—J. Thomas Vose, Boston, Mass.

*Treasurer.*—E. D. Harlow, Boston, Mass.

*Clerk and Assistant Treasurer.*—C. M. Whittier, Plymouth.

*General Manager.*—J. A. Dodge, Plymouth.

*Directors.* — J. Thos. Vose, Boston, Mass.; Joseph P. Pitman, Laconia; Peter Butler, Boston, Mass.; S. N. Bell, Manchester; Joseph A. Dodge, Plymouth; John P. Spaulding; Warren F. Daniell, Franklin.

Corporate name and principal address: Boston, Concord & Montreal Railroad.

President and Treasurer's office, Boston, Mass.

General Manager and Assistant Treasurer's office, Plymouth, N. H.

### MOUNT WASHINGTON RAILROAD.

*Line of Road.* — From the base to the summit of Mount Washington. Length,  $3\frac{1}{3}$  miles.

The success of this road during the past year has been equal to that of any previous one, it having paid ten per cent dividend and carried forward a large surplus to next year.

No accidents to passengers or employes are reported, nor have there been since the road was opened in 1869. The number of passengers carried over the road was 9,203, and the number of tons of freight, 14.

The equipment consists of six engines and six passenger cars, an engine and a single car constituting a train.

From twenty-five to thirty men are employed on the road during the season, which usually commences in June and closes on or before the first of October.

#### *Profit and Loss Account.*

Expense one year to April 1, 1881,	\$12,727.47	
Interest,	600.00	
Dividend No. 4,	12,950.00	
Balance on hand April 1, 1881,	8,899.99	
	<hr/>	\$35,177.46
Balance on hand April 1, 1880,	\$5,764.05	
Gross earnings one year to April 1,		
1881,	29,413.41	
	<hr/>	\$35,177.46

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT, MARCH 31, 1881.

*General Exhibit.*

Total income,	\$29,413.41	
Total expense, including taxes,	12,727.47	
Net income,	<hr/>	\$16,685.94
Interest on funded debt,		600.00
		<hr/>
Balance applicable to dividends,		\$16,085.94
Dividend declared No. 4, 10 per cent,		12,950.00
		<hr/>
Balance for the year,		\$3,135.94
Balance last year,		5,764.05
		<hr/>
Balance carried forward to next year,		\$8,899.99

## ANALYSIS OF EARNINGS AND EXPENSES.

*Earnings.*

From local passengers	\$28,258.75	
mails,	150.00	
Total earnings, passenger department,	<hr/>	\$28,408.75
From local freight,	\$210.00	
Total earnings, freight department,	<hr/>	210.00
		<hr/>
Total transportation earnings,		\$28,618.75
Income from other sources,		794.66
		<hr/>
Total income from all sources,		\$29,413.41

*Expenses.*

Salaries, general officers and clerks,	\$1,200.00
Insurance,	241.50
Stationery and printing, and outside agencies and advertising,	236.62
Repairs, roadway, track, and locomotives,	2,029.40

Fuel for locomotives,	\$1,224.00	
Water supply and oil and waste,	253.13	
Freight on materials and wood,	723.18	
Pay-roll, including train service,	5,426.16	
Provisions for employés,	934.24	
Miscellaneous expenses,	459.24	
Total operating expenses,	————	\$12,727.47

## ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

DR.		CR.	
Construction account,	\$139,500.00	Capital stock,	\$129,500.00
Cash balance,	8,899.99	Funded debt,	10,000.00
		Profit and loss or income account,	8,899.99
	<u>\$148,399.99</u>		<u>\$148,399.9</u>

## OFFICERS.

*President.* — Sylvester Marsh, Concord.

*Treasurer.* — Edward D. Harlow, Boston, Mass.

*Assistant Treasurer.* — Charles M. Whittier, Plymouth.

*General Manager.* — Walter Aiken, Franklin.

*Secretary.* — Francis E. Brown, Concord.

*Directors.* — Sylvester Marsh, Concord; J. Thomas Vose, Boston, Mass.; Walter Aiken, Franklin; Emmons Raymond, Boston, Mass.; John H. George, Concord; Joseph A. Dodge, Plymouth; Nathaniel White, Jr., Concord.

Corporate name of company, and principal address:  
Mount Washington Railroad, No. 31 Milk Street, Boston,  
Mass.

## WHITEFIELD &amp; JEFFERSON RAILROAD.

*Line of Road.* — From the Boston, Concord & Montreal Railroad at Whitefield, to Jefferson.

This road was constructed in the interests of the Boston, Concord & Montreal Railroad and the Brown Lumber.

Company, who have a large interest in the real estate along the line.

It also furnishes an easy and expeditious route to the hotels and boarding-houses in Jefferson, and its financial success demonstrates that investments made to facilitate the summer tourist on his way to our mountain resorts are fully appreciated by those, who, seeking health or recreation, visit New Hampshire during the summer months.

The following report of the directors shows the road to be in a prosperous condition : —

“ The condition of the road-bed is excellent. During the past year two hundred and twenty tons steel rails have been laid, and the executive committee have deemed it prudent to purchase an additional one hundred tons, which will put the road in very good condition. The cost of the steel rails will be chargeable to the construction account,—the old rails being required for the extension of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles, made last fall, and for additional side track room. The cost of relaying has been charged to maintenance of way, and is included in the expenditures for the year. The buildings are all in thorough repair and good order.

“ The management have, during the past two summer seasons, made the fullest arrangements to meet the convenience of the traveler and tourist, with the expectation that the natural attractions of Jefferson, combined with the facility for reaching there, would induce an increased attendance during the summer seasons. The results so far have justified the expectation, but with the present limited hotel accommodations their efforts to increase the travel cannot be maintained without a corresponding increased means for the accommodation of the summer traveler. The Waumbek Hotel improvements have but very partially met the want, and there is a demand for the construction of one or more first-class commodious hotels.

"The rolling stock of the company consists of four locomotives, one full passenger car, one combination passenger and baggage car, one saloon car, eighty sets logging cars, four wheels, one derrick car, one snow-plow, six platform cars, and in process of construction, nearly completed, three new platform cars.

"It will be necessary to provide additional cars in order to meet the requirements which increased freight business will impose.

"No passenger or employé has met with any serious injury, and no damage to property, of any account, has occurred during the year."

#### FINANCIAL STATEMENT, MARCH 31, 1881.

##### *General Exhibit.*

Total Income,	\$28,539.32	
Total expense including taxes,	20,698.56	
	<hr/>	
Net income,	\$7,840.76	
No debts.		
Balance applicable to dividends,	\$7,840.76	
Dividends declared, four per cent,	5,200.00	
Balance for the year,	<hr/>	\$2,640.76
Balance (profit and loss) last year,		491.64
		<hr/>
Balance (profit and loss) carried forward to next year,		\$3,132.40

#### ANALYSIS OF EARNINGS AND EXPENSES.

##### *Earnings.*

From passengers,	\$2,163.92	
mails and express,	774.13	
freight,	25,365.99	
other sources,	235.28	
Total earnings,	<hr/>	\$28,539.32

*Expenses.*

Salaries, general officers and clerks,	\$400.00	
Insurance,	261.50	
Stationery and printing,	162.49	
Outside agencies and advertising,	50.00	
Contingencies,	344.73	
Repairs, buildings,	276.99	
Renewal ties,	565.23	
Repairs, roadway and track.	3,627.89	
Repairs, locomotives,	819.95	
Fuel for locomotives,	4,207.98	
Oil and waste,	339.70	
Locomotive service,	3,061.65	
Repairs, passenger cars,	162.00	
Passenger-train service,	281.41	
Passenger-train supplies,	318.50	
Repairs, freight cars,	1,200.84	
Freight-train service and expense,	2,919.96	
Freight-train supplies,	955.52	
Damage to property and cattle,	250.00	
Agents and station service,	469.50	
Total operating expenses,	—————	\$20,675.84
Taxes,		22.72
Total operating expenses and taxes,		<u>\$20,698.56</u>

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.			
DR.			CR.
Construction and equipment,	\$106,418.31	Stock,	\$130,000.00
Dividend No. 1, June 1, 1880,	5,200.00	Boston, Concord & Montreal	
Cash,	8,332.40	Railroad,	28,204.11
		Brown's Lumber Co.,	13,414.20
		Net earnings, year ending March	
		31, 1880,	491.64
		Net earnings, year ending March	
		31, 1881,	7,840.76
Total assets,	<u>\$179,950.71</u>	Total liabilities,	<u>\$179,950.71</u>

## OFFICERS.

*President.* — Aaron Ordway, Lawrence, Mass.

*Treasurer.* — E. D. Harlow, Boston, Mass.

*Clerk.* — S. N. Bell, Manchester.

*Cashier.* — Thomas C. Grey, Whitefield.

*Superintendent.* — A. L. Brown, Whitefield.

*Directors.* — Aaron Ordway, Lawrence, Mass.; Alson S. Brown, Whitefield; Warren G. Brown, Whitefield; Nathan R. Perkins, Whitefield; Josiah T. Vose, Boston, Mass.; Samuel N. Bell, Manchester; Joseph A. Dodge, Plymouth; Warren F. Daniell, Franklin.

Corporate name, and principal address: Whitefield and Jefferson Railroad, Whitefield, N. H.

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## PROFILE & FRANCONIA NOTCH RAILROAD.

*Line of Road.* — Profile House in Franconia to Bethlehem station on the Boston, Concord & Montreal Railroad. Length, 10 miles. Gauge, 3 feet. Steel rail, thirty-five pounds to the yard.

This is the second annual report of this road, and its financial statement, as given below, cannot be other than gratifying to the stockholders, for the construction of the line was regarded by many as an experiment, it being the first narrow-gauge road in the State. It has been substantially constructed, and equipped with rolling stock of the most approved pattern.

The success of this line has been so marked that the company have increased their capital stock and are now constructing a branch to Bethlehem street, a distance of about three and one-half miles.

It is expected that this will be completed on or before the first of July, in season to accommodate the large increase of summer travel to that celebrated resort.

The grade on this branch will be the heaviest in the State, being, at one point, 232 feet to the mile, or just double that on the main line to the Profile House.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT. DECEMBER 31, 1880.

Total income, including the amount for the mail in 1879,	\$17,197.88	
Total expense, including taxes,	2,919.48	
Net income,	<u>          </u>	\$14,278.40
Balance applicable to dividends,	\$14,278.40	
Dividends declared, eight per cent.	10,400.00	
Balance for the year,	<u>          </u>	\$3,878.40
Balance (surplus) last year,	\$7,578.71	
Deduct amount paid on construction account,	5,055.88	
	<u>          </u>	\$2,522.83
Balance carried forward to next year,		\$6,401.23

*Charges to Property During the Year.*

Outstanding bills on construction account of branch,	\$13,666.18
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## ANALYSIS OF EARNINGS AND EXPENSES.

*Earnings.*

From passengers,	\$16,762.94	
express,	100.00	
mails, including \$89.22 from 1879,	191.39	
	<u>          </u>	
Total passenger department,	\$17,054.33	
From freight,	143.55	
Total transportation earnings,	<u>          </u>	\$17,197.88

*Expenses.*

The expenses of operating the road were not returned in detail, but the aggregate for maintaining the road, repairs, and operating expenses amounted to \$2,919.48.

The rolling stock of the company is the same as last year.

No accidents reported.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.			
Dr.			Cr.
Construction account,	\$124,993.35	Capital stock,	\$143,000.00
Equipment account,	23,062.53	Bills paid on construction ac't,	5,055.88
Cash.	6,401.23	Balance carried to another year,	6,401.23
Total assets,	\$154,457.11	Total liabilities,	\$154,457.11

## OFFICERS.

*President.* — Emmons Raymond, Boston, Mass.

*Treasurer and Superintendent.* — Charles H. Greenleaf, Profile House.

*Clerk.* — Samuel N. Bell, Manchester.

*Directors.* — Emmons Raymond, Boston, Mass.; J. A. Dodge, Plymouth; John H. George, John A. White, Concord; Walter Aiken, Franklin; Samuel N. Bell, Manchester.

Corporate name, and principal address: Profile and Franconia Notch Railroad, Profile House, N. H.

## NORTHERN RAILROAD.

*Line of Road.* — Concord to White River Junction, Vt., 69.5 miles. Branch, Franklin to Bristol, 13.41 miles. Total length of road operated by the company, 82.91 miles, with 16.5 miles of side track.

The corporation own a large interest in the Concord & Claremont and the Peterborough & Hillsborough railroads, but, as these corporations maintain distinct organizations, their returns are rendered separately.

The road-bed and rolling stock of the road have been, during the year, maintained in the same first-class condition that has characterized the management for a long period, and it has acquired a well merited reputation for the regularity of its trains and the dispatch with which it does a large and increasing business.

The annual report of the directors shows the road to be in a prosperous condition, and the following details are quoted from their published returns to the stockholders:—

“The unprecedented and continued severity of the weather, together with the great fall of snow during the past winter, has been very unfavorable to railroad operations, as they largely increased the amount of expenses, while diminishing the business and consequent amount of receipts.

“From various assigned reasons the through business going easterly was diverted from the line of roads with which this road is connected, during several of the winter months, which somewhat diminished the gross receipts, while largely increasing the expense of carrying the traffic westward. Whether this diversion caused any other loss is extremely problematical, as the through business, which is a very large proportion of your traffic, continues to return a very small revenue per ton per mile.

“The problem of how to carry this large and increasing amount of traffic at the minimum cost can only be solved by putting your road, equipment, and track in the best possible condition to do safely and cheaply all the business coming to it; and with this view the directors have authorized the purchase of steel rails sufficient to lay your track entirely with steel, amounting to about twenty-two hundred tons. It is believed there can be no question as to the expediency of this action, and we trust it will meet your full approval.

“Various propositions having been made for the purchase of the interest of this corporation in the stock of the Sullivan County Railroad, one of which appeared to be satisfactory, negotiations were had which resulted in the transfer of such interest; and in connection therewith a contract was secured with reference to the division of the future receipts from business of that road, the result of which, it is hoped, will prove advantageous to this corporation, in addition to the amount received for such interest, which has been carried to the account of the contingent fund.

“Our relations with connecting roads continue to be

friendly ; and negotiations with the lower roads are pending, which, we trust, will result in mutually satisfactory arrangements upon the termination of the existing contracts.

“ During the past year, protracted negotiations have been had, and are still pending, for the settlement of all differences relative to the Central Vermont and Western business, and there is reason to hope that new and more satisfactory arrangements may be effected with reference to such business.

“ The directors believe it to be the policy of the corporation to encourage the development of business on the line of the road, and to give to the public the greatest possible accommodation consistent with a proper return to the stockholders upon their investments. They have, therefore, at the earnest solicitations of residents on that part of the road formerly known as the Bristol branch, concluded to put on a passenger train to run over that branch during the summer months, in addition to the usual mixed train, and we trust the increased income therefrom will meet the additional expense.

“ The indebtedness of the corporation remains as it was last year, consisting of coupon notes amounting to \$177,000, and the guaranty by this corporation of bonds of the Concord & Claremont (N. H.) Railroad, to the amount of \$500,000, two-fifths of which, however, are now owned by this corporation. We also continue to purchase the semi-annual interest coupons, amounting to \$6,500 per annum, on \$100,000 of bonds of the Peterborough & Hillsborough Railroad.

“ Various obstacles have prevented the conclusion of satisfactory arrangements for the connection of the Peterborough & Hillsborough Railroad, but it is hoped they may soon be overcome, so that the corporation may receive at least a partial return of the sum annually paid for the control of the business, and of the interest on the amount

heretofore invested in the construction of that road. No serious accident has happened to any passenger or employé during the past year.

"As stated in the last annual report, the directors, believing the state tax for 1879 to be unjust, caused it to be paid under protest. Since that time, application has been made to the supreme court for an abatement of such tax: and the referees appointed by the court for that purpose have reported that the corporation is entitled to a material reduction in the amount so paid. We have no doubt that the legislature will take proper action to cause the amount thus paid by the corporation, in excess of what it should have paid, to be refunded."

It will be observed from the above that the through business over this line is a somewhat vexatious problem, and, in referring to the reports of the road in the past, we find it to be a question that the directors have seriously considered without being able to arrive at any satisfactory conclusions. It is a matter that is equally important to other roads forming sections of great through lines from the West to the terminal points at tide-water, and it is to be hoped that associated effort on the part of the management of the several lines will soon be effected, and that the problem may be solved to the satisfaction of all parties concerned.

The following general statistics are of interest, as showing the equipment of the road and its capacity for doing business, as well as a general idea of the amount of traffic over the line for the past year:—

The equipment of the road at the close of the year was as follows: Nine passenger locomotives, fifteen freight locomotives, four hundred long merchandise cars, ninety-two short cars, one mail car, two mail and smoking cars, thirteen passenger cars, seven baggage cars, nineteen gravel cars.

## TRAFFIC AND MILEAGE.

*Passenger and Freight Traffic.*

Number of passengers carried the past year.	151,355
Number of passengers carried one mile,	5,944,082
Number of passengers carried to and from upper roads,	56,378
Number of passengers carried one mile to and from upper roads,	3,738,259
Number of tons merchandise carried the past year,	466,266
Number of tons merchandise carried one mile.	29,381,572
Number of tons merchandise carried to and from upper roads,	410,048
Number of tons merchandise carried one mile to and from upper roads,	27,915,918
Number of tons upward,	100,983
Number of tons downward,	365,283

*Mileage.*

Number of miles run by passenger trains,	190,938
Number of miles run by freight trains,	284,014
Number of miles run by other trains,	3,295
Total,	478,247

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT, MARCH 31, 1881.

*General Exhibit.*

Total income,	\$500,016.73
Total expense, including taxes.	397,793.64
Net income,	102,223.09
Interest on funded debt,	78,661.28
Balance applicable to dividends.	\$180,884.37
Dividends declared (per cent) 6 per cent,	179,838.00
Balance for the year,	1,046.37

Balance (profit and loss) last year,	\$143,687.61
Balance (profit and loss) carried forward to next year,	\$144,733.88

## ANALYSIS OF EARNINGS AND EXPENSES.

*Earnings.*

From local passengers,	\$86,615.12	
through passengers,	65,722.54	
express and extra baggage,	7,500.00	
mails,	13,450.45	
other sources, passenger department,	1,047.84	
Total earnings, passenger department,	————	\$174,335.95
From local freight,	\$123,236.29	
through freight,	199,854.99	
Total earnings, freight department,	————	\$323,091.28
Total transportation earnings,		\$497,427.23
Rents on buildings,		2,589.50
Total income from all sources,		\$500,016.73

*Expenses.*

Salaries, general officers and clerks,	\$17,906.62
Law expenses,	3,135.95
Insurance,	2,730.67
Stationery and printing,	2,301.28
Outside agencies and advertising,	3,265.53
Contingencies,	6,037.36
Repairs, bridges (including culverts and cattle-guards),	6,868.12
Repairs, buildings,	16,343.94
Repairs, fences, road-crossings, and signs,	2,996.45

Renewal rails,	\$20,553.82	
Renewal ties,	13,678.73	
Repairs, roadway and track,	47,712.20	
Repairs, locomotives,	21,336.98	
Fuel for locomotives,	64,702.63	
Water supply,	1,595.69	
Oil and waste,	2,545.65	
Locomotive service,	25,023.71	
Repairs, passenger cars,	4,373.05	
Passenger-train service,	8,220.85	
Passenger-train supplies,	1,274.65	
Mileage, passenger cars (debit balance),	5,738.05	
Repairs, freight cars,	30,319.83	
Freight-train service,	11,467.22	
Freight-train supplies,	751.60	
Mileage, freight cars (debit balance),	30,907.85	
Telegraph expenses (maintenance and operating),	3,008.76	
Damage and loss of freight and baggage,	388.87	
Damage to property and cattle,	102.50	
Personal injuries,	100.00	
Agents and station service,	14,703.48	
Station supplies,	4,264.17	
Total operating expenses,	————	\$374,356.21
Taxes,		23,437.43
Total operating expenses and taxes,		<u>\$397,793.64</u>

## ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

DR.		CR.	
Construction account,	\$3,068,400.00	Capital stock,	\$3,068,400.00
711 shares Northern Railroad,	37,708.34	Funded debt, bonds due Apr. 1, '74,	100.00
Contracts,	22,605.11	Unfunded debt, as follows:	
Concord & Claremont Railroad,	254,245.72	Interest unpaid,	129.00
Cash items:		Dividends unpaid, including	
Cash,	52,147.82	dividends due June 1, 1881,	96,342.76
Bills receivable,	1,147,373.55	Notes payable,	177,000.00
Due from agents and companies,	563.65	Vouchers and accounts, premiums,	14,474.81
Other assets:		Other liabilities, contingent	
Materials and supplies,	103,015.99	fund,	1,184,879.73
		Profit and loss or income ac-	
		counts,	144,733.88
Total assets,	\$4,686,060.18	Total liabilities,	\$4,686,060.18

*Present or Contingent Liabilities not Included in Balance-Sheet.*

Concord & Claremont Railroad bonds, \$500,000.00

## OFFICERS.

*President.* — Henry C. Sherburne, Concord.

*Treasurer.* — George A. Kettell, Boston, Mass.

*Assistant Treasurer.* — George K. Hazelton, Concord.

*Clerk.* — William L. Foster, Concord.

*Superintendent.* — George E. Todd, Concord.

*General Agent of Transportation.* — W. F. Simons, Concord.

*Directors.* — Henry C. Sherburne, George E. Todd, Concord; George W. Nesmith, A. W. Sulloway, Franklin; Francis B. Hayes, Uriel Crocker, Josiah H. Benton, Jr., Boston, Mass.

Corporate name, and principal address: Northern Railroad, Concord, N. H.

## PETERBOROUGH &amp; HILLSBOROUGH RAILROAD.

*Line of Road.*—Hillsborough Bridge to Peterborough, 18.5 miles. This road is operated under the management of the Northern Railroad, that is largely interested in its becoming a successful line, as it aided in the construction

and advanced a portion of the funds necessary to complete and equip the road.

Thus far, no satisfactory arrangements have been entered into between this and connecting roads, whereby a thorough route to more distant points could be expeditiously reached, and, therefore, the business of the road has been local in character. It will be seen by the report of the directors of the Northern Railroad that they are still hopeful of securing such a connection as will afford a fair share of through traffic, and we can not but believe that such action would prove a valuable aid to this and its connecting road—the Monadnock—in enabling them to earn enough in gross receipts to meet their operating expenses.

#### FINANCIAL STATEMENT, MARCH 31, 1881.

##### *General Exhibit.*

Total income,	\$11,812.34
Total expenses including taxes,	11,583.79
Net income.	<u>\$228.55</u>
Interest on funded debt,	6,500.00
Balance for the year (deficit),	\$6,271.45
Balance (deficit) last year,	11,887.77
Balance (deficit) carried forward to next year,	<u><u>\$18,159.22</u></u>

#### ANALYSIS OF EARNINGS AND EXPENSES.

##### *Earnings.*

From passengers,	\$5,086.19
mails,	600.00
local freight,	6,089.39
rent of buildings,	36.76
Total income from all sources.	<u><u>\$11,812.34</u></u>

*Expenses.*

Salaries, general officers and clerks,	\$6.25
Insurance,	155.56
Stationery and printing,	71.15
Outside agencies and advertising,	10.00
Contingencies,	56.48
Repairs, bridges (including culverts and cattle guards),	221.54
Repairs, buildings,	173.94
Repairs, fences, road-crossings and signs,	261.27
Repairs, roadway and track,	3,905.37
Repairs, locomotives,	1,522.40
Fuel for locomotives,	2,448.88
Repairs, passenger cars,	426.53
Passenger-train supplies,	180.00
Mileage, passenger cars (debit balance),	9.19
Freight-train supplies,	180.00
Mileage, freight cars (debit balance),	5.22
Damage to property and cattle,	1.50
Agents and station service,	1,910.54
Station supplies,	31.17
<hr/>	
Total operating expenses,	\$11,576.99
Taxes,	6.80
<hr/>	

Total operating expenses and taxes, \$11,583.79

## ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

Dr.		Cr.	
Construction account,*	\$206,781.24	Capital stock,	\$45,000.00
Cash,	2,150.36	Funded debt,	165,000.00
Bills receivable,	1,250.00	Profit and loss,	181.60
Total assets,	\$210,181.60	Total liabilities,	\$210,181.60
*This account not yet closed.			

## OFFICERS.

*President.*—Josiah Minot, Concord.

*Clerk and Treasurer.*—E. H. Woodman, Concord.

*Superintendent.*—Geo. E. Todd, Concord.

*Directors.*—Josiah Minot, John M. Hill, Gust. Walker, Concord; H. K. French, Peterborough; J. M. Rumrill, Springfield, Mass.

Corporate name, and principal address: Peterborough & Hillsborough Railroad, Concord, N. H.

### CONCORD & CLAREMONT RAILROAD.

*Line of Road.*—Concord to Claremont Junction, on the Sullivan County Railroad, 56 miles. Branch: Contoocook to Hillsborough, 14.9 miles. Total length of road operated by company, 70.9 miles.

The management of the road is the same as of the Northern Railroad, by whom the funded debt of the corporation is guaranteed. The traffic over the line is principally local in character, and it is gratifying to notice that this business is increasing from year to year.

The rolling stock consists of two engines, five passenger, seventy-six freight, and ten dump cars. Two of the passenger cars are equipped with the Westinghouse brake, and other cars are furnished when required by the Northern Railroad.

No accidents of a serious nature have occurred during the year.

Charges and credits to property during the year, construction account (specifying same), transfer of account, \$3,100.

#### FINANCIAL STATEMENT, MARCH 31, 1881.

##### *General Exhibit.*

Total income,	\$140,570.89
Total expense including taxes,	91,794.79
Net income,	<u>\$48,776.10</u>

Interest on funded debt,	\$35,000.00	
Interest on unfunded debt,	13,776.10	
	<hr/>	
Total interest,		\$48,776.10
		<hr/>
Balance for the year, none.		
Balance (profit and loss) last year,	\$7,299.93	
Balance (profit and loss) carried forward to next year,	7,299.93	

## ANALYSIS OF EARNINGS AND EXPENSES.

*Earnings.*

From passengers,	\$52,262.41	
express and extra baggage,	1,800.00	
mails,	3,704.61	
other sources,	550.65	
local and through freight,	82,253.22	
	<hr/>	
Total income from all sources,		\$140,570.89

*Expenses.*

Salaries, general officers and clerks,	\$4,720.62	
Law expenses,	320.65	
Insurance,	1,141.33	
Stationery and printing,	694.80	
Outside agencies and advertising,	218.32	
Contingencies,	526.75	
Repairs, bridges (including culverts and cattle-guards),	1,273.96	
Repairs, buildings,	3,350.45	
Repairs, fences, road-crossings, and signs,	1,395.95	
Renewal rails,	1,612.80	
Renewal ties,	6,782.30	
Repairs, roadway and track,	22,658.35	
Repairs, locomotives,	5,279.21	
Fuel for locomotives,	10,013.17	

Water supply,	\$541.62
Oil and waste,	500.04
Locomotive service,	5,115.82
Repairs, passenger cars,	306.22
Passenger-train service,	2,495.73
Passenger-train supplies,	153.76
Mileage, passenger cars (debit balance),	2,400.00
Repairs, freight cars,	301.18
Freight-train service,	2,336.41
Freight-train supplies,	52.51
Mileage, freight cars (debit balance),	5,000.00
Telegraph expenses (maintenance and operating),	25.16
Damage, and loss of freight and baggage,	84.87
Agents and station service,	6,996.23
Station supplies,	758.22
<hr/>	
Total operating expenses,	\$87,356.43
Taxes,	4,438.36
<hr/>	
Total operating expenses and taxes,	\$91,794.79

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.			
Dr.			Cr.
Construction account,	\$1,129,706.38	Capital stock,	\$410,900.00
Cash,	26,290.54	Funded debt,	500,000.00
Due from agents and companies,	5,519.15	Unfunded debt,	254,245.72
Materials and supplies,	11,034.58	Interest unpaid,	105.00
		Profit and loss or income account,	7,299.93
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Total assets,	\$1,172,550.65	Total liabilities,	\$1,172,550.65
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## OFFICERS.

*President.*—Henry C. Sherburne, Concord.

*Treasurer.*—George A. Kettell, Boston, Mass.

*Assistant Treasurer.*—George K. Hazleton, Concord.

*Clerk.*—John Y. Mugridge, Concord.

*Superintendent.*—George E. Todd, Concord.

*Directors.*—H. C. Sherburne, George E. Todd, Charles P. Sanborn, John Kimball, Concord; J. W. Johnson, Enfield; M. W. Tappan, Bradford; Charles O. Stearns, Boston, Mass.

Corporate name, and principal address: Concord & Claremont Railroad, Concord, N. H.

### EASTERN RAILROAD (MASSACHUSETTS).

This is a corporation entirely foreign to the State, yet it is the lessee of over one hundred miles of roads chartered in New Hampshire; and, as the financial operations of all these lines are embraced in the returns of this company, it becomes necessary to report in full, in order to give any analysis of the earnings and expenses of its leased roads.

The directors report that a largely increased business has been done during the past year; and we have every reason to believe that every effort is made by the management to accommodate the public, and to place the affairs of the company upon a sound financial basis.

The rentals in this State have been paid promptly, and considerable improvements have been made to increase the facility and safety of doing an increasing business.

The legal controversy with the Portsmouth & Dover Railroad, referred to in the last annual report, has been settled, and no others of importance have arisen during the year.

#### FINANCIAL STATEMENT, SEPTEMBER 30, 1880.

##### *General Exhibit.*

Total income,	\$2,905,056.11
Total expense, including taxes,	1,820,128.17
Net income,	————— \$1,084,927.94

Interest on funded debt,	\$615,974.94	
Interest on unfunded debt,	55,719.94	
Rentals,	226,239.50	
Paid for new rolling stock,	159,773.40	
Expended in filling Charlestown flats,	26,305.12	
Total		\$1,084,012.90

Balance for the year, \$915.04

The profit and loss account will show the charges and credits to the company during the year : —

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.			
DR.		CR.	
To balance, September 30, 1879,	\$10,364,358.29	By proceeds of Conway bonds sold,	\$273,840.62
Injury claims and attendant legal expenses prior to this fiscal year settled,	30,973.59	Old coupon accounts canceled,	630.00
Suits and other claims settled,	21,996.65	Old accounts collected,	5,652.66
Land damages settled,	3,800.00	Old account Portsmouth & Dover Railroad collected,	3,658.18
Worthless accounts canceled,	392.71	Increase in valuation of passenger cars,	3,569.99
Contribution to change of gauge of the New Brunswick & Canada Railway,	4,500.79	Gross earnings for the year,	2,905,056.11
Wolfeborough Railroad stock purchased,	5,500.000	Total,	\$3,192,407.56
Decrease in valuation of freight cars,	54,743.39		
Operating expenses for the year,	1,820,128.17	Balance to next year's account,	\$10,011,920.41
Interest for the year,	671,694.88		
Rent of leased roads for the year,	226,239.50		
Total,	\$13,204,327.97		\$13,204,327.97

#### ANALYSIS OF EARNINGS AND OPERATING EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1880.

##### Earnings.

EARNINGS.	Per cent.	Earnings.
Passengers and extra baggage,	52.597	\$1,527,978.73
Express,	2.328	67,648.93
Mails,	1.562	45,356.08
Freight,	41.272	1,198,977.07
Property,	1.473	42,783.02
Miscellaneous,	.768	22,312.28
Gross earnings,	100.	\$2,905,056.11

*Operating Expenses.*

ACCOUNTS.	Per cent of total expenses.	Per cent of earnings.	Expenses.
GENERAL EXPENSES.			
Salaries, office and general expenses,*	5.055	3.166	\$92,045.79
Taxes, state and local,	3.022	1.894	54,997.96
Insurance premiums and loss by fire,	.413	.258	7,441.33
MAINTENANCE AND MOVEMENT EXPENSES.			
Telegraph expenses.		1.029	29,861.27
Repairs of road-bed and track.	9.785	6.130	178,182.89
Repairs of bridges,	3.813	2.388	69,369.63
Repairs of buildings,	3.445	2.158	62,693.99
Repairs of shops and machinery,	1.253	.784	22,702.20
Repairs of fences, road-crossings, and signs,	.693	.434	12,547.65
Repairs of locomotives,	6.340	3.974	115,368.90
Repairs of snow-plows,	.109	.078	2,078.72
Steel rail laid, 1,295 2001-2240 tons,	2.803	1.794	52,162.38
Ties laid, 98,363,	1.488	.934	27,135.50
Removing ice and snow,	.154	.096	2,772.79
Water and water-stations,	1.473	.924	26,765.97
Fuel for locomotives, 10,722 1-4 cords wood, 45,418 671-2240 tons coal,	13.735	8.606	249,999.44
Fuel for cars and stations, 1,304 cords wood, 1,342 406-2240 tons coal,	.549	.345	10,056.04
Train lubrication, 30,212 7-8 gallons oil,	.505	.326	9,203.31
Waste for locomotives and cars, 31,970 1-2 pounds,	.126	.079	2,302.22
Switchmen, watchmen, flag and signal service,	5.445	3.420	99,154.58
Hall's signals.	.165	.020	3,084.11
New locomotives,	1.417	.888	25,708.20
Stock killed.	.022	.014	410.00
PASSENGER TRAFFIC EXPENSES.			
Repairs, passenger, baggage, and mail cars,	2.396	1.500	43,504.22
Passenger-train operation,	8.186	5.139	148,904.75
Passenger-station operation,	4.977	3.128	90,592.78
Passenger damages and gratuities,	.083	.050	1,482.33
Advertising,	.962	.604	17,490.05
New passenger, baggage, and mail cars.	.450	.284	8,276.76
Use of Pullman palace cars,	.329	.206	5,926.74
FREIGHT TRAFFIC EXPENSES.			
Repairs of freight cars,	2.428	1.533	44,296.46
Freight-train operation,	8.856	5.549	161,225.10
Freight-station operation,	5.566	3.487	101,846.40
Loss and damage of freight,	.121	.075	2,246.38
New freight cars.	.215	.145	3,886.29
Mileage foreign freight cars,	1.385	.867	25,273.99
Mileage foreign freight line cars,	.533	.344	9,632.10
Total operating expenses and taxes.	100.	62.65	\$1,820,127.17
Net earnings.		37.35	\$1,084,927.94

## ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

DR.			CR.
Construction account,	\$7,000,000.00	Capital stock,	\$4,997,600.00
Equipment account,	908,700.00	Funded debt,	13,592,829.18
Real estate,	695,450.00	Notes payable,	916,400.00
Land improvements,	32,048.66	Current bills and pay-rolls	
Stocks, bonds, &c.,	848,174.58	audited,	197,589.66
Materials and supplies,	334,768.29	Current traffic balances and	
Cash,	8,808.78	accounts payable,	67,035.45
Bills receivable,	10,926.72	Accrued interest,	110,815.54
Due from agents, companies, &c.,	194,078.96	Accrued rentals of leased roads.	146,789.57
Profit and loss,	10,011,920.41	Unpaid dividends,	15,817.00
Total assets,	\$20,044,876.40	Total liabilities,	\$20,044,876.40

\*Includes settlements of damages, \$5,888.65, also salaries and expenses of general ticket and general freight officers, which were charged last year to expenses of passenger and freight stations.

A description of the road will be found in our last report, which is so nearly the same as that given in the directors' return of the present year that it seems unnecessary to reproduce it at this time.

## DEBT AND INTEREST, AND CASH ASSETS.

*Debt and Interest.*

		Debt.	Interest paid and accrued.
FUNDED DEBT.			
Certificates of indebtedness (U. S. gold),	\$10,233,500.00		
Scrip certificates of indebtedness (U. S. gold),	4,259.29		
Certificates of indebtedness (sterling) £930,900,	3,070,274.85		
Total amount of new mortgage certificates of indebtedness,		\$13,308,034.14	\$600,243.16
TO BE FUNDED.			
Ten-year coupon notes,	\$4,000.00		
Notes payable, convertible into certificates of indebtedness,	86,395.04		
Total debt to be funded,		90,395.04	4,067.78
ESSEX R. R. BONDS.			
Amount renewed for ten years from Sept. 15, 1876,	\$192,500.00		
Amount yet to be renewed,	1,900.00		
Total Essex Railroad bonds,		194,400.00	11,664.00
Total amount of funded debt,		\$13,592,829.18	
UNFUNDED DEBT.			
Notes payable, fully secured by collateral,	\$200,000.00		
Notes payable, secured by mortgage on real estate,	716,400.00		
Total notes payable,		\$916,400.00	55,719.94
SEE NOTE.	Audited bills and pay-rolls of September,	\$197,589.66	
	Accrued interest uncalled for, or not yet due,	110,815.54	
	Dividends uncalled for,	15,817.00	
	Accrued rentals of leased roads, not yet due,	146,789.57	
	All other credit balances (current traffic balances, etc.),	67,035.45	
	Total amount of all other debts,	538,047.22	
Total amount of unfunded debt,		\$1,454,447.22	
Total debt liability,		\$15,047,276.40	
Total interest, paid and accrued, for the year,			\$671,694.88

*Cash Assets.*

Cash,	\$8,808.78
Fuel on hand,	114,371.80
Other materials and supplies on hand,	220,396.49
Bills receivable,	10,926.72
Accounts receivable (due from agents, railroad companies, and others),	194,078.96
Total cash assets,	\$548,582.75

NOTE. — The books show, at the end of each month, the total liability for that month, for materials purchased, wages due employés, and balances due connecting roads, all of which are settled on or before the 20th of the following month. The cash account is closed on the last day of the month, and all liabilities incurred up to that date are entered upon the books.

## MILEAGE AND TRAFFIC STATISTICS.

	1879-80.
Miles run by passenger trains,	1,134,196
Miles run by freight trains,	685,423
Miles run in passenger switching,	52,128
Miles run in freight switching,	358,550
Miles run by working trains,	118,683
Total train miles,	2,348,980
Miles run by freight cars,	11,825,226
Average gross earnings per revenue train mile,	\$1.596
Average operating expenses per revenue train mile,	1,000
Average net earnings per revenue train mile,	596
PASSENGER TRAFFIC.	
Number of season-ticket passengers carried,	1,454,932
Number of local passengers (including season) carried,	5,115,096
Number of foreign passengers carried,	134,673
Total number of passengers carried,	5,249,769
Number of local passengers carried one mile,	65,347,541
Number of foreign passengers carried one mile,	11,734,457
Total number of passengers carried one mile,	77,081,998
Average distance traveled per passenger,	14 68-100 miles.
Average rate of fare per mile received from season-ticket passengers,	.872 cents.
Average rate of fare per mile received from local passengers (including season),	2.048 "
Average rate of fare per mile received from foreign passengers,	1.587 "
Average rate of fare per mile received from all passengers,	1.978 "
Number of passengers to Boston (including season),	1,783,739
Number of passengers from Boston (including season),	1,508,987
Number of season-ticket passengers to and from Boston,	923,454
FREIGHT TRAFFIC.	
Number of tons of local freight carried,	823,489
Number of tons of foreign freight carried,	198,510
Total number of tons of freight carried,	1,021,999
Tons of local freight carried one mile,	41,301,898
Tons of foreign freight carried one mile,	20,405,407
Total tons of freight carried one mile,	61,707,305
Mileage of freight North and East,	21,151,277
Mileage of freight South and West,	40,556,028
Average length of haul per ton of freight,	60 37-100 miles.
Average rate per ton per mile received on local freight,	2.318 cents.
Average rate per ton per mile received on foreign freight,	1.183 "
Average rate per ton per mile received on all freight,	1.943 "

## PERFORMANCE OF LOCOMOTIVES.

	Total cost.	Average cost per mile in cents.
Oil, waste, and tallow,	\$8,646.96	0.367
Fuel,	249,999.44	10.64
Repairs of engines,	115,368.90	4.91
Wages, enginemen and firemen,	140,202.78	5.91
Wages, cleaning engines,	7,969.74	0.341
	\$522,187.82	22.168
Miles run to one pint of oil,	18.74	
Miles run to one ton of coal,	46.16	
Miles run to one cord of wood,	31.66	
Average cost of coal,	\$4.74 per ton.	
Average cost of wood,	3.18 per cord.	

## OFFICERS.

*President.* — E. B. Phillips.

*Treasurer.* — N. G. Chapin.

*Auditor.* — C. S. Sergeant.

*Master of Transportation.* — D. W. Sanborn.

*General Freight Agent.* — W. F. Berry.

*General Passenger Agent.* — Lucius Tuttle.

*Purchasing Agent.* — C. J. Fisher.

*Master of Maintenance of Way.* — H. Bissell.

*Acting Master of Rolling Stock.* — D. S. Wallis.

*Directors* : — George S. Morison, New York, N. Y. ; George P. King, Boston, Mass. ; John Cummings, Woburn, Mass. ; Alfred P. Rockwell, Boston, Mass. ; Richard Olney, Boston, Mass. ; William B. Bacon, Boston, Mass. ; Jacob C. Rogers, Peabody, Mass. ; Stephen J. Young, Brunswick, Me. ; Elijah B. Phillips, Boston, Mass.

Corporate name, and principal address : Eastern Railroad Company, Boston, Mass.

## EASTERN RAILROAD IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

*Line of Road.* — Portsmouth to the State line. Length, 15.9 miles.

This road is leased to the Eastern Railroad of Massachusetts for a long term of years, at an annual rental of four and one-half per cent upon its capital stock, and the taxes and other expenses of its organization are paid by the lessees. As the company has no debts, its financial standing is sound, and its stock has a market valuation at or above par.

The lessees furnish all the rolling stock necessary to operate the road, and have, during the past year expended large amounts in permanent improvements at Portsmouth and along the line.

The earnings and expenses of the road are embraced in the returns of the main line.

# FINANCIAL STATEMENT, SEPTEMBER 30, 1880.

## General Exhibit.

Total income (rental),	\$22,500.00	
Net income,	—————	\$22,500.00
Dividends declared, four and one-half per cent.		

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, APRIL 1, 1881.				DR.	CR.
To construction closed in 1873,	\$780,535.56	By capital stock,	\$492,500.00		
cash,	3,480.47	dividends unpaid,	1,480.47		
		surplus permanent investment,	288,035.56		
		surplus cash,	2,000.00		
	—————		—————		
	\$784,016.03		\$784,016.03		

## OFFICERS.

*President.* — Moody Currier, Manchester.

*Treasurer.* — Edward A. Abbott, Boston, Mass.

*Clerk.* — William H. Hackett, Portsmouth.

*Directors.* — Moody Currier, Manchester; Francis Thompson, Boston, Mass; Edward L. Giddings, Beverly, Mass.; Dexter Richards, Newport; William H. Goodwin; Frank A. Philbrick, Rye.

Corporate name, and principal address: Eastern Railroad in New Hampshire, 161 High Street, Boston, Mass.

## PORTSMOUTH, GREAT FALLS & CONWAY RAILROAD.

*Line of Road.*—Conway Junction, Me., on the Portsmouth, Saco & Portland Railroad (ten miles from Portsmouth), to North Conway Junction, on the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad, 71.37 miles.

This road is leased to the Eastern Railroad Corporation in Massachusetts, and the conditions of the lease are briefly

set forth in our report of last year, therefore no extended account of its history or its operations is required at this time.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, SEPTEMBER 30, 1880.

*General Exhibit.*

Total income, rental and interest,	\$45,038.48	
Net income,	\$45,038.48	
Interest on funded debt,	45,000.00	
Balance,		\$38.48
Dividends declared, none.		
Balance last year,		302.16
Balance carried forward to next year,		\$340.64
There have been neither charges nor credits to property during the year.		

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.			
DR.			CR.
Construction account.	\$2,087,150.00	Capital stock,	\$1,150,300.00
Equipment account,	64,050.00	Funded debt,	1,000,000.00
Cash,	33.39	Coupons unpaid,	528 75
		Dividends unpaid,	64.00
		Interest account,	340.64
Total assets,	\$2,151,233.39	Total liabilities,	\$2,151,233.39

OFFICERS.

*President.*—E. B. Phillips, Boston, Mass.

*Clerk.*—Wallace Hackett, Portsmouth.

*Treasurer.*—N. G. Chapin, Boston, Mass.

*Superintendent.*—J. W. Sanborn, Wakefield.

*Directors.*—E. B. Phillips, Boston, Mass. ; S. C. Lawrence, Medford, Mass. ; W. P. Phillips, Salem, Mass. ; G. E. B. Jackson, Portland, Me. ; John Cumnock, Great Falls.

Corporate name, and principal address ; Portsmouth, Great Falls & Conway Railroad ; office at the Eastern Railroad station, Boston, Mass.

## PORTSMOUTH &amp; DOVER RAILROAD.

*Line of Road.* — Portsmouth to Dover. Length, about 11 miles.

This road is leased to the Eastern Railroad in New Hampshire, and guaranteed by the Eastern Railroad of Massachusetts, as in the last lease of the first-named road to the latter the Eastern Railroad Corporation of Massachusetts assumed the liabilities of the Portsmouth & Dover, as well as the Portsmouth, Great Falls & Conway railroads, both of which were originally leased by the Eastern Railroad in New Hampshire. The road is maintained in good condition, and the equipment furnished by the lessees.

It will be noticed that the capital stock of the road has been slightly increased since the last report, which was done, by vote of the stockholders, to pay some liabilities incurred in the construction account.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT, MARCH 30, 1881.

Total income rental,	\$46,140.00
Total expense and taxes paid by lessees.	
Net income,	46,140 00
Dividends declared, six per cent,	46,140.00
Balance for the year, none.	
Balance carried forward to next year, none returned.	

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.			
Dr.			Cr.
Construction account,	\$768,426.00	Capital stock,	\$769,000.00
Cash,	2,026.55	Dividends unpaid,	67.50
Bills receivable,	600.00	Profit and loss or income ac'ts,	1,985.05
Total assets,	\$771,052.55	Total liabilities,	\$771,052.55

## OFFICERS.

*President.* — Frank Jones, Portsmouth.

*Treasurer.* — George L. Treadwell, Portsmouth.

*Clerk.* — Calvin Page, Portsmouth.

*Directors.* — Frank Jones, Daniel Marcy, Albert R.

Hatch, William H. Sise, Portsmouth; Andrew H. Young, Oliver Wyatt, Charles H. Sawyer, Dover.

Corporate name, and principal address: Portsmouth & Dover Railroad, Portsmouth, N. H.

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### WOLFEBOROUGH RAILROAD.

*Line of Road.* — Wakefield Junction, on the Portsmouth, Great Falls & Conway Railroad, to Lake Winnepesaukee in Wolfeborough, 12 miles.

This road is leased to the Eastern Railroad Company in Massachusetts, the terms of the lease being described in our report of last year; but as the lessors maintain an independent organization, the officers should appoint a treasurer or an assistant treasurer, who should be a resident of the State, in order to comply with section 6, chapter 158, of the Revised Statutes.

The analysis of earnings and expenses of operating the road cannot be given, as no separate books are kept, but are embraced in the general returns of the Eastern Railroad in Massachusetts.

#### FINANCIAL STATEMENT, SEPTEMBER 30, 1880.

##### *General Exhibit.*

Total income from rental,	\$23,130.00
Total expense, including taxes, paid by lessees.	
Net income,	23,130.00
Interest account, none.	
Balance applicable to dividends,	23,130.00
Dividends declared, six per cent,	23,130.00
Balance carried forward to another year, none.	

There have not been any charges or credits to property during the year.

## ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

Dr.			Cr.
Construction account,	\$385,500.00	Capital stock,	\$385,500.00
Cash,	402.00	Dividends unpaid,	402.00
Total assets,	\$385,902.00	Total liabilities,	\$385,902.00

## OFFICERS.

*President.* — E. B. Phillips, Boston, Mass.

*Clerk.* — John L. Peavey, Wolfeborough.

*Treasurer.* — N. G. Chapin, Boston, Mass.

*Superintendent.* — J. W. Sanborn, Wakefield Junction.

*Directors.* — E. B. Phillips, Boston, Mass.; W. P. Phillips, Salem, Mass.; J. M. Brackett, J. L. Avery, Blake Folsom, Wolfeborough; Frank Jones, Portsmouth; J. W. Sanborn, Wakefield.

Corporate name, and principal address: Wolfeborough Railroad, office of the Eastern Railroad, Boston, Mass.

## BOSTON &amp; MAINE RAILROAD.

The main line of this road extends from Boston, Mass., to Portland, Me., 115.5 miles, 34.75 miles being in this State.

The company are the lessees of the Dover & Winnepesaukee Railroad, 29 miles; the West Amesbury branch railroad, of which 2.25 miles are in the State; and the branch to Great Falls, 2.75 miles. Total length of road operated by the company in New Hampshire is 68.75 miles.

This line has always maintained a first-class reputation in providing accommodations to the public, and, financially, in its stock, being classed above the standard of railroad securities.

There can be no doubt that it has been very fortunate in securing men of high attainments, financially, and of undoubted integrity, to perfect and develop the management

of the line; and their last report to the stockholders (December, 1880), expresses so freely the reciprocal good feeling that should always exist between corporations and the people for whose benefit they are established, we feel that we may quote from it as worthy of imitation.

“ It is with great satisfaction to your directors to be able to report a year of successful results. The many years of financial depression weighed heavily upon those on whom the responsibility of the management of your property devolved. They rejoice with you that this corporation has passed unharmed through the severe trials to which all railroad property was subjected during the late financial crisis. The indications of the turning of the tide and of a more prosperous future, as suggested in our last annual report, have, we are pleased to say, been fully realized. The operations of the road the past year have been without interruption. Its duty to all has been faithfully discharged, and, thanks to a kind Providence, we have been visited by no serious calamity.

“ As all interests by years of depression suffered, so all interests feel the good effect of the present prosperity. We believe that all well managed and well located railroads have entered upon an era of prosperity which will, for some years, secure to their stockholders a fair return for their investment. Increased business requires increased expenses. The rolling stock, the side tracks, the freight yards and houses that were ample for the business of this railroad twenty years ago, would scarcely accommodate one-half of our business to-day. As has been suggested in a former report, it is the settled policy of the managers of this road to foster and encourage its local business, and thus help to build up new branches of industrial pursuits along its line. From its local business its *net* revenue has been mainly derived, and to our local business we must look for the principal part of our *net* revenue in the future. The increase in this class of business on our road during the

past twenty years in passenger traffic has been from \$447,000 in the year 1860 (and this included the business from the Portland, Saco & Portsmouth Railroad, and the Newburyport and Danvers roads) to \$1,225,000 in 1880, while in freight traffic there has been a corresponding increase. Whether the next twenty years will show a similar increase we know not ; but, judging from the past, the increase must be large, as new enterprises are annually being added to those now in existence along our line. That the projectors of this road made no mistake in its location, is constantly brought to our minds as we pass through the many thriving cities and villages which dot our road all the way between Boston and Portland."

Again, in regard to the present condition of the line and the probable necessities of the future, the directors say :

" Our last annual report informed you that there had been appropriated from the earnings of that year the sum of \$100,000 for the extension of our double track east from Haverhill, and for other purposes ; under that appropriation we have completed and are now using the new double track from Newton Junction to Little river, in Haverhill. We have also built about three miles of double track west from Portland to the point of the crossing of the Portland, Saco & Portsmouth Railroad in Scarborough. The whole length of double track constructed during the year is nine miles. The amount expended upon this new track to September 30, 1880, was \$75,239.69.

" The extension of our double track east of Haverhill as far as Newton Junction gives us forty-one miles of unbroken double track, except about eight hundred feet over the Merrimack river at Haverhill, where we have a single-track bridge. The bridge which we have used at this point since the construction of the road is now being demolished. It was constructed about forty years ago, and was considered a model bridge at the time of its construction. Large expenditures from time to time have been made upon it to

make it safe for our increased traffic over it, and for the largely increased weight of our rolling stock. It being a wooden structure, it has been a source of constant anxiety to your directors lest it might be destroyed by fire. Such a casualty at any time would result in great delay to our business operations, and would be of great damage to our income.

“ On account of its age, a few individuals had become alarmed for its safety. These and other considerations induced your directors seriously to consider the subject of a new bridge, — such a one as should cause neither anxiety to themselves nor alarm to the public. The result of these considerations was the making of a contract, in the month of August last, for the construction of a most substantial double-track iron bridge over the Merrimack river at Haverhill.

“ On examination of the masonry of the old bridge, it was found to be hardly sufficient for the proposed new double-track structure. To make perfect work, it was decided to remove the old and erect entirely new piers, located on new foundations. When this work is fully completed it will be a most perfect structure. Such a structure cannot be built except at great expense ; we have therefore appropriated from our earnings of the past year the sum of \$150,000 for the construction of this new bridge and for other purposes.”

The gross income for the year was \$293,831.40 greater than for the year previous, and \$110,853.27 in excess of any other year in the history of the road.

#### FINANCIAL STATEMENT, SEPTEMBER 30, 1880.

##### *General Exhibit.*

Total income,	\$2,505,752.23
Total expense, including taxes, and filling P. Point Bay,	1,511,018.42
Net income,	<hr/> \$994,733.81

Interest on funded debt,	\$245,000.00	
Interest on unfunded debt,	908.83	
Rentals,	87,200.00	
	<hr/>	\$333,108.83

Balance applicable to dividends,	\$661,624.98	
Dividends declared, $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent,	455,000.00	
	<hr/>	

Balance for the year,	\$206,624.98	
Balance (profit and loss) last year,	\$1,628,993.41	
Add interest,	26,900.31	
	<hr/>	

\$1,655,893.72

---

\$1,862,518.70

Amounts charged off as worthless, \$523.29

Amount reserved from earnings,

year ending Sept. 30, 1879,

for double track east of

Haverhill, and other purposes, 100,000.00

---

\$100,523.29

Balance (profit and loss) carried forward

to next year,

\$1,761,995.41

*Charges and Credits to Property During the Year.*

Land sold,	\$3,861.58
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Property account has been decreased during

the year,

\$3,861.58

ANALYSIS OF EARNINGS AND EXPENSES.

*Earnings.*

From local passengers	\$1,225,330.64
through passengers,	190,836.78
express and extra baggage,	68,097.88
mails,	23,990.90

Total, passenger department,	\$1,508,256.20
------------------------------	----------------

From local freight,	\$637,877.90	
through freight,	292,137.03	
Total, freight department,	<hr/>	\$930,014.93

Total transportation earnings,	\$2,438,271.13
Rents for use of road,	18,566.67

Income from other sources :

From rents of sundry tenements in sundry towns, the property of this road,	\$40,082.83	
Shifting freight at Lawrence,	1,185.74	
Services as stevedores,	7,645.86	
	<hr/>	\$48,914.43

Total income from all sources,	\$2,505,752.23
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*Expenses.*

Salaries, general officers and clerks,	\$43,152.45
Law expenses,	5,191.02
Insurance,	3,835.81
Stationery and printing,	14,331.21
Outside agencies and advertising,	10,607.62
Contingencies,	6,212.93
Repairs, bridges (including culverts and cattle-guards),	18,348.64
Repairs, buildings,	80,026.13
Repairs, fences, road-crossings, and signs,	12,106.57
Renewal rails,	18,809.72
Renewal ties,	29,060.74
Repairs, roadway and track,	139,905.53
Repairs, locomotives,	92,238.96
Fuel for locomotives,	191,651.92
Water supply,	10,323.79
Oil and waste,	14,153.18
Locomotive service,	144,441.63
Repairs, passenger cars,	52,591.08

Passenger-train service,	\$57,089.30
Passenger-train supplies,	8,229.47
Repairs, freight cars,	95,076.93
Freight-train service,	36,306.70
Freight-train supplies,	772.14
Mileage, freight cars (debit balance),	8,123.83
Telegraph expenses (maintenance and operating),	6,498.58
Damage and loss of freight and baggage,	1,591.60
Damage to property and cattle,	13,620.28
Personal injuries,	5,629.07
Agents and station service,	275,406.55
Station supplies,	20,006.23
<hr/>	
Total operating expenses.	\$1,385,339.61
Taxes, and filling Prison Point Bay,	125,678.81
<hr/>	
Total operating expenses and taxes,	\$1,511,018.42

## ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

Dr.			Cr.
Construction account,	\$9,508,753.96	Capital stock.	\$6,921,274.52
Equipment account,	1,242,230.00	Funded debt,	3,500.00
Other investments (specifying same):	786,836.67	Interest unpaid,	5,022.50
Stock of Dover & Winnepesaukee R. R., \$263,144.48		Dividends unpaid,	12,315.50
Stock and bonds of Newburyport R. R., 302,001.95		Notes payable,	7,009.08
Stock of Danvers R. R., and account,	27,430.00	Vouchers and accounts,	109,916.41
Bonds of Danvers R. R.,	125,000.00	Profit and loss or income accounts,	1,761,995.41
Steamer Mt. Washington, and wh'rv's	69,260.24		
Cash,	311,842.62		
Bills receivable,	132,219.75		
Due from agents and companies,	37,639.37		
Materials and supplies,	205,935.86		
Dover & Winnepesaukee R. R., improvement,	26,603.23		
Debit balances,	6,347.54		
Lowell & Andover R. R., betterments,	58,624.42		
Total assets,	\$12,317,533.42	Total liabilities,	\$12,317,533.42

## ROLLING STOCK.

The rolling stock of the company consists of 80 locomotives, 11 snow-plows, 167 passenger and baggage cars, 1,844 merchandise and other cars, valued at \$1,242,230.00.

The passenger and freight business of the year, as compared with that of the year previous, stands as follows :

1879.

Passengers carried,	4,572,175
Passengers carried one mile,	64,874,753
Tons of freight carried,	685,598
Tons of freight carried one mile,	32,334,295

1880.

Passengers carried,	4,829,028
Passengers carried one mile,	68,596,870
Tons of freight carried,	810,122
Tons of freight carried one mile,	39,952,004

Showing a net gain of 256,853 passengers, and for one mile a net gain of 3,622,117; and in freight a gain of 124,524 tons, and for one mile a gain of 7,617,709 tons.

## OFFICERS.

*President.* — Nathaniel G. White.

*Treasurer.* — Amos Blanchard.

*General Superintendent.* — James T. Furber.

*Clerk.* — Chauncey P. Judd.

*Auditor.* — William P. Peirce.

*Directors.* — Nathaniel G. White, Lawrence, Mass.; George C. Lord, Boston, Mass.; Amos Paul, So. Newmarket; Nathaniel J. Bradlee, Boston; William S. Stevens, Dover; James R. Nichols, Haverhill, Mass.; John Felt Osgood, Boston; Samuel E. Spring, Portland, Me.; Nathaniel W. Farwell, Lewiston, Me.

Corporate name, and principal address: Boston & Maine Railroad, Boston, Mass.

## DOVER &amp; WINNIPESAUKEE RAILROAD.

*Line of Road.* — Dover to Lake Winnepesaukee. at Alton Bay, 29 miles.

This road is leased to the Boston & Maine Railroad, for a term of fifty years, from 1863, at an annual rental of six per cent upon its capital stock, and the additional sum of \$200 per annum, for the purpose of enabling the company to maintain an independent organization. The company own 110 shares of their own stock,—representing \$11,000,—on which they have an additional income of \$660.

It is understood that this company will ask the legislature to allow them to construct a railroad from Alton Bay to Laconia, or to some point connecting with the Boston, Concord & Montreal Railroad on this side of the lake, by an act of incorporation. extending the present line about sixteen miles.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT, APRIL 30, 1881.

Total income,	\$30,314.17	
Total expense, including taxes,	357.28	
Net income,	<hr/>	\$29,956.89
Balance applicable to dividends,		\$29,956.89
Dividends declared, 6 per cent,		28,800.00
		<hr/>
Balance for the year,		\$1,156.89
Balance (profit and loss) last year,		17,905.65
		<hr/>
Balance carried forward to next year,		\$19,062.54

## ANALYSIS OF EARNINGS AND EXPENSES.

*Earnings.*

Rent of road,	\$29,000.00	
Income from dividends on stock,	660.00	
U. S. bonds,	60.00	
real estate.	594.17	
Total income,	<hr/>	\$30,314.17

*Expenses.*

Repairs, buildings,	\$279.91	
General expense,	30.00	
Taxes,	47.37	
Total expenses,		\$357.28

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.			
DR.			CR.
Construction account,	\$480,000.00	Capital stock,	\$480,000.00
110 shares of Dover & Winnepesaukee R. R. stock,	11,090.00	Dividends unpaid,	516.00
\$1,500 in U. S. bonds,	1,591.25	Profit and loss or income account,	19,062.54
Real estate,	5,000.00		
Cash,	1,897.29		
Total assets,	\$499,578.54	Total liabilities,	\$499,578.54

## OFFICERS.

*President.* — William Hale, Dover.

*Treasurer and Clerk.* — George W. Benn, Dover.

*Directors.* — William Hale, Dover; William Hill, North Berwick, Me.; John McDuffee, Rochester; Charles W. Woodman, Dover; Charles Woodman, Dover; William S. Stevens, Dover.

Corporate name, and principal address: Dover & Winnepesaukee Railroad, Dover, N. H.

## WEST AMESBURY BRANCH RAILROAD.

*Line of Road.* — West Amesbury, Mass., to Newton Junction, on the Boston & Maine Railroad, 4.5 miles, one-half of which is located in New Hampshire.

This road has been operated by the Boston & Maine Railroad since it was first opened in January, 1873, the terms of the lease being an annual rental of \$5,700, and the lessees to furnish the equipment.

A separate organization is maintained, the officers of which render the following financial statement for the year

ending September 30, 1880, as required by the commissioners in Massachusetts : —

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, SEPTEMBER 30, 1880.

*General Exhibit.*

Total income,	\$5,700.00	
Total expense, \$12 ; taxes, \$174.99,	186.99	
Net income,		\$5,513.01
Interest on funded debt,		3,990.00
		<hr/>
Balance applicable to dividends,		\$1,523.01
Dividends declared, $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent,		1,425.00
		<hr/>
Balance for the year,		98.01
Amount of contingent expense, not included above,		21.43
		<hr/>
Balance (profit and loss) carried forward to next year,		\$76.58

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.			
Dr.			Cr.
Construction account,	\$114,000.00	Capital stock,	\$57,000.00
Cash,	129.08	Funded debt,	57,000.00
		Interest unpaid,	52.50
		Profit and loss or income account,	76.58
Total assets,	\$114,129.08	Total liabilities,	\$114,129.08

The company report one accident, in which a man was run over, and afterwards died from the effects. Report does not state whether this occurred in New Hampshire or in Massachusetts.

OFFICERS.

*President.* — William H. Haskell, Merrimac, Mass.

*Treasurer.* — D. J. Poore, Merrimac, Mass.

*Clerk.* — J. D. Pike, Merrimac, Mass.

*Directors.* — William H. Haskell, B. F. Sargeant, A. E. Goodwin, Albert Sargeant, and John Holt, Merrimac, Mass.

Corporate name, and principal address : West Amesbury Branch Railroad, Merrimac, Mass.

## NASHUA &amp; LOWELL RAILROAD.

*Line of Road.* — Nashua to Lowell,  $14\frac{1}{2}$  miles, double track. Leased: Stony Brook, 13.16 miles; Wilton, 15.5 miles; Peterborough Railroad, 10.5. Of the main line 5.25 miles are in the State, and of the leased lines, the Wilton and Peterborough are New Hampshire roads; therefore the mileage under control of the corporation, within the State, amounts to 31.25 miles.

For many years this road was leased and operated by the Boston & Lowell Railroad, but on the expiration of the contract, in 1878, the two companies failed to agree upon the terms of a new lease, and from that time until October 1, 1880, the corporation operated the line on its own account with results satisfactory to the management.

During the month of October last, articles of agreement were entered into by the directors of the Nashua & Lowell and Boston & Lowell railroads, for a lease of the former road to the latter, for the term of ninety-nine years from October 1, 1880, which lease was ratified by the stockholders of both corporations, at meetings held for that purpose on the 10th day of November. By the terms of this agreement and lease, the Boston & Lowell Railroad has purchased the Nashua & Lowell Railroad's interest in the Mystic Wharf property and the corporation warehouses in Boston, and assumed its other investments, including leases of the Stony Brook, Wilton, and Peterborough railroads. The directors of the Boston & Lowell Railroad, in their annual report to the stockholders, speak of the lease in the following congratulatory manner :

“The reunion of these two roads, so identified in all their interests, terminates many of the differences which have arisen since their separation. It affords to the public the full advantages of their combined facilities, with greater economy in operation, and appears to give most general satisfaction.”

The following annual report of the directors of the Nashua & Lowell Railroad to the stockholders of that corporation will be found of especial interest in connection with the leasing of the company's property to the Boston & Lowell :—

“ As the lease of your railroad to the Boston & Lowell Railroad corporation took effect on the first day of October last, your directors' report embraces the operations of your road only for the six months prior to that date. During that six months the net income, in excess of the rentals, interest, and a proportion of the taxes for the entire year, was \$29,584.53. This sum, together with the rental payment received of the lessee for the six months ending April 1, 1881, amounted to \$60,084.53. of which sum \$60,000 was disbursed in dividends to the stockholders, such dividends amounting in all, for the year, to seven and one-half per cent upon the capital stock.

“ The proceeds of sale to the lessee of real estate and assets, outside the location of the road and not making a part of the same, amounted to \$474,754.62, and of this sum \$174,754.62 was used in paying off the floating debt of the company; the residue, \$300,000, is held as a fund for meeting your funded debt of the same amount, not yet payable or redeemable, so that the corporation is practically free of debt, with a cash surplus, after deducting unpaid dividends and coupons, of \$12,347.36 in the treasury at the close of the financial year.

“ The balance sheet herewith submitted shows the existence of a contingent fund of \$147,928.12. This fund, however, represents no specific property on the books except the cash balance above mentioned, and the sum of \$26,045.74 stated as due from other roads and individuals. All over that balance consists of sums heretofore expended in construction or equipment in excess of the capital stock. In other words, the contingent fund indicates the actual cost of the railroad property over and above the capital

stock to have been \$147,928.12, so that, if the property is worth its actual cost, the shares would have a value of  $18\frac{1}{2}$  per cent above par, and, if the rent payable by the lessee were calculated upon this as the true value of the property, it would be reduced from  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent on the shares to  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent on the actual value of the property leased.

“ Your directors have been informed that some citizens of New Hampshire are opposed to this lease, and intend to ask the legislature of that State, at its approaching session, to refuse to give it the sanction which the statutes of New Hampshire require to be obtained from that body for all leases or contracts for the use of railroads, in order to render them valid in that State. Your directors were aware of this provision of the New Hampshire statutes, and that, if they had been dealing with a New Hampshire corporation as lessee, the lease would be wanting in validity until sanctioned by the New Hampshire legislature.

“ But they also understood that the Boston & Lowell Railroad Company, as a Massachusetts corporation, would become bound by the contract of lease irrespective of the New Hampshire statute. It was also understood by them that such a lease would, at the proper time, receive the sanction of the New Hampshire legislature in view of the fact that your railroad had been operated jointly with the Boston & Lowell Railroad for over twenty years preceding December, 1878, under a twenty years' contract for that purpose, without exciting the displeasure of the New Hampshire legislature. In addition to that fact, there is now on the statute books of New Hampshire an act passed in 1874, which authorizes a consolidation of these two railroads on whatever terms the stockholders of the two corporations may agree to for that purpose.

“ Hence your directors had every reason to suppose that a lease by you of your road would not be deemed to be in contravention of the policy of the State of New Hampshire relating to railroads. Nor can they now believe that it is

possible for any set of men to persuade the legislature of New Hampshire that it is contrary to sound policy to permit the five miles of your railroad which lies within the limits of that State to be entered upon and used by the Boston & Lowell Railroad Corporation, and thus to make connection at Nashua between the New Hampshire trunk line and the Massachusetts terminal road. The very attempt to lead the legislature to any such conclusion would be calculated to excite the suspicion that some private interests were to be promoted thereby far more than public policy.

“In entering into this contract of lease it was the intention of both contracting parties to thereby attract to Boston over the New Hampshire trunk-line roads the great grain traffic of the West, controlled by the Grand Trunk Railroad. Unless Massachusetts railroads can come into New Hampshire as far as Nashua, or New Hampshire railroads can come into Massachusetts as far as Boston, then all this great traffic must be lost to this old natural route along the Merrimack valley. The citizens of New Hampshire, so far as your directors can judge, are directly interested in favor of building up this line of transportation, and we think you cannot fail to gain their sympathy and support in this measure, unless prevented by the efforts and influence of persons who expect to derive some personal advantage by stirring up opposition to the lease.

“Two actions at law are now pending against the Nashua & Lowell Railroad corporation, in which very large sums are claimed as damages by reason of a collision at a street crossing in Nashua, between one of your trains and a vehicle driven by Henry Parkinson. Mr. Parkinson lost his life. The directors are satisfied that this sad occurrence was not owing to any want of care on the part of the men in charge of the train.”

The returns herewith appended are for one year, ending March 31, 1881, and show an analysis of the earnings and

expenses of the road for six months, ending October 1 ; also, with six months' rental (from October 1, 1880, to April 1, 1881), the net income for the whole year.

# FINANCIAL STATEMENT, MARCH 31, 1881.

## *General Exhibit.*

Total income from all sources,	\$285,014.51	
Total expense, including taxes,	159,649.20	
Net income,	—————	\$125,365.31
Interest on funded debt,	14,611.00	
Interest on unfunded debt,	5,680.19	
Rentals to October 1, 1880,	38,162.91	
	—————	\$58,454.10
		<hr/>
Balance applicable to dividends,		\$66,911.21
Dividends declared, 7½ per cent,		60,000.00
		<hr/>
Balance for the year,		\$6,911.21
Balance (profit and loss) last year.		145,912.04
		<hr/>
		\$152,823.25
Amount due from trustees of the sinking fund for the redemption of the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain and Northern Trans- portation Co.'s bonds,	\$3,295.13	
Real estate in Forge village, Mass., heretofore erroneously placed in the accounts,	1,600.00	
	—————	\$4,895.13
		<hr/>
Balance (profit and loss) carried forward to next year.		\$147,928.12

*Charges and Credits to Property During the Year.*

Construction and equipment :		
Expense of river wall in Nashua, new engine-house turn-table, coal- sheds, etc.,	\$19,465.45	
Other charges :		
Stock and bonds of Peterborough Railroad,	26,815.00	
Stock and bonds of Manchester & Keene Railroad,	8,250.00	
Total charges,	—————	\$54,530.45
Property sold or reduced in value :		
Mystic Wharf, Boston,	\$190,824.13	
Freight-house, Boston,	95,325.00	
Drake estate, North Chelmsford,	1,450.00	
Batchelder land, Nashua,	5,000.00	
Peterborough Railroad investments,	26,815.00	
Manchester & Keene Railroad in- vestments,	8,250.00	
Real estate in Forge village,	1,600.00	
One old hand-car sold,	30.00	
Net addition (or reduction) for the year,	—————	\$329,294.13
		<hr/> \$274,763.68

ANALYSIS OF EARNINGS AND EXPENSES FOR SIX MONTHS, TO  
OCTOBER 1, 1880.

*Earnings.*

From local passengers,	\$36,785.21	
through passengers,	55,593.93	
express and extra baggage,	4,126.15	
mails,	2,039.29	
other sources, passenger de- partment,	6,602.31	
Total earnings, passenger de- partment,	—————	\$105,146.89

From local freight,	\$43,092.64	
through freight,	83,185.28	
Total earnings, freight de- partment,	—————	\$126,277.92
<hr/>		
Total transportation earnings,		\$231,424.81
Rents for hall, stores, dwellings, etc.,		4,592.82
<hr/>		
Total income from all sources, to October 1, 1880,		\$236,017.63

ANALYSIS OF EARNINGS FOR SIX MONTHS, ENDING MARCH  
31, 1881.

*Earnings.*

Rental paid by the Boston & Lowell Railroad,	\$30,500.00	
Amount awarded by referee on steel-rail account, and receipts from other sources,	18,496.88	
Total income for six months,	—————	\$48,996.88
<hr/>		
		\$285,014.51

*Expenses.*

Salaries, general officers and clerks,	\$7,104.14
Law expenses,	269.05
Insurance,	1,119.05
Stationery and printing,	1,871.74
Outside agencies and advertising,	1,283.96
Contingencies,	1,942.92
Repairs, bridges (including culverts and cattle-guards),	3,153.16
Repairs, buildings,	3,584.90
Repairs, fences, road-crossings, and signs,	476.82
Renewal rails,	14,393.50

Renewal ties,	6,790.87
Repairs, roadway and track,	20,555.83
Repairs, locomotives,	13,949.74
Fuel for locomotives,	21,213.49
Water supply,	1,640.00
Oil and waste,	1,137.04
Locomotive service,	11,503.61
Repairs, passenger cars,	2,533.90
Passenger-train service,	3,343.74
Passenger-train supplies,	136.15
Repairs, freight cars,	4,296.44
Freight-train service,	7,300.75
Freight-train supplies,	23.17
Mileage, freight cars (debit balance),	1,392.88
Telegraph expenses (maintenance and operating),	18.58
Damage and loss of freight and bag- gage,	90.74
Damage to property and cattle,	14.00
Personal injuries,	165.00
Agents and station service,	17,965.65
Station supplies,	636.48
Total operating expenses,	149,915.82
Taxes,	9,733.38
Total operating expenses and taxes,	\$159,649.20

## ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

Dr.		Cr.	
Construction account,	\$691,292.07	Capital stock,	\$800,000.00
Equipment account,	218,242.95	Funded debt,	300,000.00
Cash,	46,237.86	Interest unpaid, (coupons),	312.00
Bills receivable,	300,000.00	Dividends unpaid,	1,578.50
Due from agents and companies,	26,045.74	Dividends declared payable May 2, 1881,	32,000.00
		Profit and loss, or income accounts,	147,928.12
Total assets,	\$1,281,818.62	Total liabilities,	\$1,281,818.62

Present or contingent liabilities not included in balance-sheet, \$10,000.00.

No accidents are reported in the returns of the treasurer.

## OFFICERS IN MAY, 1881.

*President.* — Francis A. Brooks, Boston, Mass.

*Treasurer.* — C. B. Brooks, Boston, Mass.

*Clerk.* — W. A. Lovering, Nashua.

*Directors.* — Francis A. Brooks, Francis V. Parker, G. K. Richardson, Boston, Mass.; J. W. White, W. W. Bailey, C. V. Dearborn, Nashua; A. M. Shaw, Lebanon.

Corporate name, and principal address: Nashua & Lowell Railroad, Nashua, N. H.

## WILTON RAILROAD.

*Line of Road.* — Nashua to East Wilton, 15.43 miles.

This road is leased to the Nashua & Lowell Railroad on the same terms as is its connecting line, the Peterborough Railroad, viz., six per cent upon its cost, the taxes to be paid and the road to be kept in good condition by the lessees.

As the cost of this road was less than \$20,000 per mile, its operation has always been a success, as it has always paid a fair dividend to its stockholders.

A comparison of this line with the Peterborough road shows that it receives considerable less than half as much rental as the latter, while it has one-third more mileage; the difference being in the increased cost of the Peterborough line, which averaged over \$50,000 per mile.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT, MARCH 31, 1881.

*General Exhibit.*

Total income (rental),	\$14,130.00
Total expense,	20.00
Net income,	<u>\$14,110.00</u>

Balance applicable to dividends,	\$14,110.00
Dividends declared, six per cent,	13,980.00

Balance for the year,	\$130.00
Balance (surplus) last year,	760.45

Balance (surplus) carried forward to next year,	\$890.45
---	----------

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.			
DR.			CR.
Construction account,	\$228,352.82	Capital stock,	\$233,000.00
Depot buildings,	14,247.18	Reserved earnings,	9,600.00
Cash,	8,447.45	Unclaimed dividends,	567.00
		Dividend No. 64, unpaid,	6,990.00
		Contingent fund, profit and loss account,	890.45
Total assets,	\$251,047.45	Total liabilities,	\$251,047.45

## OFFICERS.

*President.* — Solomon Spalding, Nashua.

*Treasurer.* — Frank A. McKean, Nashua.

*Clerk.* — J. Thornton Greeley, Nashua.

*Directors.* — Solomon Spalding, Clarke C. Boutwell, John Reed, John A. Spalding, Nashua; Wm. Ramsdell, Milford.

Corporate name, and principal address: Wilton Railroad, Nashua, N. H.

## PETERBOROUGH RAILROAD.

*Line of Road.* — Wilton to Greenfield, 11 miles.

This road is leased to the Nashua & Lowell Railroad, and its income and operating expenses are embraced in the report of that line.

The financial condition of the road is fully explained in the following report of its treasurer, Hon. J. G. Kimball of Nashua, to the stockholders at their annual meeting:

## CASH RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand at the opening of the year,	\$8,875.12
Received from sale of sinking-fund bonds,	27,500.00
interest from sundry sources (including interest on bonds),	475.66
rent from N. & L. R. R. Cor. for six months, ending Sept. 30,	17,107.50
allowance for six months' organization, ending Sept. 30,	75.00
rent from N. & L. R. R. Cor. by B. & L. R. R. for six months, ending March 31, on account,	17,107.50
allowance for six months' organization to March 31,	75.00
from notes payable,	5,000.00
from N. E. Trust Co. bonds retired and coupons,	11,430.00
miscellaneous expense, transfer of account,	150.00
	<hr/>
	\$87,795.78

## CASH DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid miscellaneous expenses,	\$3,175.10
interest,	1,069.52
notes payable,	29,700.00
New England Trust Co. sinking-fund account,	22,665.00
grading and masonry (G. W. Cram),	18,500.00
land and land damage (town of Lyndeborough),	200.00
Balance of cash on hand,	12,486.16
	<hr/>
	\$87,795.78

“The debt of the road is now all funded into the sinking-

fund bonds of Oct. 1, 1877, due in twenty years from that date and redeemable at the pleasure of the road on and after Oct. 1, 1882.

“The amount of these bonds outstanding at the present time is one hundred and forty-seven thousand dollars. The bonds bear six per cent interest, and the principal and interest are payable at the office of the New England Trust Co. trustee, in Boston.

“It is well known that the entire rental of our road is pledged to the payment of the interest and principal of these bonds from year to year, except the reservation of three per cent per annum upon the amount of the capital stock of the corporation for the purpose of a dividend to the stockholders.

“It will be seen that our debt is substantially the same that it was a year since, but most of you are aware already that during the year the suit with G. W. Cram has been decided adversely to our road, and a full settlement with him has been made, involving, with expenses incident to the very long and laborious trial, upwards of \$21,000 paid during the year, besides amounts previously expended in connection with the same and other suits.

“No outstanding bills, claims, or accounts are known to exist beyond the amount of cash on hand to meet them.

“Since the entries on which this report is based were made, and the accounts closed for the year, a dividend of three per cent has been declared, and is now being paid to stockholders of record, April 30.

“The thorough confirmation of our lease by the courts, together with the present relations and financial condition of our road, amply justify the expectation of the future uninterrupted continuance of the same annually, until the extinguishment of the debt is accomplished, when the whole rental will belong to the stockholders during the then unexpired period of the lease.

“The lease expires, by its terms, April 1, 1893.”

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT. MARCH 31, 1881.

*General Exhibit.*

Total income (rental),	\$34,365.00	
Total expense, including taxes,	3,175.10	
Net income,		\$31,189.90
Interest on funded debt,	\$9,555.00	
Interest on unfunded debt,	1,069.52	
		\$10,624.52
Balance for the year.		\$20,565.38

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.			
Dr.			Cr.
Construction account,	\$588,950.00	Capital stock,	\$385,000.00
Real estate,	5,296.22	Funded debt,	147,000.00
Cash,	12,486.16	Interest unpaid,	72.00
Bills receivable,	200.00	Profit and loss or income ac-	
Sinking funds,	6,076.75	counts,	87,896.34
Debit balances,	6,359.21		
Total income,	\$619,968.34	Total liabilities,	\$619,968.34

## OFFICERS.

*President.* — James Scott, Peterborough.

*Treasurer.* — John G. Kimball, Nashua.

*Clerk.* — Gilman C. Shattuck, Nashua.

*Directors.* — James Scott, Peterborough; Geo. W. Gill, Worcester, Mass.; Geo. A. Ramsdell, Nashua; S. A. B. Abbott, Boston, Mass.; John H. George, Concord; Edward Spalding, Nashua; Frank A. McKean, Nashua.

Corporate name, and principal address: Peterborough Railroad, Nashua, N. H.

## WORCESTER &amp; NASHUA RAILROAD.

This line, from Worcester, Mass., to Nashua, is 48.81 miles in length.  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles being in New Hampshire.

This company lease the Nashua & Rochester Railroad, 38.39 miles, all in this State.

The road is in good condition for traffic, and is operated by a management fully determined to keep progress with other first-class roads.

Since last report the entire passenger department of the main and leased lines has been equipped with the Westinghouse air brake, with the automatic attachment, and the terminal facilities at Worcester have been greatly improved. They have now access, with their tracks, to all the lumberyards in Worcester, and have increased their track accommodation at Ayer Junction, and also at Clifton, sufficiently to meet the requirements of their increased traffic.

The directors, in their report, give the following items of interest regarding the financial policy of the road. They say : —

“ The floating debt of the company existing at the date of our last annual report has been paid. Seventy-five thousand dollars of the bonds mature on the first day of January, 1881, and will be provided for in the following manner : —

“ Thirty-eight thousand dollars will be paid and retired, and thirty-seven thousand will remain on interest at five per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, the principal and interest to be paid from the future income of the company.

“ Although the directors were desirous of paying the bonds at maturity, they are of opinion that it would be more satisfactory to the stockholders generally to pay the bonds by installments, and resume paying semi-annual dividends on the capital stock, which it is probable the company will be able to do in the future. Accordingly a dividend of one dollar and fifty cents per share to holders of stock on the 25th of December has been declared, payable on the 1st of January, 1881.”

In the assets of the company it will be noticed that the

stock of the Nashua & Rochester Railroad, owned by this company, the valuation has been estimated at its market value of \$60 per share, instead of its par value as heretofore.

The following accidents are reported by the directors :—

One man killed while walking on the track, and an employé killed by being thrown from a hand-car. An express train was thrown from the track at East Derry station on the 18th of December, and one passenger was somewhat injured, and the express messenger had his collar-bone fractured. On the 19th of June, Mr. Parkinson of Nashua was instantly killed at a street-crossing in that city, and a man in the carriage with Mr. Parkinson was seriously injured. This was on a crossing of the Worcester & Nashua road, but the colliding train was from the Nashua & Lowell road, and running under direction of the latter line.

#### FINANCIAL STATEMENT, SEPTEMBER 30, 1880.

##### *General Exhibit.*

Total income,	\$575,860.47	
Total expense, including taxes,	386,559.22	
Net income,	<hr/>	\$189,301.25
Interest on funded debt,	\$50,000.00	
Rentals,	74,274.00	
	<hr/>	\$124,274.00
Balance for dividends,		\$65,027.25
Dividends declared, none.		
Balance (profit and loss) last year,		268,458.00
Old iron sold,		42,948.75
		<hr/>
		\$376,434.00
Discount on Nashua & Rochester		
R. R. stock, bad debts, etc.,		203,556.29
		<hr/>
Balance (profit and loss) carried forward to next year,		\$172,877.72

*Charges and Credits to Property During the Year.*

Land and land damage,	\$549.92
Grading and masonry,	13,168.93
Viaduct in Worcester,	2,223.00
	<hr/>
Total charges,	\$15,941.85
Land sold,	15,750.00
	<hr/>
Net addition for the year,	\$191.85

## ANALYSIS OF EARNINGS AND EXPENSES.

*Earnings.*

From local passengers,	\$87,807.34
through passengers,	100,646.12
express and extra baggage,	8,540.18
mails,	13,979.98
other sources, passenger department,	3,412.69
Total, passenger department,	<hr/> \$214,386.31
From local freight,	\$86,421.18
through freight,	244,239.44
other sources, freight department,	8,545.74
	<hr/>
Total, freight department,	\$339,206.31
	<hr/>
Total transportation earnings,	\$553,592.62
Rent of property,	\$7,284.92
Interest,	723.93
Dividends on Nashua & Rochester Railroad stock,	14,259.00
	<hr/>
	\$22,267.85
	<hr/>
Total income from all sources,	\$575,860.47

*Expenses.*

Salaries, general officers and clerks,	\$15,258.81
Law expenses,	413.19
Insurance,	2,280.30
Stationery and printing,	3,437.49
Outside agencies and advertising,	4,424.46
Contingencies,	11,548.17
Repairs, bridges (including culverts and cattle guards),	596.03
Repairs, buildings,	29,407.25
Repairs, fences, road-crossings, signs,	2,819.19
Renewal rails,	4,968.00
Renewal ties,	7,762.59
Repairs, roadway and track,	42,770.57
Repairs, locomotives,	19,771.79
Fuel for locomotives,	67,574.15
Water supply,	2,533.35
Oil and waste,	5,094.84
Locomotive service,	27,575.55
Repairs, passenger cars,	15,706.05
Passenger-train service,	10,146.63
Passenger-train supplies,	572.31
Mileage, passenger cars (debit balance)	31.23
Repairs, freight cars,	33,836.22
Freight-train service,	9,167.01
Freight-train supplies,	301.62
Mileage, freight cars (debit balance,	2,455.35
Telegraph expenses (maintenance and operating)	251.77
Damage and loss of freight and baggage,	363.18
Damage to property and cattle, none.	
Personal injuries,	175.00

Agents and station service,	\$45,442.02	
Station supplies,	874.70	
Total operating expenses,	————	\$369,099.60
Taxes,		17,459.62
Total operating expenses and taxes,		<u>\$386,559.22</u>

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.			
Dr.			Cr.
Construction account,	\$2,121,981.71	Capital stock,	\$1,789,800.00
Equipment account,	390,086.03	Funded debt,	1,000,000.00
Nashua & Rochester R. R.		Unfunded debt, as follows:	
stock,	285,180.00	Interest unpaid,	1,324 50
Cash,	65,679.49	Dividends unpaid,	2,570.00
Due from agents and companies,	19,229.57	Profit and loss or income	
Materials and supplies,	53,249.88	accounts,	172,877.72
Railroad bonds,	12,450.00		
Debit balances,	18,715.54		
Total assets,	<u>\$2,966,572.22</u>	Total liabilities,	<u>\$2,966,572.22</u>

*Present or Contingent Liabilities not Included in Balance-Sheet.*

Nashua & Rochester Railroad bonds, \$700,000.00

Other liabilities, none ascertained, except three per cent per annum on 13,058 shares of the stock of the Nashua & Rochester Railroad.

OFFICERS.

*President.* — F. H. Kinnicutt, Worcester.

*Treasurer and Clerk.* — T. W. Hammond, Worcester.

*Superintendent.* — C. S. Turner, Worcester.

*Directors.* — F. H. Kinnicutt, Stephen Salisbury, Worcester, Mass.; Thomas Chase, Nashua; Francis H. Dewey, Worcester, Mass.; C. B. Hill, Nashua; J. Edwin Smith, Worcester, Mass.; Charles H. Waters, Groton, Mass.; E. B. Stoddard, Worcester, Mass.; James Lawrence, Groton, Mass.

Corporate name, and principal address: Worcester & Nashua Railroad, Worcester, Mass.

## NASHUA & ROCHESTER RAILROAD.

*Line of Road.* — Nashua to Rochester. Length, 48.39 miles. This line, being leased to the Worcester & Nashua Railroad, has no special report of operating expenses as the entire equipment is furnished by the lessors.

In the report of last year attention was called to the terms of the amended lease, as provided for by the legislature and accepted by the stockholders.

The Worcester & Nashua Railroad owned 4,753 shares of the stock at cost value of \$475,300, which by vote of the directors has been reduced to a market value of \$60 per share, representing \$285,180.

The net income from operating the road to the lessors was \$40,421.19, or \$33,852.81 less than the annual rental of 3 per cent paid to the lessees.

### FINANCIAL STATEMENT, SEPTEMBER 30, 1880.

Total income (rental),	\$74,274.00	
Total expense, including taxes,	100.00	
Net income,	-----	\$74,174.00
Interest on funded debt,		35,000.00
		<hr/>
Balance applicable to dividends,		\$39,174.00
Dividends declared, 3 per cent,		39,174.00

### ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

DR.		CR.	
Construction account,	\$2,009,581.33	Capital stock,	\$1,305,800.00
Cash,	35.24	Funded debt,	700,000.00
		Other liabilities,	3,816.57
	<hr/>		<hr/>
Total assets,	\$2,209,616.57	Total liabilities,	\$2,009,616.57

### OFFICERS.

*President.* — F. H. Kinnicutt, Worcester, Mass.

*Clerk.* — A. F. Stevens, Nashua.

*Treasurer.* — T. W. Hammond, Worcester, Mass.

*Assistant Treasurer.* — F. A. McKean, Nashua.

*Superintendent.* — C. S. Turner, Worcester, Mass.

*Directors.* — F. H. Kinnicutt, E. B. Stoddard, C. W. Smith, F. H. Dewey, C. S. Turner, Worcester, Mass.; C. H. Waters, Groton, Mass.; Edwin Wallace, Rochester; B. W. Hoyt, J. C. Bailey, Epping; J. C. Eastman, Hampstead; A. H. Dunlap, A. W. Sawyer, Nashua.

Corporate name, and principal address: Nashua & Rochester Railroad, Worcester, Mass.

### CHESHIRE RAILROAD.

*Line of Road.* — South Ashburnham, Mass. to Bellows Falls, Vt. Length, 53.62 miles, of which 42.81 miles are in New Hampshire. Leased: 10½ miles of the Vermont and Massachusetts division of the Fitchburg Railroad in Massachusetts, and the Monadnock Railroad, 15.8 miles, of which 13.76 miles are in the State. Total length of road operated, 79.92 miles, and in the State, 56.57 miles.

The returns of this company are made to September 30, 1880, to conform to the requirements of the statute in Massachusetts. It appears from the returns made by the directors to the stockholders, that the company has had a prosperous business during the year, and we cannot do better than to give their own statement descriptive of the affairs of the road.

“The committee appointed to exchange and purchase the 1880 bonds, and to exchange and sell the 1898 bonds, completed their labors in a very satisfactory manner, realizing a profit over and above par on the new issue, after taking up the old bonds, paying interest, etc.

“We have continued the same policy in relation to repairs and improvements of our road that has marked its management for the last few years, substituting steel for worn-out iron rails, and replacing old and worn-out locomotives with larger and improved ones. These expenses

will continue to absorb more or less of the earnings of the road; but such expenditures are absolutely necessary to preserve the good condition of the road, and meet the demand for cheap transportation.

"The great strife and changes going on in connection with through business make the future of our road, as of all short roads that are mere links in a through line, somewhat uncertain."

The last paragraph gives some idea of the feeling of railroad managers in regard to the uncertain character of a business that is dependent upon other roads and freight lines to develop.

The managers estimate that about ten per cent of the through business of the road is done by the cars of their own line, and say it is not an item of profit to hire cars, "unless it becomes necessary to secure business;" therefore the item of operating expenses of "mileage, freight cars (debit balance)," of \$19,754.70, is explained, as a necessary expense "to secure business."

There is no doubt that this is true, not only in regard to the Cheshire, but also of other lines doing a through business; for it is well known that the through transportation is mostly done in the cars owned by companies outside of the railroads over which the cars run, and only such roads as will pay a mileage contribution for the privilege of drawing their cars, can have any of the through business which they control.

#### CASUALTIES DURING THE YEAR.

October 20, 1879, at Fitchburg, train struck team at crossing, bruising foot of man in wagon. January 1. 1880, at South Keene, an employé on snow-plow struck by lever and killed. January 6, at Winchendon, brakeman struck by engine and leg broken. June 11. at South Keene, a deaf-mute, walking on track, struck by engine: arm and ribs broken.

## ROLLING STOCK.

The rolling stock of the company consists of 31 engines and 22 passenger cars, 8 baggage cars, 2 postal cars ; merchandise cars — 217 box, 35 hay, 4 charcoal, 26 stock, 140 platform, 11 wood, 11 short saloons, 10 gravel, total, 454 ; 2 derrick cars, one wood-sawers' saloon, 1 drovers' saloon, 2 snow-plows.

One passenger car and one baggage car of the above were used on the Monadnock Railroad.

## GENERAL STATISTICS.

Miles run by passenger trains,	122,460	
Miles run by freight trains,	419,258	
Miles run by gravel and wood trains,	16,899	
Miles run by switching trains,	15,650	
Total train miles run,	—————	574,267
Number of passengers carried in the cars,		134,282
Number of passengers carried one mile,		4,346,885
Number of tons of freight carried,		501,487
Number of tons of freight carried one mile,		28,440,579
Rate of speed adopted :		
Express passenger trains, 25 miles per hour.		
Accommodation trains, 22 miles per hour.		
Freight trains, 12 miles per hour.		
Tons rails laid, — steel, 302 ; repaired, 255 ; total,		557
Number of cross-ties used,		26,659
Aggregate length of side track in use, 14½ miles.		
Average number of men employed,		355

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT, SEPTEMBER 30, 1880.

*General Exhibit.*

Total income,	\$602,750.46	
Total expense, including taxes,	438,152.46	
Net income,	—————	\$164,598.00

Interest on funded debt,	\$48,927.00	
Rentals,	51,000.00	
	<hr/>	\$99,927.00
Balance applicable to dividends,		\$64,671.00
Dividends declared, three per cent,		63,000.00
		<hr/>
Balance for the year,		\$1,671.00
Balance (profit and loss) last year,		33,808.70
		<hr/>
Balance (profit and loss) carried forward to next year,		\$35,479.70

## ANALYSIS OF EARNINGS AND EXPENSES.

*Earnings.*

From local passengers,	\$32,329.65	
through passengers,	104,011.91	
express,	6,623.37	
mails,	7,738.60	
other sources, passenger de- partment,	6,342.00	
Total, passenger department,	<hr/>	\$157,045.43
From local freight,	\$22,071.85	
through freight,	410,753.51	
Total freight department,	<hr/>	\$432,825.36
		<hr/>
Total transportation earnings,		\$589,870.89
From rents, work, etc.,	\$9,525.31	
accretions,	1,581.00	
interest,	1,773.26	
	<hr/>	\$12,879.57
		<hr/>
Total income from all sources,		\$602,750.46

*Expenses.*

Salaries, general officers and clerks,	\$14,192.46
Law expenses,	2,980.86

Insurance,	\$1,784.69
Stationery and printing,	2,308.64
Outside agencies and advertising,	8,528.09
Contingencies,	2,520.63
Repairs, bridges (including culverts and cattle-guards),	7,333.76
Repairs, buildings,	12,185.53
Repairs, fences, road-crossings and signs,	1,031.82
Renewal rails,	18,189.26
Renewal ties,	9,201.67
Repairs, roadway and track,	20,995.35
Repairs, locomotives,	44,005.73
Fuel for locomotives,	88,913.61
Water supply,	885.31
Oil and waste	5,508.61
Locomotive service,	32,847.69
Repairs, passenger cars,	11,266.12
Passenger-train service,	6,562.17
Passenger-train supplies,	457.67
Repairs, freight cars,	35,905.75
Freight-train service,	27,703.28
Freight-train supplies,	768.24
Mileage, freight cars (debit balance),	19,754.70
Telegraph expenses (maintenance and operating),	2,186.00
Damage and loss freight and baggage,	33.74
Damage to property and cattle,	109.12
Personal injuries,	3,030.74
Agents and station service,	23,227.65
Station supplies,	11,255.38
Total operating expenses,	<hr/> \$424,674.27
Taxes,	13,478.19
Total operating expenses and taxes,	<hr/> \$438,152.46

## ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

Dr.		Cr.	
Construction account,	\$2,395,268.94	Capital stock,	\$2,153,300.00
Equipment account,	322,266.32	Funded debt,	806,500.00
Cash,	81,596.43	Unfunded debt, as follows:	
Bills receivable,	49,903.67	Interest unpaid,	24,129.00
Materials and supplies,	123,640.84	Dividends unpaid,	3,267.50
U. S. bonds,	50,000.00	Profit and loss or income ac-	
		count,	35,479.70
Total assets,	3,022,676.20	Total liabilities,	\$3,022,676.20

## OFFICERS.

*President.* — William A. Russell, Lawrence, Mass.

*Treasurer.* — F. W. Everett, Boston, Mass.

*Assistant Treasurer and Transfer Clerk.* — R. Stewart, Keene.

*General Manager.* — R. Stewart, Keene.

*Directors.* — William A. Russell, Ephraim Murdock, Jr., Samuel Gould, George F. Williams, John B. Meer, Edward C. Thayer, James H. Williams.

Corporate name, and principal address: Cheshire Railroad, Keene, N. H.

## MONADNOCK RAILROAD.

*Line of Road.* — Peterborough to Winchendon, Mass., 15.8 miles, of which 13.76 miles are in New Hampshire.

This road has been operated during the past year by the Cheshire Railroad, under a lease for the term of six years, which is fully explained by the following quotation from the report of the directors of the Monadnock road, at their last annual meeting: —

“Your railroad was completed in 1871, and in 1874 was leased to the Boston, Barre & Gardner Railroad Corporation for the term of ninety-nine years. During last year the last named corporation became financially embarrassed and was obliged to give up their lease, then owing a balance

of \$7,500. A settlement was made by accepting \$2,500 payable \$500 a year for five years.

“ When it became evident that the B., B. & G. R. R. Corporation would relinquish their lease, your directors agreed with the directors of the Cheshire Railroad Company for a lease of your road for a term of six years, at an annual rental of \$12,000, with the option of extending the lease for another term of five years for \$13,000 each year, and for another term of five years for \$14,000 each year, and for another five years for \$15,000 each year, each of such extensions being at the option of the Cheshire Railroad Company.

“ The stockholders of your road voted to ratify the lease, and a verbal agreement was made in connection with the above lease. The Monadnock R. R. Company was to build a car-house at Peterborough, which has been built to the satisfaction of your building committee and the Cheshire officials. costing \$1,058. The Cheshire Railroad was to raise the depot and bridge next to the depot ; also, to raise the grade of the road-bed from the said bridge to the engine-house ; also, to raise the grade of the road across the Moore and Morrison meadows in Peterborough.”

The cost of the car-house at Peterborough has been added to the construction account, and the amount due from the Boston, Barre & Gardner Railroad (\$500) has been paid, but not until the financial year had closed, and, therefore, it is not accounted for in the total income of this year.

#### FINANCIAL STATEMENT, SEPTEMBER 30, 1880.

##### *General Exhibit.*

Total income from rentals	\$12,219.00	
Total expense, including taxes,	424.67	
Net income,	<hr/>	\$11,794.33
Interest on funded debt,		5,029.03
		<hr/>
Balance applicable to dividends,		\$6,765.30

Dividends declared, none.

Balance for the year,	\$6,765.30
Balance (profit and loss) last year,	582.18
	<hr/> \$7,347.48
Deduct amount paid on debt,	\$3,700.00
unpaid dividends of 1878,	14.00
construction of car-house,	1,058.00
	<hr/> 4,772.00
Balance carried forward to next year,	<hr/> \$2,575.48

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.			
DR.			CR.
Construction—cost of road,*	\$366,829.47	Capital stock (receipts on 2,057 shares),	\$197,926.73
Fifty-four shares Monadnock Railroad stock,	3,090.00	Bonds outstanding,†	78,500.00
Subscription to stock in Peterborough & Hillsborough R. R.	20,000.00	Notes outstanding,†	4,000.00
Cash on hand,	2,575.48	Dividends unpaid,	112.00
Due for rent of road,	7,500.00	Interest unpaid,	1,210.83
		Credit balance,	6,289.17
		Profit and loss account balance,‡	111,956.22
Total assets,	<hr/> \$399,994.95	Total liabilities,	<hr/> \$399,994.95

\*This item represents the entire cost of the road, depots, land, etc., and includes interest paid during the construction of the road.

† Two thousand five hundred dollars of the \$4,000 has been paid since Oct. 1, 1880.

‡ This surplus was derived mostly from gratuities not from surplus earnings.

The lessees report the earnings and expenses from January 5, 1880, to Dec. 31, 1880, to be as follows:—

*Income.*

From passengers,	\$11,640.57
freight,	12,467.07
mails,	954.58
express,	1,000.00
other sources,	389.65
Total earnings,	<hr/> \$26,451.87

*Expenses.*

Total operating expenses,	\$23,336.07
Balance of income,	\$3,105.80
Rental paid Monadnock R. R.,	11,880.00
Balance (deficit) to lessee,	\$8,764.20

## OFFICERS.

*President.* — H. K. French, Peterborough.

*Treasurer and Clerk.* — W. G. Livingston, Peterborough.

*Directors.* — J. H. Fairbank, Peter Upton, O. H. Bradley, H. K. French, Willis Phelps, J. A. Rumrill, W. G. Livingston.

Corporate name, and principal address: Monadnock Railroad, Peterborough, N. H.

## FITCHBURG RAILROAD.

A return of this road is required in consequence of its owning a branch line from Ayer Junction, in Massachusetts, to Greenville, the operation of which is merged in the business of the main line, as no account of the business of the branch line is kept by itself.

This branch line, which is known as the Peterborough & Shirley Railroad, is 23.62 miles in length, and about nine and one half miles are in New Hampshire.

The company report that the pile bridge over the Nashua river has been rebuilt during the past year, and other improvements made that were necessary to maintain the road in good condition.

As will be seen by the general return of the company, extensive and important improvements have been made all along the main line of their road that will enable them in the future to provide for the great increase of business incident to the completion of different routes converging at the

Hoosac Tunnel, and from thence finding its way to tide-water over the Fitchburg road.

It is an important line to the commonwealth of Massachusetts, and, as it provides an outlet for the traffic of one of the through lines of this State, it is an important factor in the prosperity of the people of the southwestern part of our domain.

The company has always been managed with great care and on true business principles, sparing nothing that was actually necessary to develop their capacity, or facilitate the transaction of a large business, and their whole main line shows the characteristics of a first-class road.

Their returns are made to September 30, 1880, in conformity to the law in Massachusetts.

#### FINANCIAL STATEMENT, SEPTEMBER 30, 1881.

##### *General Exhibit.*

Total income,	\$2,464,598.97	
Total expense, including taxes,	1,725,535.09	
Net income,		\$739,063.88
Interest on funded debt,	\$90,000.00	
Interest on unfunded debt,	25,216.69	
Rentals,	240,212.00	
		\$355,428.69
Balance applicable to dividends,		\$383,635.19
Dividends declared, six per cent,		270,000.00
Balance for the year,		\$113,635.19
Balance (profit and loss) last year surplus,	\$493,475.41	
Deduct allowances made in settlements of balances due and sundry worthless accounts,	15,322.34	
		\$478,153.07
Balance carried forward to next year (surplus),		\$591,788.26

*Charges and Credits to Property During the Year.*

Superstruction, including rails,	\$24,458.84	
Land, land damages, and fences,	197,431.08	
Passenger and freight stations, wood-sheds and water stations,	10,145.14	
Engine-houses, car-sheds and turn- tables,	7,047.13	
Passenger, mail, and baggage-cars (eight),	36,000.00	
Locomotives (six),	39,900.00	
Freight and other cars (690),	421,388.29	
Improvements, Vt. & Mass. R. R.,	115,080.97	
Somerville improvement,	13,505.88	
Total charges,	—————	\$864,957.33
Property sold:		
Real estate,		356.18
Net charges for the year,		<u>\$864,601.15</u>

## ANALYSIS OF EARNINGS AND EXPENSES.

*Earnings.*

From local passengers,	\$540,393.85	
through passengers,	208,775.81	
express and extra baggage,	32,878.95	
mails,	27,611.93	
other sources, passenger de- partment. mileage,	156.29	
Total, passenger departm't,	—————	\$809,816.83
From local freight,	\$509,367.57	
through freight,	987,091.54	
Total, freight department,	—————	<u>\$1,496,459.11</u>
Total transportation earnings,		\$2,306,275.94
Rents for use of road,	\$79,500.00	
Income from other sources (speci- fying same),	78,823.03	

Rent of property,	\$24,043.70
Elevator, wharves discharging coal,	44,779.33
Premium on bonds,	10,000.00

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Total income from all sources,	\$2,464,598.97
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*Expenses.*

Salaries, general officers and clerks,	\$54,173.67
Law expenses,	10,965.99
Insurance,	8,991.39
Stationery and printing,	23,553.88
Outside agencies and advertising,	27,665.63
Contingencies,	10,402.28
Repairs, bridges (including cul- verts and cattle-guards),	23,867.45
Repairs, buildings,	97,745.38
Repairs, fences, road-crossings, and signs,	19,652.42
Renewal rails,	78,093.54
Renewal ties,	31,623.10
Repairs, roadway and track,	148,740.86
Repairs, locomotives,	90,259.62
Fuel for locomotives,	217,951.89
Water supply,	15,814.74
Oil and waste,	18,840.62
Locomotive service,	138,936.93
Repairs, passenger cars,	33,273.93
Passenger-train service.	56,459.76
Passenger-train supplies,	4,319.89
Repairs, freight cars,	108,490.98
Freight-train service,	97,620.05
Freight-train supplies,	3,525.77
Mileage, freight cars (debit bal- ance),	17,734.58

Telegraph expenses (maintenance and operating),	\$16,572.43
Damage and loss of freight and baggage,	5,770.63
Damage to property and cattle,	1,082.11
Personal injuries,	18,111.90
Agents and station service,	201,419.94
Station supplies,	12,455.42
<hr/>	
Total operating expenses,	\$1,594,616.78
Taxes,	130,918.31
<hr/>	
Total operating expenses and taxes,	\$1,725,535.09

## ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

CR.			DR.
Construction account,	\$4,450,181.19	Capital stock,	\$4,500,000.00
Equipment account,	1,667,216.72	Funded debt,	1,500,000.00
Lands in Boston, and on line of Fitchburg R. R., not used for business of road,	305,478.91	Unfunded debt, as follows:	
Somerville improvements,	13,505.88	Interest unpaid,	45,000.00
Vermont and Massachusetts improvements,	814,577.53	Dividends unpaid,	8,761.50
Cash,	30,817.34	Notes payable,	406,500.00
Bills receivable,	1,550.00	Vouchers and accounts,	105,753.80
Due from agents and companies,	2,690.83	Other liabilities, Vermont and Massachusetts R. R. Co.,	744,291.09
Materials and supplies,	423,134.01	Profit and loss or income acc'ts,	591,788.26
Sinking funds,	170,000.74		
Debit balances,	22,941.90		
Total assets,	\$7,902,094.65	Total liabilities,	\$7,902,094.65

## OFFICERS.

*President.* — William B. Stearns.

*Treasurer.* — Mason D. Benson.

*General Superintendent.* — John Adams.

*Assistant Superintendent.* — E. K. Turner.

*Traffic Manager.* — F. L. Parker.

*Chief Clerk and Auditor.* — H. F. Whitcomb.

*General Freight Agent.* — J. E. Tinker.

*General Ticket Agent.* — S. W. Cummings.

*Purchasing Agent.* — Franklin S. Pratt.

*Paymaster.* — Geo. P. Johnson.

*Auditor, Freight Accounts.* — C. L. Hartmen.

*Directors.* — William B. Stearns, Boston ; Seth Bemis, Newton ; Robert Codman, Boston ; Rodney Wallace, Fitchburg ; Charles U. Cotting, Brookline.

Corporate name, and principal address : Fitchburg Railroad. Boston, Mass.

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### ASHUELOT RAILROAD.

*Line of Road.* — Keene to South Vernon, Vt., 24 miles. This road is leased to the Connecticut River Railroad Corporation of Massachusetts, the lessees furnishing the rolling stock, and paying the lessors an annual rental of six per cent upon their capital stock, and the expense of maintaining an organization.

The line is kept in good condition, and is operated in a manner satisfactory to the lessors and the public.

### FINANCIAL STATEMENT, MARCH 31, 1881.

#### *General Exhibit.*

Total income,	\$16,446.00	
Total expense, including taxes,	2,348.04	
Net income,	—————	\$14,097.96
Having neither interest nor rentals, the balance applicable to dividends is,	\$14,097.96	
Dividends declared, 6 per cent,	12,600.00	
Balance for the year,	—————	\$1,497.96
Balance (surplus) last year,	\$13,203.58	
Amount carried to contingent fund,	922.06	
	—————	\$12,281.52
Balance (surplus) carried forward to next year,		\$13,779.48

The expenses for the year were :

Salaries, general officers and clerks,	\$550.00	
Contingencies,	5.25	
Taxes,	1,792.79	
Total expenses,	—————	\$2,348.04

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.			
DR.			CR.
Construction account,	\$218,680.97	Capital stock,	\$210,000.00
Cash,	11,062.54	Dividends unpaid,	3,150.00
Bills receivable,	4,504.90	Vouchers and accounts,	541.98
Due from agents and companies,	6,450.86	Other liabilities,	11,468.75
		Profit and loss or income account,	13,779.48
		Contingent fund,	1,759.06
Total assets,	\$240,699.27	Total liabilities,	\$240,699.27

#### OFFICERS.

*President.* — A. B. Harris, Springfield, Mass.

*Treasurer.* — E. F. Lane, Keene.

*Clerk.* — F. F. Lane, Keene.

*Directors.* — A. B. Harris, James A. Rumrill, Springfield, Mass.; Tilly Haynes, Boston, Mass.; Oscar Edwards, Northampton, Mass.; E. F. Lane, F. F. Lane, Henry Colony, Keene.

Corporate name, and principal address : Ashuelot Railroad, Keene, N. H.

#### SULLIVAN COUNTY RAILROAD.

*Line of Road.* — Bellows Falls to Windsor, Vt., 26 miles.

The *termini* only of this road are in the State of Vermont, as the line crosses the river into New Hampshire within a few rods of the station at Bellows Falls, and recrosses it again only a short distance from the station at Windsor. It follows the Connecticut river through Charlestown, Claremont, and Cornish, in Sullivan county.

The line was formerly owned by the Northern Railroad

Corporation, but, during the past year, has been sold to the Connecticut River Railroad Corporation, by whom the returns are made this year. They report the road as leased to the Central Vermont Railroad, for an annual rental of 25 per cent of the gross receipts, and the taxes. This, we understand, to have been the lease under which the road was operated when the sale was made, and no mention is made by the present owners of whether the line is to be operated in the same manner in the future, or to be under a different management.

Since the above was written, this road has been leased to the Vermont Valley Railroad Corporation of 1871, a company duly incorporated, and existing in the State of Vermont.

The terms of the lease are an annual rental of \$41,000, for a period not exceeding five years, and the operations of the line to conform to the laws of New Hampshire, so far as the making of returns and other duties connected with the railroads of the State.

#### FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR ONE YEAR, ENDING MARCH 31, 1880.

##### *General Exhibit.*

Total income,	\$224,898.55	
Total expense, including taxes,	168,673.92	
Net income,	—————	\$56,224.63
Balance paid to the Northern Railroad,		48,638.98
		—————
Balance due from agents and companies,		\$7,585.65
Cost of the road,	\$500,000.00	

##### OFFICERS ELECTED IN 1881.

*President.* — A. B. Harris, Springfield, Mass.

*Treasurer.* — E. F. Lane, Keene.

*Clerk.* — J. H. Albin, Concord.

*Directors.* — A. B. Harris, Springfield, Mass. ; C. J. Amidon, Hinsdale ; G. Morris, Boston, Mass. ; J. H. Williams, Bellows Falls, Vt. ; Fred Billings, H. C. Robinson, Woodstock, Vt. ; J. B. Page, Rutland, Vt.

Corporate name, and principal address : Sullivan County Railroad, Concord, N. H.

### ATLANTIC & ST. LAWRENCE RAILROAD.

*Line of Road.* — Portland, Me., to Island Point, Vt., 150 miles

This road forms an important connection with the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, by whom it is leased for a period of 999 years, at an annual rental of six per cent on its capital stock and funded debt.

Fifty-two miles of this road is within the limits of New Hampshire, and this section has had much to do in developing that part of Coos county east and north of the White Mountains.

On an average, over nine hundred persons are employed on this division of the road, and, notwithstanding it was at one time allowed to depreciate in value, and the road-bed and track to become almost dangerous for transportation purposes, yet, when the lessors made the change of gauge to the standard in New England, they reballasted the whole line, and relaid the track with heavy (60 pounds to the yard) steel rails, and have ever since maintained the whole line in a first-class condition.

In the annual report of the directors for 1880 they say :

“The Grand Trunk Railway Company have continued to fulfill their obligations to us under the lease. They have met the interest on our debt promptly, and paid all sums due for rent ; they have also made to the sinking fund the regular contributions required by law, and maintained the road and property in good condition.

"The railroad commissioners of Maine, in their last report, say of the road: 'We should do injustice to the managers and to ourselves if we failed to speak of it in terms of the highest commendation, both as regards the management and the general condition of the bridges, road-bed, and track.'

"Our prosperity is so intimately connected with that of our lessees that it may be of interest to note that the Grand Trunk Company has now control, by the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, of an independent line of track from Port Huron to Chicago. We understand that their receipts for the present year show a good increase over those of the preceding."

The treasurer's report gives the following items of interest to the public:

"The capital stock of the company is \$5,484,000, divided as follows:

265 shares in federal currency of \$100 each,	\$26,500
11,275 shares in sterling currency of £100 or \$484 each,	5,457,100
25 fractional share rights of \$16 each,	400
	<hr/>
	\$5,484,000

"The debt of the company is funded as follows:

1. Balance of obligations to the City of Portland, first mortgage with sinking fund,	\$787,000
2. Company's second mortgage bonds of Oct. 1, 1864, 5-20s, £309,900, or	1,499,916
3. Company's third mortgage bonds of May 1, 1871, 5-20s, £147,300, or	712,932
4. Balance due on exchange of bonds,	152
	<hr/>
	\$3,000,000

"It appeared by last year's report that stock of the company to the amount of \$484,000, had been issued to

retire a like amount of bonds due November 1, 1878. These bonds have all now been paid and canceled.

“The \$1,000 bond of the issue of 1851, referred to in previous reports, is still outstanding, the funds to meet it remaining uncalled for in the treasury.

“Two dividends of \$3.00 each, upon the federal shares, have been paid at this office for the past year; and corresponding dividends upon the sterling shares are paid by the Grand Trunk Railway Company, lessees, at their office in London.

“The regular semi-annual contributions of \$12,500 each, to the sinking fund, for retiring at maturity the company's obligations to the City of Portland, have been paid by the lessees to the commissioners of the fund.”

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE ATLANTIC & ST.  
LAWRENCE RAILROAD SINKING FUND, JULY 31, 1880.

*To the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Portland, and to the Directors of the Atlantic & St. Lawrence Railroad Company.*

The commissioners of the Atlantic & St. Lawrence Railroad sinking fund, established by the act of the legislature of Maine of March 3, 1868, for the purpose of providing for the balance of the company's obligations to the City of Portland, present their annual report of the amount and investment of the fund at the close of the year, July 31, 1880.

The following is a statement of the increase of the fund from the beginning, by annual contributions and by interest, and of its present amount: —

YEARS.	PRINCIPAL.	INTEREST.
1869	\$4,162.50	\$33.00
1870	9,196.88	180.43
1871	25,000.00	2,712.51
1872	25,000.00	954.89

1873	\$25,000.00	\$4,637.33
1874	25,000.00	6,082.08
1875	25,000.00	7,800.11
1876	25,000.00	8,949.87
1877	25,000.00	11,046.19
1878	25,000.00	13,214.59
1879	25,000.00	18,625.88
1880	25,000.00	18,529.21
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$263,359.38	\$92,766.09
		263,359.38
		<hr/>
		\$356,125.47
Less debit balance of premium account,		7,496.10
		<hr/>
Total fund,		\$348,629.37

The investments are as follows :

Mortgages,	\$22,155.00
Real estate,	16,500.00
County bonds,	4,000.00
City of Portland bonds,	284,500.00
United States bonds,	10,000.00
Cash,	2,974.37
Bills receivable,	8,500.00
	<hr/>
	\$348,629.37

Under the act establishing the fund, the treasurer of the City of Portland is *ex officio* treasurer of the sinking fund, and is the custodian of all the securities and uninvested moneys.

CHARLES E. BARRETT,  
SAMUEL E. SPRING,

*Commissioners.*

Portland, July 31, 1880.

The following accidents are reported as having occurred on the line, within the limits of the State, since last report :

Name of person.	Occupation.	Place.	Particulars.	Extent of injury.
Thomas Sullivan.	Coalman.	Gorham.	Coupling.	Injured his body.
A. L. Pillsbury.	Conductor.	Shelburne.	Train broke loose	Head injured, etc.
C. E. Partridge.	Brakeman.	Gorham.	Falling off tender	Killed.
R. Kilpatrick.	Brakeman.	Berlin Falls.	Unloading freight	Foot injured.
G. Simmonds.	Brakeman.	Gorham.	Coupling cars.	Hand crushed.
O. F. Howland.	Brakeman.	Gorham.	Uncoupling cars	Leg cut off.
E. J. Lunt.	Brakeman.	Gorham.	Uncoupling cars	Hand crushed.
P. Gill.	Brakeman.	Gorham.	Uncoupling cars	Hand crushed.
B. F. Roberts.	Agent.	West Milan.	Thrown by lever	Elbow injured.

### FINANCIAL STATEMENT, DECEMBER 31, 1880.

#### *General Exhibit.*

Total income,	\$1,001,327.56	
Total expense, including taxes,	826,918.76	
Net income,	—————	\$174,408.80
Interest on funded debt, paid		
by lessees,	\$180,000.00	
Dividends declared, six per cent		
(paid by lessees),	329,040.00	
	—————	\$509,040.00
Balance for the year (loss),		\$334,631.20
Balance last year (loss)		408,429.66
		—————
Balance (loss) to the lessees in two years,		\$743,060.86

### ANALYSIS OF EARNINGS AND EXPENSES.

#### *Earnings.*

From local passengers,	\$118,748.19	
through passengers,	107,741.09	
express and extra baggage,	15,968.63	
mails,	12,268.43	
Total earnings, department,	—————	\$254,726.34
local freight,	\$290,636.02	
through freight,	453,892.50	
Total, freight department,	—————	\$744,528.52

Total transportation earnings,	\$999,254.86
Income from other sources,	2,072.70
Total income from all sources,	<u>\$1,001,327.56</u>

*Expenses.*

Traffic expenses,	\$247,046.10
General charges,	22,254.47
Miscellaneous expenses,	7,511.23
Repairs, roadway, track, and buildings,	161,089.48
Repairs, locomotives and locomotive power,	274,546.57
Passenger and freight train service, supplies, and repairs,	76,953.32
Rent of rolling stock,	20,953.67
Taxes,	16,563.92
Total operating expenses and taxes,	<u>\$826,918.76</u>

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.			
Dr.			Cr.
Construction and equipment account,	\$8,484,000.00	Capital stock,	\$5,484,000.00
Sinking funds,	787,000.00	Funded debt,	3,000,000.00
Total assets,	<u>\$9,271,000.00</u>	Total liabilities,	<u>\$8,484,000.00</u>

*Present or Contingent Liabilities not included in Balance-Sheet.*

Bonds guaranteed by this company or a lien on its road : Atlantic & St. Lawrence road, for £90,000, equal to	\$435,600.00
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## OFFICERS.

*President.* — Hon. John B. Brown.\**Vice-President.* — Hon. Samuel E. Spring.

\* Since deceased.

*Treasurer.* — C. E. Barrett.

*Clerk and Secretary.* — F. R. Barrett.

*Directors.* — Hon. John B. Brown,\* Hon. Samuel E. Spring, Charles E. Barrett, Harrison J. Libby, Franklin R. Barrett, Francis K. Swan, Philip Henry Brown, Portland, Me.; Sir Alexander T. Galt, Joseph Hickson, Montreal, P. Q.

Corporate name, and principal address: Atlantic & St. Lawrence Railroad, Portland, Me.

## PORTLAND & OGDENSBURG RAILROAD.

*Line of Road.* — Portland, Me. to the Fabyan House, 91 miles; also a short line of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles from a junction with the Boston, Concord & Montreal Railroad, in Dalton, to the Vermont line in the town of Lunenburg, Vt. Between the Fabyan House and Dalton the trains of this road are operated under contract, by the Boston, Concord & Montreal Railroad. Total length of the line in the State is 43 miles.

This was an expensive road to construct, and naturally requires large outlays to keep in first-class condition. That it is the aim of the management to maintain a first-class line of road no one will doubt, when fully comprehending the improvements made during the past year.

That part of the line within the limits of New Hampshire has received due attention, as will be seen from the following improvements as specified in the report of the directors:—

“The side track has been lengthened at the East Branch, in Lower Bartlett, to accommodate the increased traffic in logs and bark from those points. A spur track of some fifteen hundred feet in length has been constructed to better accommodate the lumber traffic at Upper Bartlett.

\* Since deceased.

A long siding, required by the increased business with the Boston, Concord & Montreal Railroad, has been laid at Fabyan's station.

"The very high trestle by the Dismal Pool, and just east of the Crawford-Notch ledge cut, has been filled to about half its height, and a heavy retaining wall is now in process of construction, which, when finished, will admit of not only the entire filling up of this trestle work, but also the moving out the track to its proper location, and by doing this relieve the three sharpest curves in your road of several degrees in the curvature of each. The material for this heavy embankment will be procured, as it so far has been, by widening out the long summit cut on the curve by the Crawford House, which opening of the cut will, it is expected, preclude the snow deposit therein, that has, heretofore, been the cause of some detention of the trains, and also of no inconsiderable expense every winter in keeping the track clear.

"The long trestle bridge east of Fabyan's has been entirely filled up with the most substantial mixture of sand, gravel, and stone, procured from the slopes in the western approach of the mountain track, which, by this system of widening out, is greatly improved, and the embankment protected by a heavy rip-rap of large stone against the danger of encroachment from the action of the "Wild Ammonoosuc," which here runs parallel to the road. There is an abrupt turn in the river near by where the railroad crosses it, and at this point the bank has been fortified by a rampart of earth heavily faced with stone."

The directors report the following in regard to accidents :

"Another year has passed without the occurrence of any injury to the person of a patron of the road, or to the property of the company, except of the most trivial character."

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT, SEPTEMBER 30, 1880.

*General Exhibit.*

Total income,	\$292,659.38	
Total expense including taxes,	189,964.11	
Net income,	<hr/>	\$102,695.27
Interest on funded debt,	\$66,720.00	
Interest on unfunded debt,	21,012.20	
	<hr/>	\$87,732.20
		<hr/>
Balance applicable to dividends,		\$14,963.07
Balance for the year,	\$14,963.07	
Balance on hand last year,	71,202.11	
	<hr/>	\$86,165.17
Entries made during the year,		3,200.65
		<hr/>
Balance carried forward to next year,		\$82,964.52

*Charges and Credits to Property During the Year.*

Construction and equipment :		
Siding at Bartlett,	\$381 69	
Bridging in Portland,	1,574.68	
Superstruction in Portland, on bridge,	1,469.77	
Other charges :		
Cottage at Fabyan's,	807.66	
Discount of bonds of the company, pledged as collateral on construction debts, released to creditors in settlement of same,	310,791.22	
Total charges,	<hr/>	\$315,025.02
Property bought :		
Twenty flat cars purchased,		7,600 00
		<hr/>
Net addition for the year,		\$322,625.02

## ANALYSIS OF EARNINGS AND EXPENSES.

*Earnings.*

From local passengers,	\$50,435.68	
foreign passengers,	58,717.88	
express,	3,000.00	
mails,	9,609.88	
local freight,	127,281.10	
foreign freight,	42,727.79	
miscellaneous,	837.05	
Total earnings,	—————	\$292,659.38

*Expenses.*

Salaries and incidentals, including stationery, light, rents, etc.,	\$14,708.45
Taxes, state and local,	209.96
Insurance premiums and loss by fire,	861.58
Telegraph expenses,	167.67
Repairs, road-bed and track,	33,319.22
Rails laid,	15,949.07
Ties laid,	1,164.64
Repairs, bridges,	4,099.17
Repairs, buildings,	3,137.98
Repairs, shops and machinery,	1,571.31
Repairs, fences, road-crossings, and signs,	1,547.32
Removing ice and snow,	1,409.22
Repairs, locomotives,	7,770.57
Repairs, snow-plows,	18.26
Fuel for engines and cars,	31,656.20
Water and water stations,	115.59
Fuel for stations and shop,	116.00
Oil and waste,	2,334.26
Switchmen, watchmen, flag and signal men,	6,874.50

Repairs, passenger, mail, and baggage cars,	\$6,234.92	
Salaries and incidentals of passenger trains,	11,580.58	
Salaries and incidentals of passenger stations,	6,215.22	
Passenger damages and gratuities,	188.50	
Mileage, foreign passenger cars,	49.64	
Repairs of freight cars,	9,796.25	
Salaries and incidentals of freight trains,	9,578.04	
Salaries and incidentals of freight stations,	11,031.32	
Freight damages and gratuities,	62.03	
Mileage, foreign freight cars,	2,196.74	
	<hr/>	\$183,864.11
Paid B., C. & M. R. R for hauling trains between Fabyan's and Lunenburg,		6,000.00
		<hr/>
Total expenses,		\$189,964.11

## ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

Dr.			Cr.
Cost of road, including discount on bonds and interest during construction.	\$3,884,630.29	Capital stock,	\$1,052,185.55
Cost of equipment,	300,438.15	Bonds, issue of November 1, 1870, sold.	800,000.00
Supplies on hand,	27,792.83	Bonds, issue of November 1, 1871, sold (see note),	918,000.00
Bills receivable,	32,993.97	Bonds, issue of November 1, 1871, exchanged with City of Portland,	1,350,000.00
Due from agents, traffic balances, and others,	66,624.25	Bills payable,	92,186.97
Cash,	26,755.77	Accounts and traffic balances,	43,898.21
		Profit and loss,	82,964.53
Total assets,	\$4,339,235.26	Total liabilities,	\$4,339,225.26

NOTE. The large increase over last year in sale of bonds of the issue of November 1, 1871, is by reason of settlements with creditors of the company, who held the bonds as collateral and took them in payment of the debt.

## ROLLING STOCK.

The equipment of the road is in good condition. Thirty platform and twenty box cars have been added. One old passenger car has been withdrawn entirely from service, and two others have been changed to brake vans. It now consists of 8 locomotives, 18 passenger and baggage cars, 238 merchandise and other cars, and 3 snow-plows.

## MILEAGE, TRAFFIC, ETC.

Passenger-train mileage,	140,381 miles.
Freight-train mileage,	71,174 "
Construction-train mileage,	20,755 "
Switching-train mileage,	12,620 "

---

Total, 244,930 miles.

Average number of cars on freight trains,	15 83-100
Average number of cars on passenger trains,	3 45-100

Passenger and freight traffic in the year ending September 30, 1880 :

Tons of local freight carried,	124,348
Tons of local freight carried one mile,	2,961,580
Tons of foreign freight carried,	36,952
Tons of foreign freight carried one mile,	1,922.038
<hr/>	
Tons total freight carried,	161,300
Tons total freight carried one mile,	4,883,618
Average receipts per ton per mile,	\$0.03.481

## OFFICERS.

*President.* — Samuel J. Anderson.

*Treasurer.* — John W. Dana.

*Clerk.* — Charles H. Foye.

*Superintendent.* — Jonas Hamilton.

*Chief Engineer.* — John F. Anderson.

*Directors.* — Samuel J. Anderson, H. N. Jose, W. F.

Milliken, J. S. Ricker, Portland ; J. Eastman, Conway; J. P. Baxter, R. M. Richardson, W. W. Thomas Jr., Samuel Waterhouse, Francis Fessenden, Portland.

Corporate name, and principal address: Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad, Portland, Maine.

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### PORTLAND & ROCHESTER RAILROAD.

*Line of Road.* — Portland, Me. to Rochester. Length, 52.5 miles, of which 3 miles are in New Hampshire.

“In February, 1877, by order of the supreme judicial court of Maine, your road was placed in the hands of a receiver, who has continued to operate and manage the road, rendering his accounts annually to the court for settlement.”

We do not understand that since a receiver was appointed the income of the road has been sufficient to meet the liabilities of the company ; and we learn it is proposed to reorganize the company, with a capital of \$600,000, as it has been estimated that it can and will pay a fair dividend upon that much capital, after providing for the ordinary operating expenses.

In this way, all the creditors and stockholders will be enabled to realize a per cent on the amount invested, with an assurance of an annual dividend upon the new stock. The new stock will, therefore, have a market valuation, and can be classed with sound financial securities.

This would seem to be a wise policy, rather than to go on indefinitely without any financial standing, and to be a measure that might receive consideration by other roads that are financially embarrassed.

Why should not corporations, like individuals, be allowed or compelled to compromise with their creditors in such a manner that they shall pay a dividend upon a portion of their capital stock ?

If, in the future, their capacity for earning a surplus shall be developed, then extra dividends may be made, to reimburse the creditors, whose stock or bonds have been scaled down to reach a sound basis.

We were informed that this agreement was made with the creditors under the sanction of the legislature of the State of Maine, and it is to be presumed that you will be asked to enact such legislation as will approve of the same.

Much has been done during the past year to place the road in a better condition, and from the report of the receiver, Mr. G. P. Wescott, of Portland, from which we make the following quotation, it will be seen that they are fully aware of the fallacy of allowing the road-bed and rolling stock to become depreciated, in order to show small operating expenses. He says :—

“The expenses charged to the operation of the road are larger at this time than they would have been had the corporation, in former years, been able to have maintained its road in good condition by needed renewals and repairs, and this expense will continue until the road has been put in first-class order in all its appointments, when the annual cost of maintenance can be reduced.

“In repairs of main-line track there have been laid 50 tons of steel rails, 13 tons of new iron rails, and 70 tons of old rails laid in side tracks in Portland, Morrill’s Corner, Gorham, Weymouth Crossing, and Deering’s Pond ; also, 26,000 cedar ties, 23,964 pounds splices, 2,500 pounds of bolts, 3,000 nut-locks, and 100 kegs of spikes ”

The following is a correct statement of the bonded debt of the company, including accrued interest unpaid to October 1, 1880 : —

First mortgage to City of Portland,	\$700,000.00	
Interest due and unpaid, Oct. 1,	283,500.00	
	—————	\$983,500.00

First mortgage 7 per cent bonds,*	\$350,000.00	
Interest due, unpaid Oct. 1,	110,250.00	
	—————	\$460,250.00
Second issue of 7 per cent bonds, exchanged for City of Portland bonds, 6 per cent bonds	\$450,000.00	
Interest due and unpaid to Oct. 1,	182,250.00	
	—————	\$632,250.00
Total debt and interest,		\$2,076,000.00

“ In October, 1876, this company failed to pay the interest coupons then due on the seven per cent bonds, and the same together with all subsequent coupons, amounting to \$110,250, remain unpaid.

“ The holders of these bonds have requested the trustees named in the mortgage given by this corporation, to secure (350,000) bonds to foreclose the mortgage; accordingly, last June, the trustees took steps to foreclose said mortgage, and proceedings have been commenced by them for this purpose, both in this State and in New Hampshire.”

#### FINANCIAL STATEMENT, SEPTEMBER 30, 1880.

##### *General Exhibit.*

Total income,	\$162,633.55	
Total expense, including taxes,	137,905.36	
Net income,	—————	\$24,728.19
Balance (profit and loss) Sept. 30, 1880, deficit,	\$91,415.79	
Deduct the net earnings for Sept. 30, 1880,	24,728.19	
Balance carried forward to next year,	—————	\$66,687.60

\*Foreclosure of the \$350,000 mortgage.

*Charges and Credits to Property During the Year.*

Land purchased,	\$1,450.00	
	<hr/>	
Net addition for the year,		\$1,450.00

## ANALYSIS OF EARNINGS AND EXPENSES.

*Earnings.*

From local passengers and through passengers,	\$50,496.55	
express and extra baggage,	2,012.25	
mails,	7,293.08	
Total, passenger department,	<hr/>	\$59,801.88
From local and through freight, other sources, freight de- partment,	\$94,373.99	
	8,214.40	
Total, freight department,	<hr/>	\$102,588.39
		<hr/>
Total transportation earnings,		\$162,390.28
Income from other sources,		295.55
		<hr/>
Total income from all sources,		\$162,685.82

*Expenses.*

Salaries, general officers and clerks,	\$7,983.33
Insurance,	410.90
Stationery and printing,	750.00
Outside agencies and advertising,	1,234.55
Contingencies,	44.14
Repairs, bridges (including culverts and cattle-guards),	1,859.84
Repairs, buildings,	11,479.26
Repairs, fences, road-crossings, and signs,	1,029.87
Renewal rails,	3,628.00
Renewal ties,	6,500.00

Repairs, roadway and track,	\$25,507.24	
Repairs, locomotives, including		
one new locomotive,	14,803. 60	
Fuel for locomotives,	15,272.02	
Water supply,	502.66	
Oil and waste,	1,427.78	
Locomotive service,	8,634.00	
Repairs, passenger cars,	2,830.60	
Passenger-train service,	9,648.88	
Passenger-train supplies,	866.80	
Repairs, freight cars,	5,661.21	
Freight-train service,	8,040.40	
Freight-train supplies,	1,028.73	
Mileage, freight cars (debit balance,)	850.00	
Damage and loss freight and baggage,		
and damage to property and cattle,	135.05	
Agents and station service,	7,028.92	
Station supplies,	648.83	
Total operating expenses,	—————	\$137,806.36
Taxes,		150.80
		—————
Total operating expenses and taxes,		\$137,956.66

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.			
DR.		CR.	
Construction and equipment account,	\$2,032,314.86	Capital stock,	\$636,011.86
Bills receivable,		Funded debt,	1,500,000.00
Due from agents and companies }	18,752.95	Notes payable,	17,099.31
Materials and supplies,	48,500.00	Vouchers and accounts,	8,007.07
Profit and loss balance,	66,687.60	Material account,	5,637.11
Total assets,	\$2,166,755.42	Total liabilities,	\$2,165,755.42

The total train mileage for the year was	183,477
Total number of passengers carried,	115,836
Total tons of freight carried,	105,817

The rolling stock of the road consists of 7 engines, 9 passenger, and 4 mail, baggage and express cars, and 137 freight cars.

There were no accidents reported, nor any payment for personal injuries, during the year.

#### OFFICERS.

*President.* — George P. Wescott.

*Vice-President.* — Frederick Robie.

*Treasurer and Clerk.* — William H. Conant.

*Directors.* — Frederick Robie, Gorham ; John Lynch, Baltimore ; H. J. Libby, Portland ; W. G. Ray, N. Y. City ; J. S. Ricker, Deering ; Geo. P. Wescott, A. W. H. Clapp, Chas McCarthy, Jr., Wm. R. Wood, Portland ; John A. Waterman, Gorham ; E. G. Wallace, Rochester.

Corporate name, and address : Portland & Rochester Railroad, Portland, Maine.

#### MANCHESTER AND KEENE RAILROAD.

*Line of Road.* — Keene to Greenfield, 29.55 miles.

The returns of this line last year were imperfect and unsatisfactory, and we are obliged to report very much the same condition at the present time.

The financial embarrassment of the road is so great that there is but little hope of making it a dividend-paying line. The road is involved in various law-suits, and by order of the court is in the hands of trustees. Since the road was placed in the hands of the trustees, it has been operated by the Connecticut River Railroad, who make monthly returns of earnings and expenses to the chairman of the board of trustees.

The following is the financial report of the earnings and expenses for the seven months that it has been operated in this manner, ending March 31, 1881 : —

Total expenses (7 months),	\$16,859.59
Total income (7 months),	10,240.02
Deficit,	<u>\$6,619.57</u>

## OFFICERS.

*President.* — W. W. Bailey, Nashua.

*Treasurer.* — J. H. Buttrick, Lowell, Mass.

*Clerk.* — T. E. Hatch, Keene.

*Directors.* — W. W. Bailey, B. F. Kendrick, G. Y. Sawyer, Jr., Dana Sargent, E. P. Emerson, Nashua; George B. Twitchell, Keene; Charles E. Paige, Lowell.

*Trustees Appointed by the Court.* — James A. Weston, chairman, Manchester; George A. Ramsdell, secretary, Nashua; John Kimball, treasurer, Concord.

Corporate name, and principal address: Manchester & Keene Railroad, Nashua, N. H.

## MANCHESTER HORSE-RAILROAD.

*Line of Road.* — Piscataquog Village to Amoskeag Village. Length,  $3\frac{2}{3}$  miles, with nearly one mile of double track on Elm street, and the necessary side track at other places along the line.

This was the first railroad constructed in the State with the design of using horses for motive power.

From the report of the directors it is to be presumed that the operations thus far have been satisfactory to the stockholders.

The number of passengers carried during the past year was 299,938; increase of 27,764 over the number in the previous year, and 35,708 more than was carried during the year ending April 1, 1879.

The average number of men employed is eleven.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT, MARCH 31, 1881.

*General Exhibit.*

Total income,	\$14,890.64	
Total expense, including taxes,	11,007.64	
Net income,	—————	\$3,883.00

Interest account,	\$71.30	
Notes paid,	3,400.00	
	<hr/>	3,471.30
Balance for the year,		\$411.70
Balance (profit and loss), last year,		335.45
		<hr/>
Balance (profit and loss) carried forward to next year,		\$747.15

## ANALYSIS OF EARNINGS AND EXPENSES.

*Earnings.*

From passengers,	\$14,330.84	
Rents and other sources,	559.80	
Net income,	<hr/>	\$14,890.64

*Expenses.*

Salaries, general officers and clerks,	\$1,358.67	
Repairs, buildings,	363.96	
Repairs, roadway and track,	136.18	
Water supply, oil and waste,	164.79	
Hay, grain, and straw,	2,618.57	
Repairs, harnesses,	81.27	
Wages, employés,	4,329.53	
Horse and horse-shoeing,	811.81	
Contingent expenses,	972.29	
Repairs, passenger cars,	170.57	
Total operating expenses,	<hr/>	\$11,007.64

## ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

DR.		CR.
Construction and equipment acc't, \$25,254.85	Capital stock,	\$25,000.00
Cash, 745.15	Other liabilities,	10,000.00
Total assets,	<hr/>	<hr/>
\$26,000.00	Total liabilities,	\$26,000.00

## OFFICERS.

*President.* — Samuel N. Bell.

*Treasurer.* — Frederick Smyth.

*Clerk.* — James A. Weston.

*Superintendent.* — A. Quincy Gage.

*Directors.* — Samuel N. Bell, Frederick Smyth, James A. Weston, Joseph B. Clark, and B. F. Martin, Manchester.

Corporate name, and principal address: Manchester Horse-Railroad, Manchester, N. H.

## CONCORD HORSE-RAILROAD.

The organization of this company was reported last year, but at that time nothing had been done towards construction.

Since that period a substantial road has been constructed through Main street, and from thence through State street to West Concord, a distance of about four miles.

This has been done by stock subscription, and it is understood that no debts have been incurred.

At the close of the financial year (April 1), when their report was made to this office, the company had not opened the road. Since then they have commenced operating the line with an equipment of five cars, and sufficient horses for motive power, and are receiving a patronage that will undoubtedly insure a financial success.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.			
Dr.			Cr.
Construction account,	\$21,983.66	Capital stock paid in,	\$20,695.00
Cash,	411.34	Notes payable,	1,100.00
		Other liabilities,	600.00
Total assets, except unpaid stock,	\$22,395.00	Total liabilities,	\$22,395.00

The company was organized with the understanding that the capital stock should be \$27,500.

## OFFICERS.

*President.* — Daniel Holden, West Concord.

*Treasurer.* — Samuel C. Eastman, Concord.

*Clerk.* — Charles R. Corning, Concord.

*Superintendent.* — Moses Humphrey, Concord.

*Directors.* — Daniel Holden, Moses Humphrey, John H. George, Samuel C. Eastman, Lewis Downing, Jr., Benjamin A. Kimball, Josiah B. Sanborn, all of Concord.

Corporate name, and principal address: Concord Horse-Railroad, Concord N. H.



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REPORT  
OF THE  
FISH COMMISSIONERS  
OF  
NEW HAMPSHIRE,  
JUNE SESSION, 1881.

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MANCHESTER:  
JOHN B. CLARKE, PUBLIC PRINTER.  
1881.



# REPORT

OF

## FISH AND GAME COMMISSIONERS.

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*To his Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council:—*

Your commissioners report with pleasure the results of another successful year of fish-culture in New Hampshire, although the extreme and almost unprecedented drouth of the past summer has seriously interfered with the return of

### SALMON

to the head-waters of the Merrimack, and the number of those fish taken at Plymouth was less than we had every reason to expect.

Large numbers of salmon entered the river in June, and by the 9th of July we had taken nineteen, weighing from ten to eighteen pounds each, at the hatching-house at Plymouth; but the water in the river was so low after that date that no more were taken till the 2d day of October, after which date two more were secured. The letter of Mr. Powers to Commissioner Brackett of Massachusetts, which is included in this report, gives the full details of this matter, and the extracts from the Massachusetts report for 1880 show their views of the question, and give the report of the examinations of the fishway at Lawrence.

There is no doubt that many more salmon came up the river than were noted at Lawrence, as they were seen at various places

above Manchester during the summer ; and on one day in October nine were seen at once off the mouth of Dickerman's brook in New Hampton.

There are anomalies in the run of salmon, and all other migratory fish, for which science is yet entirely unable to account ; and, while the number seen the last season in the Penobscot river was unusually large, and came very early, the run in the rivers of the Dominion of Canada was both small and late.

The "Bangor Whig" of June 5, 1880, says, by an extract taken from the report of the Maine commissioners : "Salmon fishers about the mouth of the Penobscot river report that the catch of that fish this season is something remarkable. The same is true of all varieties of weir fish, of which the fishermen are taking more than has been known at any time for a great many years. Mr. James M. Treat of Stockton, who has been engaged in this fishery all his life, and whose father was engaged before him in the same business, attributes the great increase to the *artificial propagation of fish*. His privilege embraces the most productive portion of Cape Jellison. Mr. Treat has been a close and intelligent observer of the habits of salmon."

We now give our extracts from Massachusetts report of 1880.

#### SALMON IN THE MERRIMACK.

"There was a large run of salmon in the Merrimack this year ; but, owing to the early and unprecedented drouth, and the reckless depredations committed by the fishermen on the lower part of the river, comparatively few of them reached their spawning-grounds.

"The salmon, kept back by the low water, congregated near North Andover and at the mouths of the brooks between there and Haverhill, and consequently became an easy prey to the poacher.

"These depredations, which took place in the night, were not known until it was too late to remedy the evil.

"The number taken cannot be correctly ascertained ; but, making due allowance for exaggerated reports, it is evident that enough salmon were destroyed to have yielded some hundreds of thousands of spawn.

"The fish wardens at Lowell and Lawrence are men of character, and have faithfully discharged their duties ; but many of the wardens below Lawrence are as useless as the fifth wheel to a coach. If they exercise an influence, it is in favor of the violation of law ; and in some instances they are known to have directly aided in the destruction of the salmon.

"A more efficient system of protection is demanded, not only in the interest of this State, but in justice to New Hampshire."

#### REPORT OF STATE HATCHING-HOUSE AT PLYMOUTH, N. H.

"PLYMOUTH, N. H., NOV. 15, 1880.

"To *E. A. Brackett, Commissioner of Inland Fisheries for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.*

"The 100,000 eggs mentioned in my last report, obtained from the salmon taken at the hatching-house on the Pemigewasset river, were hatched with a loss of four and a quarter per cent ; or, in other words, 4,245 eggs failed to hatch.

"In December, 1879, I received 45,000 Atlantic salmon-eggs from Bucksport, Me. These were hatched with a loss of 1,785. During the month of May the entire hatch of both lots (about 139,000) were put in the Pemigewasset river, from one to two miles above Livermore Falls. This year twenty-one salmon have been caught at the hatchery, varying in weight from seven to eighteen pounds. The nets were set May 26. The first salmon was caught June 10. By the 9th of July nineteen were captured. One of these injured herself in the pound, causing fungus to grow, from the effects of which she died on the 14th of July. After the 9th of July no salmon came up the river till Oct. 2. If we can trust the memory of the oldest inhabitant, the water was lower than it had ever been before.

"A great many salmon were seen in the Merrimack during this dry spell. There was no considerable rise in the river till November ; and undoubtedly they chose to spawn below the hatching-house rather than to come up to their spawning-ground so late in the season. Two, however, reached me in October,—one the 2d, and the other the 27th. As usual, all were caught in the night. Nine were females ; and from them we have secured 60,000 eggs as follows : —

Oct. 23, from one fish . . . . .	10,000
24, from three fish . . . . .	19,000
26, from two fish . . . . .	13,000
31, from two fish . . . . .	12,000
Nov. 2, from one fish . . . . .	6,000
	<hr/>
	60,000

"This season a little over 200,000 eggs have been taken from our breeding-trout, and a few are not ripe yet. The first spawn were taken Sept. 25.

"Since my last report no money has been spent in improvements: but the people of New Hampshire are very anxious that the facilities for trout-breeding be increased, thinking that a little extra effort might place within the easy reach of all this rich and gamey fish, which will thrive in the small streams, and can be caught by those not specially skillful; and I recommend that six plank trout-ponds be built next spring as soon as the frost is out of the ground.

"The expense would not be large, and it would greatly assist in producing, as well as procuring, the spawn.

"Yours truly,

"A. H. POWERS."

#### REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE LAWRENCE FISHWAY.

"E. A. BRACKET, *Commissioner* :

"*Dear Sir*, — I send you to day my report of fish seen in the Lawrence fishway this year. Think it contains about every thing of any importance. There were more fish in the fishway (with perhaps the exception of alewives) the *first* of the summer than any season before. The inspections of the fishway, and observations by different parties from the bridges, go to show that in June the river was full of salmon. The unprecedented low water during August, September, and October prevented a full run of fish, though lately — that is, since the first of November — suckers have appeared in some numbers; so I shall continue to keep water in the fishway, and draw off, until no fish are to be seen.

"Quite a number of young alewives were seen in October, in

the flume to the paper-mills on the north canal, trying to get down stream. I think they go through the wheels without getting much hurt, they are so small.

“Yours respectfully,

“THOS. S. HOLMES,

“*Superintendent Lawrence Fishway.*”

*Report of Fish Seen in the Lawrence Fishway in the Year 1880.*

- April 26. A few suckers, first fish seen this year.  
 26 to May 6. Saw nothing but suckers and chubs. River high and muddy nearly all the time.
- May 7. A few suckers, chubs, and lamper eels.
8. Suckers, chubs, and lamper eels, run large ; a few alewives.
  9. Suckers, and chubs, run large ; lamper eels and alewives, run small.
  10. Suckers, chubs, lamper eels, and alewives, run moderate ; one black bass.
  11. Suckers, run large ; chubs, lamper eels, and alewives, run small ; two black bass.
  12. Suckers and lamper eels, run large ; a few chubs and alewives, schools of “red-fin” shiners, one silver eel, one black bass.
  13. Suckers and lamper eels, run very large ; chubs and alewives, run small ; two black bass.
  14. Suckers, chubs, lamper eels, run large ; alewives, run moderate.
  15. Suckers, chubs, lamper eels, and alewives, run large ; one black bass.
  16. Suckers, chubs, lamper eels, and alewives, run large ; one black bass.
  17. Suckers and lamper eels, run large ; a few alewives.
  18. Suckers, chubs, and lamper eels, run large ; a few alewives.
  19. Lamper eels, run large ; a few suckers and chubs.
  20. Lamper eels, run large ; a few suckers, chubs, and alewives.

- May 21. Lamper eels, run large ; a few suckers, chubs, alewives, and silver eels (all the silver eels seen are *small* ones).
22. Suckers, chubs, and lamper eels, run large ; a few alewives and silver eels.
23. Suckers, chubs, lamper eels, and alewives, run large ; schools of "red-fin" shiners ; a few silver eels.
24. Suckers, chubs, lamper eels, and alewives, run large.
25. Lamper eels, run moderate ; a few suckers, chubs, alewives, and silver eels.
26. A few suckers, chubs, lamper eels, and silver eels.
27. A few suckers, chubs, lamper eels, and silver eels.
28. A few suckers, chubs, lamper eels, and silver eels.
29. A few suckers, chubs, and lamper eels ; *one salmon*, 10 lbs.
30. A few suckers, chubs, and lamper eels.
31. A few suckers, chubs, lamper eels, and silver eels.
- June 1. A few lamper eels and silver eels, one black bass.
2. *One salmon* 10 lbs., and three black bass.
3. A few suckers and lamper eels ; *three salmon* 10 to 14 lbs. ; and two black bass.
4. A few suckers, chubs, and lamper eels ; *one salmon*, 10 lbs. ; three black bass.
5. A few suckers and lamper eels ; *five salmon*, 10 to 12 lbs.
6. A few suckers, lamper eels, and alewives ; *one salmon*, 8 lbs.
7. A few suckers, lamper eels, and small silver eels.
8. A few suckers, lamper eels, and silver eels.
9. A few suckers, lamper eels, and silver eels.
10. A few suckers and lamper eels ; *one salmon*, 20 lbs.
11. A few suckers, lamper eels, and silver eels.
12. Alewives, run large ; lamper eels and suckers, run small.
13. Suckers, lamper eels, and alewives, run small ; *one salmon* 8 lbs. ; one black bass.
14. A few suckers, lamper eels, and alewives.
15. A few suckers, and lamper eels ; *two salmon*, 8 to 10 lbs.

- June 16. A few suckers, lamper eels, and silver eels ; *three salmon*, 10 to 16 lbs.
17. A few suckers, lamper eels, and silver eels ; *one salmon*, 15 lbs. (Saw three salmon under Broadway-street bridge.)
18. A few suckers, lamper eels, and silver eels.
19. A few suckers, lamper eels, and alewives, run large ; *one salmon*, 10 lbs.; two black bass.
20. A few suckers, chubs, and alewives ; one black bass.
21. At 6 A. M., *two salmon*, 10 to 14 lbs. At 8 A. M., shut water out because river was low. Found *two salmon* in the way (between 10 and 15 lbs. weight), and *one salmon* in a small pool just below the end of the fishway. All these fish put in river above in good condition.

During the rest of this week I saw a number of salmon in the pools at the foot of the dam. Arthur Dyer, Clarence Dyer, and Fred McLanathan (three well-known Lawrence gentlemen) undertook to count them one day, and made out there were fifteen of them. The next day another gentleman saw them, and thought some of them were shad.

26. Water let into fishway in P. M.
27. A few chubs and silver eels.
28. *One salmon*, 12 lbs. Water shut out at night ; low river.
- July 6. A few suckers, chubs, and silver eels ; *one salmon*, 10 lbs.
25. A few suckers, chubs, and silver eels ; *three salmon*, 10 to 14 lbs.

"From Aug. 10 to the last of October the water was shut out of the fishway, excepting on Sunday, when the water came over the dam. The river was exceedingly low ; has not been so low before since the dam was built. From the last week in October to November 15, saw a few suckers in fishway. None seen on the 16th ; so shut water out for the season.

"Yours respectfully,

"THOMAS S. HOLMES."

"The drouth of the last two years \* has lowered the river in a way very injurious to salmon. This year, when the water was shut out of the fishway for a considerable part of the season, 28 salmon were seen against 29 in 1879, 17 in 1878, and 47 in 1877. With ordinary water the run of fish this year would have been perhaps the largest since the restocking of the stream."

We caused to be built, last summer, various fishways on the Contoocook river, which will be open this year to the passage of fish to Hillsborough Bridge, and we intend to place a large number of young salmon in the river in April or May.

The Winnepesaukee river has also been provided with fishways, with the exception of the dams at Franklin Falls, the owners of which have, so far, put us off with promises, but we hope and believe that they will attend to this matter in the coming spring. The great drouth of the last year has been some excuse for them, as the manufacturing companies at Lowell, Lawrence, and Manchester have been drawing a great quantity of water from Lake Winnepesaukee almost continuously for many months, and have thus kept the water so high in the river as to render the construction of fishways impossible.

We will now return to the subject of salmon, and give the following extracts from the report of the Maine Commission viz : —

"The result of our year's operations is of a most satisfactory character. We have been enabled to accomplish an unusual amount of important work. Four very large and important fishways have been built on the Penobscot and its tributary branch, the Mattawaumkeag river, by which, and some minor improvements between Veazie and Oldtown, in the blasting of rocks, the Penobscot is rendered accessible to shad and alewives, and the Mattawaumkeag to all migratory fish as far as Danforth. On the Kennebec two important fishways have been built,—one at Augusta, and one at Waterville.

"On the Androscoggin one very important fishway has been built over the lower dam at Brunswick, and such repairs and alterations made on the one above as we hope will render the

\* On Aug. 1, 1880, the deficit from Jan. 1, 1879, as compared with the average rainfall, was about eighteen inches.

Androscoggin accessible to salmon as far as Lisbon Falls. We append a cutting from a Brunswick paper, as showing the value and importance of the work there: 'Several dead salmon have floated ashore above the lower dam. As there is no water running in the fishway of the upper dam, they were probably killed by trying to ascend the upper falls. No salmon have been seen above the falls, previously, since the erection of the dam, a hundred years since.'

"It must always be borne in mind that the commissioners of fish and game have no more to do with the sporting side of fish and game than farmers. Our duties are the production of food, to show that we can plant an acre of water, and produce as much food as from an acre of well-tilled and cultured wheat. The harvesting of the crop may be sport or work, according to the means, necessities, or tastes of the reaper. We claim that the establishment of the Department of Fisheries in the State of Maine has resulted in the largest influx of travel in 1880 that has ever visited the State. For the importance of this travel, its gold-bearing results as compared to our mines, and to our other industrial resources, we must refer you to our hotel-keepers and our railway superintendents.

"We published, in our report of last year, a letter from a friend, commenting upon the fact, that, while in the past few years the salmon were so reduced in numbers on the east branch of the Penobscot that netting was entirely abandoned, as producing but two or three fish for the whole season, in 1879 over one hundred salmon were taken on the river at the Hunt farm. This year, 1880, *six hundred and eighty-six* salmon were taken at the same place up to the 15th of July, when all legal fishing ceased.

"The west branch of the Penobscot has been full of salmon this year. The gates of the west twin dam are kept closed, to economize the water, until opened for the passage of the logs of the great west-branch drive. The salmon wait below for the opening of these gates, and then seek to make their way to their spawning-grounds. This year, after the drives had passed the gates were again closed by some crews of lawless men, and the salmon wantonly slaughtered.

"The success of salmon restoration by planting is now, beyond all cavil, an accepted fact, as much as wheat-culture or any other food-product. We can never again, in the future, trust to the natural production of our fish fields for our salmon or our trout crops. The fields do not increase in size as does the number of persons to be fed. Improvements have been made by preserving in cans, in refrigerators, in modes of transportation, by which populations far removed beyond our sources of production now consume our salmon, to whom it has hitherto been an unattainable luxury. Of all the eggs deposited by natural process on the spawning-beds by the salmon, under the most favorable circumstances, but eight eggs out of every hundred are impregnated by the male and capable of producing a fish. By the artificial process, every egg is impregnated, and under the most ordinary care ninety-two out of every one hundred are hatched. Cultivation, a yearly planting of our fish-fields with millions of young fry, can only keep pace with the demands, and prevent annihilation of our present stock resources. The unprecedented drouth of the year, we feared at one time endangered our breeding-fish. Those in the Mattawaumkeag, below Gordon's Falls, before the fishway was completed, fell back, as the water shallowed, into the deeper waters of the Penobscot. Many, at the worst period of the drouth, were slaughtered in deep pools, whence they could not escape; as many as twenty-five were killed in one single pool. Below the dam at Bangor, as late as the first of October, the fish would come up on every tide, and again fall back with the receding waters. They seemed to know by instinct that there was not sufficient water above the fishway to enable them to reach their spawning-beds."

We have quoted thus freely from the report of the Maine Commission on the subject of salmon, because they, like ourselves, had no young Atlantic salmon to distribute for 1877, 1878, or 1879, and all the fish which have returned to their rivers have been of the plants of 1876 and the years previous.

We are preparing to make the largest distribution of young salmon, as soon as the rivers are in proper condition in the spring, that we have ever made, having now in the hatching-

house at Plymouth, 480,000 eggs which are beginning to hatch successfully and are in prime order. Before this report is laid before you they will have all been planted in the tributaries of the Merrimack river, according to our agreement with Massachusetts, which State furnishes half the eggs and pays half the expenses at the hatchery.

Of these 480,000 eggs, 60,000 were taken at Plymouth, 210,000 were sent by Massachusetts, and the other 210,000 were partly (probably about 47,000) from our subscription to the Bucksport enterprise, and partly presented by Professor Baird, the fish commissioner of the United States.

#### GERMAN RED TROUT.

We have also received a very valuable present from U. S. Commissioner Baird, in the form of 60,000 eggs of the saibling or *Salmo salvelinus*, the red trout of upper Austria, the Tyrols, and Switzerland. 50,000 of these were sent to Professor Baird by the Deutsche Fischerei Verein, in return for a present which he had made them of California salmon eggs; and 10,000 were sent him by Mr. Carl Schuster, of Freiburg, in Baden, and were returned in the same refrigerator cases which were sent to Germany in October, through Mr. Fred Mather, the American agent of the Deutsche Fischerei Verein, and the fishery editor of "Forest and Stream." These refrigerator cases are Mr. Mather's invention, and by the use of them the eggs reached Plymouth with the loss of only 5,000. After correspondence with Prof. Baird, it has been decided to place the young fish which we obtain from these eggs in Newfound lake, as being particularly adapted for them, from its deep cold water, and its freedom from other predatory fishes, such as black bass and pickerel, which might destroy the young saibling. These fish are of fine quality and rapid growth, and have been known to attain a weight of from twenty to twenty-five pounds.

They are considered by the German fish-culturists to be one of the most valuable varieties they have for artificial propagation, and we hope that in a few years they may increase so as to furnish a stock for our other lakes.

For this valuable present we return our thanks to Professor Baird, as well as for the other numerous favors he has conferred.

We insert a paper on these fish, prepared by Professor Goode of the Smithsonian Institute, for "Forest and Stream."

## THE SAIBLING OR BAVARIAN CHAR.

BY G. BROWN GOODE.

Like the red-spotted trout of northeastern North America, the saibling belongs to the division of the salmon family usually known under the name "char," a group confined, for the most part, to fresh-water lakes and streams and distinguished from the true salmon by a peculiar arrangement of teeth on the little triangular bone in the roof of the mouth, known to anatomists as the "vomer."

The chars are also distinguished from the salmon by their very small scales, and usually by numerous crimson or orange-colored spots which are especially conspicuous in the breeding season. The saibling resembles in its habits the well-known blue-backed trout or quassa trout of Rangeley lake, Maine, rather than our brook trout. The chars of Europe, are, as a rule, lake fishes like the saibling, although at least one species, the hucho salmon of the Danube, inhabits a river. On the other hand, the chars of North America are usually found in streams and rivers. The quassa trout, just mentioned, and the lake or Mackinaw trout, which, like the closely related form, the "siscowet," is apparently nothing but a giant char, resemble in their habits the chars of Europe.

There is probably no group of fishes in which individual specimens, and the communities of individuals inhabiting certain areas of water, show more tendency to variation in color and form than the salmon family.

Dr. Gunther has very justly remarked: "We know of no other group of fishes which offers so many difficulties to the ichthyologist with regard to the distinction of the species as well as to certain points in their life-history, although this may be partly due to the unusual attention which has been given to their study, which has revealed rather a greater amount of unex-

plained facts than a satisfactory solution of the questions raised. The almost infinite variations of these fishes are dependent upon the age, sex and sexual development, food, and the properties of the water."

No one who has ever seen the remarkable display of brook trout at the annual trout opening at Blackford's, in New York, can fail to have been impressed by the wonderful differences which exist between individuals of the same species from different localities, — differences which might lead an untrained observer, or even an ichthyologist who has had no experience in the study of this group, to decide at once that several species were represented among the hundreds of specimens lying on the marble slabs.

The tendency of modern ichthyology, with its more exact methods and with the access to better and more comprehensive material for research than was formerly available, has been toward the rejection of many of the nominal species formerly recognized. Out of the forty odd species of salmon ten years ago believed to exist in North America, only thirteen or fourteen are now recognized. In Dr. Gunther's catalogue of "The Fishes in the British Museum," published in 1866, thirty species of chars were mentioned, while in his lately published "Study of Fishes" the same author ventures to enumerate only thirteen, all others being regarded as insufficiently characterized. In his treatment of the chars of Europe, Gunther is, notwithstanding, one of the most conservative writers, for he regards them as representatives of eight species, while most other European students, following the lead of the great German ichthyologist, Von Siebold, consider them to be members of one polymorphic genus. As the sympathies of American ichthyologists are with the school of Von Siebold, it is in the light of our own observations upon the salmon family in America, difficult to believe that every little lake, or group of lakes in Europe, possessed a well characterized species of fish. For the present it seems safe to consider the chars of Europe as members of a single well-marked species which undergoes numerous variations under the influence of changes in the temperature, elevation, food, and light, and that the saibling of Bavaria and Austria is

one and the same with the "*omble chevalier*" of France and Switzerland, the "salmerino" of Northern Italy, the "torgock" of Wales, the "fresh-water herring" of Ireland, the "char" of England and Scotland, the "roeding" of Sweden and the "kullmund" of Norway.

This fish, whether it be regarded as a single species or as a group of closely allied species, is distributed over all of north-western Europe and possibly also over a portion of Asia; although, since the Asiatic representatives of the genus have not been sufficiently studied, it is impossible as yet to make this generalization. It is emphatically a cold-water fish, thriving at a temperature little above the freezing point, and in the period of greatest vigor and perfection at the approach of winter, as is indicated by the fact that at this time the spawning period takes place. No fish of any kind has ever been found nearer to the north pole than the char, a species having been discovered by the last English polar expedition sixteen degrees north of the arctic circle. In the south of Europe, its range is limited by the Alps, and in this region its study has brought to light a very curious fact, which confirms still more strongly the idea just spoken of, that the fish thrive the best in a very cold climate. In the extreme north and in the extreme south this fish reaches its greatest perfection. The northern race, found everywhere in the lakes of the Scandinavian peninsula and Scotland, sometimes, it is said, attains the length of four feet. In England and France and in the lower lakes of Switzerland the char is comparatively insignificant, while in the deep cold Alpine lakes of Germany and Switzerland it is often found two feet or more in length and weighing ten or twelve, and even in exceptional cases, twenty-four pounds. A similar phenomenon is exhibited by certain sub-arctic plants, which thrive in the extreme north and upon the summits of the Alps, and become dwarfed or almost extinct in the lowlands between. The highest development of the char, however, seems to be attained in the largest lakes, — like that of Geneva, — while in the shallower lakes higher up among the mountains the fish are smaller.

It is interesting, too, to compare the effect of temperature, and, secondarily, of elevation upon the saibling and upon our

own red-spotted trout. This species has its home between latitude thirty-two and one-half degrees and fifty-five degrees, in the lakes and streams of the Atlantic water-shed, in the mountain sources of a few rivers flowing into the Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico, and in some of the southern affluents of Hudson's Bay. In the north, for instance, in the valley of the St. Lawrence, it is common in the lowland streams and estuaries, and even in the adjoining parts of the ocean, and here it attains its greatest development. As we proceed farther south, in accordance with the limitations of temperature, its range becomes more restricted, and in southern New England it is only at certain seasons of the year—at the approach of winter—that they find their way into the lowland streams, which are in summer too warm to be endurable, and at other times they are found near their sources among the hills. On Long Island, however, they are still found in the meadows and to some extent in the estuaries. Passing to the southward of New York,—the natural southern limit of the salmon,—the range of the trout becomes more and more restricted to the highlands; and, although they are found as far south as latitude thirty-two degrees in the western districts of the Carolinas and the extreme northern part of Georgia, they there occur only at great elevations among the mountains of the Alleghany chain. South of New York they are effectually land-locked by the prevailing high temperature of the lowland streams, and are never able to gain access to salt or brackish water. Their supply of food is, consequently, limited, and they are confined to brooklets among the mountains. Although the temperature of this region is usually very favorable, other requisites for high development are lacking, and the species is represented throughout the southern part of its range by diminutive individuals. A similar phenomenon is met with in those instances where the European char exists in the high and comparative shallow mountain lakes of the Swiss and Austrian Alps.

In the southern part of their habitat the American brook trout finds its environment unfavorable to its perfect development; on the other hand, the European char meets, in the Alpine lakes, conditions precisely similar to those of the lakes of Nor-

way and Scotland, and under these favorable conditions has survived in a state of great perfection.

We have in the great lakes of North America fish closely allied to the char, which, under remarkably favorable circumstances, with plenty of room and an immense supply of rich and easily attainable food, have developed into great size and commercial importance, — the lake trout and the siscowet.

The lake trout found in the smaller lakes of Maine and Eastern Canada are very similar, in many particulars, to the European char. The American species which bears the closest resemblance to the European char is, as has been stated, the blue-backed trout or oquassa trout, of Rangeley lake ; the red-spotted trout of the Pacific coast, *Salvelinus malma*, known also as the "Dolly Varden," being very similar in habits to the brook trout of the East.

The resemblances between the saibling and the oquassa are as follows : —

I. They inhabit the deepest waters of their lake home and are never seen except at their spawning season.

II. They spawn late in the fall.

III. At the spawning season they come into shallow water near the shores or in the mouths of streams, and may be taken with the greatest of ease.

IV. They never willingly inhabit streams of running water.

These peculiarities the two species have in common, and, excepting the habit of autumn spawning, they share them with no other members of the family. The saibling, however, is a much larger and finer species than the oquassa, and it is hoped that it may be suitable for cultivation in many of the smaller lakes in which our great lake trout is not likely to thrive. It is regarded as a very excellent food fish and is doubtless more delicate in flavor than the lake trout, sharing most of the excellent qualities of the brook trout.

The saibling, which through the courtesy of the German government is now being introduced into the United States, is the European char in its highest state of perfection.

The following account of its habits is translated from a sketch by Dr. Wittmack, of Berlin : "The saibling varies much in

form, size, and color, according to its age, sex, and habitat. Those which come from the highest Alpine lakes are always small, but those in the lakes of Switzerland and Savoy have higher bodies, larger scales, and also a clearer color, — yellow-white with red belly. This form was formerly considered distinct, and was known as the ‘ritter’ or ‘knight,’ among the river trout, the species which is found at the greatest height above the sea. In Switzerland, according to Ischudi, it is found at a height of 4,400 feet; in Bavaria, according to Von Siebold, in the Green lake at the height of 5,000 feet, and in Tyrol in the Gaislach sea at the height of 7,000 feet, and in the Plenderle sea at the height of 7,603 feet. In the Green lake, as well as in other Alpine lakes, this is the only species of fish which occurs. It seems certain that it is found at greater heights in the Eastern than in the Western Alps, and is also more abundant. The breeding season occurs in the months of October, November, and December, and continues until February; for example, in certain lakes in Steiermark; in Lake Fuessen it takes place in October and November, in Lake Messkvich, where they are artificially propagated, in February and March; in the lakes at Salzberg they spawn from November to January and apparently also in February, and, in spite of the extensive fishery during the spawning time, there is no evidence of a decrease in their numbers. They feed upon small fish, and also, when at liberty, upon the small crustaceans, Daphnids and Cyclopids. In the Alpine lakes these constitute their only food. In Germany and in Austria it has been found that the saibling is one of the most expensive fish to propagate artificially, on account of its food. The ordinary size of the saibling is from eleven to twelve inches, and its weight from one-half to one pound. In the highest lakes they are, as has been mentioned, smaller; while, when they are moved from such lakes into those that are deeper, they increase rapidly in size. In the Saltzberg lakes, where they are taken upon certain spawning-grounds from November to January, it takes about five of them to make a pound; but large specimens of three to twelve pounds are taken in August and September. In the lake of Zug, which, according to Hoch, yields more saibling than any other lake in

Switzerland, it takes five or six, often eight or nine, to make a pound. In the lake of Geneva they are often taken weighing from twenty to twenty-four pounds. Herr Hoch himself saw one weighing seventeen pounds."

To this may be added a paragraph from Millet's *La Culture de L'eau* :—

"It is very voracious, and, like the trout, very swift and active in its movements. It habitually feeds upon small fishes, upon crustaceans, upon mollusks and insects, and in two or three years, under favorable circumstances, attains the length of fifteen to twenty inches. Its flesh is very delicate and savory, and about Lake Lemman it is preferred to any other fish."

The saibling has been artificially propagated by German fish-culturists for a period of ten years or more, and thrives magnificently in captivity. The hatchery at Aussee produces yearly 300,000 or 400,000 of artificially brooded saibling, and plants them in the neighboring lakes. In the tanks at the late International Fishery Exhibition in Berlin, were exhibited many superb specimens of this fish; some of them over two feet in length, and one of these was sent to the National Museum by Herr Von Behr, president of the Deutscher Fischerei Verein. It is as large as the famous Rangeley lake trout, caught by Mr. George Shepard Page, which everybody has seen at Blackford's in the Fulton market.

In selecting a place in which to deposit the saibling eggs just received, the commissioner of fisheries has endeavored to find a body of water as similar as possible in depth and temperature to the larger Swiss lakes, and he has, therefore, sent them to Newfound lake, New Hampshire. Here the whole 60,000 will be planted with the hope that by placing so large a number together in a lake of moderate size the experiment of introduction may be a success.

It is a question of some interest which of the many European names of this fish should be adopted in the United States, should the experiment of acclimation be a success. It would seem most appropriate that since the fish acquires its greatest perfection in Germany, the German name should be adopted, particularly since the German fish-culturists, who have so kindly

made this gift to the people of the United States, will regard as a compliment the adoption in this country of the German name of one of the favorite fishes of Germany.

#### BROOK TROUT.

We have taken from our stock of breeders at the hatching-house, 200,000 trout eggs, half of which have been sent to Massachusetts, and the other half are now being hatched at Plymouth. These we propose to deliver at the hatchery, according to the plan adopted by the States of New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Maine, to the authorized agents of such towns as will agree to protect them for not less than three years, in lots of from 4,000 to 5,000.

The first twenty or thirty towns which will avail themselves of the provision of the General Laws of the State, authorizing them to prohibit all trout-fishing in their waters for three years, will be entitled to receive these trout on application to Commissioner Powers at the hatchery. Clean kegs, or half-barrels, or large milk-cans holding from ten to twelve gallons, should be brought to convey them in, and Mr. Powers will give all instructions as to the care to be taken of them in the transit.

#### WINNIPESAUKEE WHITE-FISH, OR "SHAD-WAITERS."

This delicious fish is little known in the State, except to the inhabitants of the towns bordering on Lake Winnepesaukee, but is really one of the most valuable food-fishes we have.

It is a local variety of the celebrated white-fish of the great lakes, and is unsurpassed in its qualities as a table fish. It belongs to the same great family of *Salmonidæ*, and is now classed by Professors Jordan and Milner as "*Prosopium quadrilateralis*." We took at Weirs village, last November, 60,000 eggs of this fish, one-half of which were sent to Massachusetts, and the remainder will be placed in Sunapee lake. We believe that the propagation of this variety of fish should be followed up in future, and one or more of our largest lakes stocked annually with from 20,000 to 30,000 young fry. All experience goes to show that the larger the plant made, the more likely it is to be successful.

## LAND-LOCKED OR SCHOODIC SALMON.

At the time of writing this report, we are in daily expectation of receiving from 100,000 to 150,000 eggs of this variety of fish, the return for the two hundred dollars subscribed to the "syndicate" for taking the eggs at "Grand Lake Stream," in Maine, the parties composing it being the United States Fish Commission and the commissions of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Connecticut. These fish appear to be doing very well in our waters, and the more recent plants in Second Connecticut lake, Sunapee lakes, Tri-Echo lake, Milton, and Nutt's pond, in Manchester, have been heard from, and are thriving.

The first plant made by the present Board of Commissioners was of four thousand young fry given us by the State of Massachusetts in 1877, and another small lot, also presented to E. B. Hodge, Esq., of Plymouth, by the Massachusetts Commission. The latter lot was placed in a pond in Sandwich, from which some of them passed down the outlet to other ponds below, and two or three were taken in 1879, weighing from one and one-half to two pounds each. Others have been frequently seen jumping for flies in these ponds, but no attempt has been made to capture them, and those referred to have been taken accidentally by persons who did not know what they were.

Of the first lot, one thousand were placed in Squam lake, and one was taken four miles below, at Ashland, in 1879, weighing one and one-half pounds. It is reported to us, on reliable authority, that one was also taken at Ashland, last summer, weighing six and one-half pounds, and one was found below the mills there, which had been killed, probably, by going through the water-wheel, which was twenty-seven inches long. These latter fish were then a little over three years old.

The hatching of this year will be distributed in such lakes or ponds in the State as we find most suitable, but, in all cases, in large, deep ponds having a clear stream at inlet or outlet, to which the fish can have ready access for purpose of spawning.

## SHAD.

We have been unable to procure any shad fry since 1877, and have heard nothing, as yet, of those planted at East Tilton and

Contoocookville in the latter part of July in that year, and which we brought from Holyoke. We are entirely uncertain as to the time required by them to arrive at maturity. If, like the salmon, they require four to five years to attain their growth, we may hear of them this summer or next.

The United States commissioner, Prof. Baird, sent a car through to Maine, from the Susquehanna river, last summer, with 500,000 young shad, and we have a promise from him that he will remember us this year, if the take of eggs is successful. Should we receive these, we propose to place them in the Winnepesaukee, at the Weirs or Lake Village, and hope by that time to have the fishways on that river in order.

#### BLACK BASS.

We have made few efforts to distribute these fish the last season, as the State is pretty well stocked with them, and they are doing finely in almost every place in which they have been introduced.

One of your commissioners, in going by Sunapee lake, last summer, on his way to Claremont, at five o'clock P. M., saw a string of forty-seven pounds' weight put on board the train by two gentlemen who had arrived there at ten o'clock the same morning. Great numbers have also been taken in Lake Winnepesaukee, which is getting to be thoroughly stocked; and the Merrimack and Connecticut rivers are now full of them. Those that we have planted the last year will be included in the additional list of distributions, made after the report for last year was written. The present law, requiring the fish commissioners' report to be placed in the hands of the state printer by March 1, is very inconvenient, and should be changed, as it puts us a whole year behindhand in the report of our work, our busy months for distribution of young fish being April and May. From the fact that there was no session of the legislature last year, we were enabled to delay our report so as to bring up the financial statement for the year and include the greater part of the distribution of young fish, both of which items are necessarily omitted in this report. A financial statement will, however, be submitted to the governor and council, as required by law, by June 10.

## CALIFORNIA TROUT.

The 2,000 California trout received from Prof. Baird last year were safely hatched without loss, and 1,000 of them placed in Baker's river, and 1,000 retained at the hatchery. We expected 20,000 more eggs this year, but they have all been lost by the freshet in the McCloud river, which has swept away the United States hatching-station.

PIKE PERCH.—(*Lucioperca Americana*.)

We have made no further attempt the last year to obtain any of these fish, as we are waiting to hear of the success of our previous attempts, which have seemed somewhat doubtful. We, however, heard, last summer, that several of those placed in Lake Massabesic by Commissioner Noyes, in 1875 or 1876, were speared by persons who were spearing suckers, and did not know what sort of game they had got hold of. If every fish-spear in the State could be sent to the nearest blacksmith's shop, and converted into pot-hooks or railroad spikes, it would be a blessing to the cause of fish-propagation. Like slavery and polygamy, it is a relic of barbarism, and should be effectually abolished by law. Its principal use is in the slaughter of breeders on their spawning-beds, when every successful thrust destroys the life of thousands of embryo fish.

## DISTRIBUTION OF FISH.

In addition to the list of various fish planted, given in our report for 1880, the following lots have been distributed:—

April 29, 5,000 brook trout, West Campton.

May 4, 5,000, brook trout, Burns' brook, Nelson, instead of "Tolman's," as reported.

May 20, 5,000 brook trout, brooks in Gilford.

June 3, 1,000 brook trout, Palmer brook, Campton.

June 10, 3,000 brook trout, brooks in Boscawen.

May 4, 4,000 Schoodic salmon, Tolman pond, Nelson.

May 13, 1,500 Schoodic salmon, Adams pond, Sandwich.

May 18, 5,000 Schoodic salmon, Winnesquam lake.

May 19, 4,000 Schoodic salmon, North pond, Stark.

- May 20, 1,200 Schoodic salmon, Berry pond, Pittsfield.  
 May 21, 3,000 Schoodic salmon, Spofford lake, Chesterfield.  
 May 21, 1,250 Schoodic salmon, Chestnut pond, Epsom.  
 May 25, 5,000 Schoodic salmon, Diamond ponds, Stewartstown. (Half lost from excessive heat during transit.)  
 May 26, 2,500 Schoodic salmon, Cunningham pond, Peterborough.  
 May 26, 2,500 Schoodic salmon, Emerson pond, Rindge.  
 May 26, 2,500 Schoodic salmon, Gilmore Pond, Jaffrey.  
 May 28, 6,000 Schoodic salmon, Walker's pond, Conway.  
 June 2, 3,000 Schoodic salmon, Newfound lake, Nelson.  
 June 2, 2,500 Schoodic salmon, Hart's pond, Canaan.  
 June 8, 2,000 Schoodic salmon, Walker's pond, Boscawen.  
 June 9, 3,000 Schoodic salmon, Long pond, Benton.  
 June 10, 4,000 Schoodic salmon, Sunapee Lake.  
 June 10, 3,000 Schoodic salmon, Bean pond, Warner.  
 June 10, 3,000 Schoodic salmon, Cold pond, Acworth.  
 June 14, 3,000 Schoodic salmon, Echo lake, Franconia.  
 June 17, 2,000 Schoodic salmon, North pond, Sandwich.  
 Aug. 5, 42 black bass, Pleasant pond, Springfield.  
 Sept. 22, 40 black bass, Warren's pond, Alstead.  
 This list completes the distribution of young fish for 1880.

#### CARP.

Another entirely new question has come before us during the last year, rising from the successful importation and naturalization, by Professor Baird, of the German carp.

This variety of fish is cultivated to a great extent in Germany, and is highly esteemed as a food fish, and will, we believe, be of very great value to our State, though it will not grow as fast as it does in our southern waters, as shown by the paper read by Mr. Mather before the Central Fish Cultural Association, which we copy in full from "Forest and Stream": —

#### THE GROWTH OF CARP IN AMERICA.

BY FRED MATHER.

It is a well-known fact that when an animal undergoes a change of climate it seldom remains as it was before the change.

It either improves or deteriorates, and often rapidly. A case which illustrates the latter phase is that of the bull-dog, which, taken to India, loses the courage which distinguished it in the British Islands and becomes a complete coward. Other instances are recorded in the pages of natural history, where room will now have to be made to note the fact that the carp, after transplanting to America, has grown three times the size, in the same space of time, which it did in Germany.

I propose in this paper to give the rates of growth in different parts of our own country, compiled from correspondence from different States, and also the ratio of growth in Germany, obtained directly from the most reliable fish-culturists of that country, and think that this testimony will bear out my assertion regarding the increased rate of growth of our newly imported food fish, which thus becomes more valuable than it was thought to be on its first introduction. The first witness I will call is Mr. Volney Metcalfe. He writes as follows to Prof. S. F. Baird, who thought the letter of importance enough to publish in "Forest and Stream" of August 19, 1880:—

"KOSSE, LIMESTONE COUNTY, TEXAS, June 28.

"PROF. SPENCER F. BAIRD, *United States Commissioner Fish and Fisheries* :

"*Dear Sir*,—The German carp, sent Sam Bell and me last fall, are doing as finely as any one could possibly ask. \* . \*

\* We put five of them in the tank (or pond), and fed all of them on corn bread, and vegetables that had seed, such as tomatoes, squashes, etc., all of which they ate. They seemed to like the squash best and preferred it baked. Several of them seemed to be sick when they reached us, and died soon afterward; the remainder are now about four inches wide and a foot long. Corn bread is their favorite diet, and by feeding them at the same place every day they become accustomed to look for it." \* \* \*

A gentleman from Tennessee, who signs himself J. H. D., writes to "Forest and Stream" of August 20 as follows:—

"NASHVILLE, TENN., Aug. 6.

"Colonel Akers, our fish commissioner, received last year, from Prof. Baird, a quantity of German carp. Mr. Frank Green

obtained forty of these little strangers to place in a pond on his farm near the city. He reports them having grown to five or six inches in length, and that he has noticed an enormous number of small minnows in the pond lately. Can they be the product of the carp so recently placed there? At what age do they begin to spawn? Mr. Green says that there were a few mud-cat in the pond when the carp were put in it. Could it be that the minnows referred to were of that species? It would be a matter of interest to have an answer from the "Forest and Stream" to these questions."

To this the editor replies: —

"There have been many reports of the spawning of carp which were distributed last year, and it is possible that yours may have done so. It is also possible that the young fish referred to are carp. It does not seem possible that they could be confounded with 'mud eels.' Send specimens to Prof. S. F. Baird, Washington, D. C., and then you will get positive information."

The rapidity with which this fish has grown in southern waters is something wonderful, and it is to be remembered that all the accounts of extraordinary growth so far have come from the South, proving the assertion that the warmer the water the greater the growth; or perhaps to say that the longer the warm season lasts the greater the growth is, would more nearly express it.

A Florida carp-culturist writes Prof. Baird, and his letter was also published in "Forest and Stream" of September 16, and drew out correspondence from Germany's foremost fish-culturist, Herr von Behr, whose letter is given further on, as follows: —

"RIXFORD, FLORIDA, August 5.

"PROF. BAIRD:

"*Dear Sir,* — It will doubtless be a pleasure to you to learn that the carp you furnished me with last November are doing finely. I ascertained on my return from Savannah with them that my pond was not ready for their reception, owing to the fact there were many more black bass in it than I had supposed.

I accordingly confined the carp in a pen at the side of the pond, giving them water through holes in the side covered with wire netting. A few weeks since I discovered that a portion of the wire had been misplaced and some of them escaped into the pond, and I then concluded to let them all into it, as I had nearly all the bass out. Their growth since that time has been simply marvelous. Many of them are ten or eleven inches long, and I feel certain they will spawn this fall. Will it be too much trouble for you to acquaint me with their habits? Do they bed, like some other varieties, when they spawn? I will add that they seem quite tame, and come to the place where I feed them as quickly as a drove of pigs would come for corn, whenever they find I am there. I am confident they will prove a great addition to the food fish of the South, and I shall take pleasure in distributing them as soon as they propagate.

“Very truly yours,

“GEO. C. RIXFORD.”

Mr. Rixford also writes to “Forest and Stream” as follows :

“It may interest some of your readers to learn that the German carp are thriving splendidly in our waters. Last November I received a lot from Prof. Baird, which I think were then from three to four inches in length. They are now from ten to twelve inches, and appear to make a visible growth from day to day. I think they are the greatest addition to our food fishes that has ever been made.”

That the carp makes rapid growth in the State of New York is attested by the following item from “Forest and Stream” of October 4 :—

“Mr. George W. Hopkins, of Mount Sinai, Long Island, N. Y., received some carp last spring from the national carp ponds at Washington, through Mr. E. G. Blackford, commissioner of fisheries for New York, which were then about three inches in length, but by October 1 would measure from twelve to fourteen inches.”

The same paper contains the following from Texas :—

"OFFICE OF THE FISH COMMISSION, }  
Austin, Texas, Oct. 4, 1880. }

"PROF. SPENCER F. BAIRD, Washington, D. C. :

"*Dear Sir*, — I saw a day or two ago one of the carp sent me last winter (these fish were the young of 1879 and about three or four inches long when received) ; it measured twenty inches. I am inclined to think they spawned this last summer, for the reason that the pond is now filled with small fry unknown before in the pond. Should it prove to be correct, I will inform you. Respectfully,

"J. H. DINKINS,

*"Fish Commissioner."*

An account comes from Georgia, which gives the largest growth attained by this fish in America. It must, however, be remembered that this is the first season in which the fish has had a good trial in the South, and also that these Georgia carp are measured late in the season, having an advantage of several weeks over those before recorded. It appears in "Forest and Stream" of December 9, headed "Astounding Growth of Carp," and says : —

"It is a fact that the carp has grown faster in America than it does in its original home ; but the most wonderful story comes from Georgia. A gentleman in Macon sends Professor Baird the following slip from a local paper and vouches for its truth. It says : 'Yesterday afternoon Mr. E. Witkowsky, who owns the tan-yard on the old Confederate property, concluded to cut the dam and clean out the pond, in order that he might introduce his new German carp. The pond contained a large number of smaller fish, and among them Mr. Witkowsky hoped to find his four carp which had been put into the pond last May. He found three of the fish, but to his astonishment they were by actual measurement twenty, twenty-two, and twenty-five inches in length, respectively. The fourth escaped through the cut in the dam. These carp were but two or three inches long when put in the pond, and their growth is remarkable. They are now in the tank in the rear of their owner's store on Cherry street, where we saw them last night, and where the public are invited to see them to-day.' "

The correspondence between Mr. Rixford and Herr von Behr, president of the German Fishery Association, alluded to above, I take from "Forest and Stream" of November 18, and consider it worthy of a wide circulation as coming from a gentleman who has devoted his time and money to promote fish-culture as a means of producing food, with no thought of personal benefit to himself, and who had known the carp for years. The editor prefaces the correspondence with these remarks:—

"The widespread interest manifested in the culture of this fish since its introduction by the United States Fish Commission is so great that we are certain that our readers will find the following letters from Mr. Rixford and Herr von Behr, the well-known president of the Deutsche Fischerei Verein, who has done so much for fish-culture in Germany, of great interest.

"Although we have many fish which excel the carp as a table fish, yet we believe that its introduction will prove of the greatest value in those portions of the country where the warm waters produce nothing edible, and that we could with more profit dispense with any other fresh-water fish, outside of the white-fish of the lakes, than the carp, speaking from the fish-culturists' and an economical point of view, for there is no fish which, in confined waters, will turn out so many pounds of food as the carp, and its food costs little or nothing. Its rate of growth here has exceeded that in its native land, and its introduction into American waters will prove to be worth a vast sum within the next ten years to our hog-eating farmers who seldom get a fish dinner." With this preface we give the following correspondence:—

"RIXFORD, SUWANNEE CO., FLA., NOV. 1.

"EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

"Your favor of the twenty-third of October, covering a very interesting letter from Baron von Behr, came to me in due season. It appears that I am indebted to you for this correspondence, as it was through the medium of the "Forest and Stream" that the Baron's attention was drawn to my letter to Prof. Baird, which you published, and I cheerfully send you a copy of his letter for your use, as well as a copy of my reply, which you can use or not, as you deem best.

"GEO. C. RIXFORD."

"SCHMOLDOW, IN POMERANIA, GERMANY, }  
October 4, 1880. }

"MY DEAR MR. RIXFORD:—

"It is after having read in 'Forest and Stream,' of September 16, your letter about carp, that I take the liberty of writing you some lines.

"I have been receiving such manifold assistance from your countrymen in my fish-cultural interests that I am glad to be able, perhaps, to assist you, though of course Prof. Baird will have furnished you with the most needed hints.

"I dare say carp will delight in the climate of Florida. They are a fish liking warmth before all, and therefore retire, in my climate, northern Germany, from October to May, into the deepest possible mud in the ground of our carp lakes, and seem to slumber there in entire apathy. They spawn with us in May, June, and July, the special time depending entirely upon the warmth of the water. We are of the opinion that they need for spawning something like fifteen degrees Reaumer, — about sixty-six degrees Fahrenheit. All this is rather superfluous for you, but now I may be able to give you good hints.

"We put branches of different trees, evergreens or others, in the pond a short time before hatching begins, fixing one end of the branch in the soil, and leaving it to swing in the pond some six inches below the surface. As soon as the carp begin to spawn, they fix their glutinous, adhesive eggs, in innumerable quantity, upon the branches we had put in; but, alas! at the same time Mr. and Mrs. Carp begin to eat eagerly their own eggs. It is only in consequence of the immense quantity of eggs they spawn that the carp is as plentiful as it is. But as for your country, which wishes to get quickly great quantities of young carp, you could make no better arrangement than to take out, after seeing the branches covered with eggs, either these branches — transplanting them in a tub of water, in order that the eggs do not get dry — and bring them to a neighboring pond, quite empty of other fishes, or take out the old carp altogether from your spawning-pond, and leave this alone to the young ones, which, after a short time, will swarm there by many thousands, and very soon begin to take food of any kind, say cooked potatoes or bread. By giving bread constantly my chil-

dren got our carp so tame that they would come and eat bread from their hands. They get very tame, indeed.

"The best plan is to have many ponds for the carp, all of them being arranged in such a way that they can be made entirely dry. That gives you the possibility of having the carp divided according to their ages, — say of one, two, three, or four years.

"At four years they will grow, in your climate, to about ten pounds, easily. You know that in rare cases we have carp of thirty or forty pounds, while it is nothing unusual to have them up to twenty pounds. If you read German, or have anybody who understands this (my language) I could send you, by care of Prof. Baird, some books about carp, their breeding and nursing. You know that the Greeks (Aristotle) and the old Romans knew this. They came from Italy to Germany in the eleventh century, — of course, by the monks, who were the great protectors of fish.

"In the ponds which contain your carp of two, three, and four years, you will do wisely to keep with them a few voracious fishes as *Esox* (pike), or similar ones. This seems to prevent their desire to spawn, and therefore assists their quick growing. This principle is generally followed wherever we have large carp-culture in Germany or Austria — Bohemia. Beware of having other fish of a similar family in the same pond with your carp, the crossing gives very bad fish, full of bones and of bad taste.

"Now, this, my letter, may go. If it reaches you, I hope you may find it of a little use. I finish as I begun. I got such kind assistance from your countrymen that I shall be very glad to be useful to you. Newspapers make now, in a few weeks, *le tour de monde*. Let everybody try to make use of them, and be of use through them to mankind. "Good-will to nations" is a beautiful duty.

I subscribe myself,

"VON BEHR,

"*President of the German Fischerei Verein.*"

"RIXFORD, FLA., NOV. 1.

"BARON VON BEHR :

"*My Dear Sir,* — Your letter under date of the tenth of October was forwarded to me through the courtesy of the "Forest and Stream," and reached me in due season. Allow me, at the outset, to express my hearty thanks for your kindness in writing

me, as well as for the valuable information you have given. My carp, which are of the scale variety, continue to thrive splendidly and are a marvel to all who see them, especially those who saw them when I first procured them in November last, when they were only about three inches long, and who now compare them. Many of them are from fifteen to seventeen inches in length and six to seven inches in breadth. They show no signs as yet of going into winter quarters, coming for their food regularly, and I hope to be successful in carrying them through the cool weather without their resorting to the old habit. I find our natural ponds are not exactly fitted for them, as they are generally deep and not easily drawn off, with no visible outlet or inlet. Small fish, such as minnows and perch, generally inhabit them, which were better destroyed, as they will likely feed upon the eggs. Turtles are also plenty, but we must do the best we can to destroy the pests.

"Your information that the carp devour their own eggs was new to me and has suggested the idea to me that possibly at that time they need a different variety of food, and I shall about that time change it to one composed more of meat. At the same time I can protect the bushes, on which they have deposited their eggs, from their depredations, by a wire fence. I expect they will spawn in the early spring, say March or April. I will be much obliged to you for any works on their culture that you may send me, as I have friends who will take pleasure in translating them for me, and the publication of them may benefit others who have the fish in other portions of the country. You will, I am sure, pardon me for the liberty I have taken in sending a copy of your letter to the "Forest and Stream," for publication, as the information given will be valuable to many of its readers and will very likely be copied into many other papers, as the subject is one that is attracting much attention. Your allusion to the assistance that has been afforded you by my countrymen is certainly a compliment to them, and I feel warranted in saying that, as in the past, they will in the future do all in their power to promote and strengthen the 'beautiful duty,' to which you have so pleasantly referred.

"Allow me to subscribe myself, very truly yours,

While in Berlin, last summer, in charge of the Fish Cultural Exhibit of the United States, I obtained, by request of Prof. Baird, the rate of growth of the carp in that country from three of the prominent fish-culturists there, which, compared with the above rates, shows that the change of climate has increased its ratio of growth here. Mr. Robert Eckardt, trout and carp culturist at Luebenchen, gave the following average : —

Carp at 1 year	10 @ 12 centimetres	=	4½ @ 5 inches.
" 2 "	15 @ 18 "	=	6 @ 7½ inches.
" 3 "	1 lb.		
" 4 "	3 lbs.		

Mr. Herman Haack, director of the Imperial Fish Cultural establishment at Hueningen, answered questions as follows : —

Carp at 1 year,	1 to 8 inches.
" 2 "	⅓ to ¾ lbs.
" 3 "	1½ to 3 lbs.
" 4 "	2 to 5 lbs.

Depending upon temperature and food.

In this connection it must be remembered that Germany has a cooler summer, and as the carp grows, according to our best evidence, in direct proportion to the warmth of the water, it is not difficult to believe these accounts of its wonderful growth in America, with its broiling temperature, most especially in our southern States. A most convincing proof that it thrives best in warm situations is the fact that in Germany a carp-pond received the condensed water from a low-pressure steam-engine, which frequently raised it to a temperature as high as 100 degrees Fahrenheit, and the carp in it grew with surprising rapidity, astonishing the carp-breeders who had ponds in that neighborhood.

The evidence as above given, taken with the fact that at the national carp-ponds in Washington, D. C., a carp was taken weighing twelve pounds, which was one of the original lot put in by Mr. Rudolph Hessel, the superintendent, only three years before, when it was only four inches long, I think shows that the fish in its new home has exceeded its rate of growth in its native land at least four times, for I have no doubt that in the cooler

waters of its former home it would have taken twelve or fourteen years to reach that weight.

From the report of Mr. J. H. Dinkins, the fish commissioner of Texas for 1880, I take the following:—

“Last February, out of a shipment of one hundred and fifty carp from Washington, I gave Mr. J. B. Rogers, living about twelve miles north of Austin, ten, averaging not more than four inches in length. While Mr. Ellis was here we rode out to Mr. Rogers’s for the purpose of getting a specimen to take back to Washington, to show the extent of their growth. We caught five out of the pond in which they had been placed the February previous, and they varied from nineteen to twenty-two inches in length, and had increased from about three ounces to about four pounds in weight. The one taken by Mr. Ellis to Prof. Baird, at Washington, was twenty-two inches long, and I doubt if an example of more rapid growth can be found anywhere.”

I am also informed by Mr. E. R. Miller, of the Michigan Fish Commission, that they received some young carp last year, none of which were over an inch and a half in length, and that when they had occasion to move them this year they found that they had grown, up to October, to a length of seventeen inches and a weight of three pounds.

Three small lots of these fish were sent to New Hampshire by the commissioners of Massachusetts, last autumn, as follows: Augustus Eastman, North Conway; Benjamin F. Vittum, Dover; Stillman S. Hutchinson, Milford.

We quote the following extract from the report of the Massachusetts Fish Commission:—

“The carp is a vegetable-feeder, exceedingly rapid in growth, and will thrive in water too warm and sluggish for the successful culture of other fish. There are, in this State, hundreds of acres of meadow and swamp land now producing little or nothing, which could, with very little outlay, be used for this purpose. Valleys with no permanent stream running through, but having a large water-shed, by having a dam thrown across could be made available. The geographical character of New England is such as to afford enormous facilities for the cultivation of carp. The farmer has only to learn the few simple facts in re-

gard to the nature and habits of this fish to turn much waste land to profit. A sufficient number have been secured by the State, for breeding purposes, to produce hundreds of thousands in a few years for distribution. It is intended to distribute them broadcast over the State,—first to those who have artificial ponds for their culture, and then into all public waters suitable for them. It is to be noticed that no effort will be made to stock rivers and ponds containing other fish, until the supply is abundant. In ponds containing no other fish, five or six carp to the acre are sufficient for stocking. In procuring and making arrangements to breed these fish for general distribution, we have no theories or speculations to offer, but simply call attention to, and place within reach of, farmers and land-owners an industry which has been profitably carried on in Europe for centuries. In Austria and Bohemia it is an extensive business. The Prince of Schwarzenberg possesses more than two hundred and fifty ponds of large size, the smallest having about ten acres' and the largest two thousand acres' water extent. The carp is the hog of the water, feeding upon roots, weeds, and all kinds of refuse matter, rapid in growth, sometimes reaching the weight of fifty or sixty pounds. As an edible fish he is neither salmon nor trout, any more than pork is venison. He is the fish for the million. Walton says: 'The carp is the queen of rivers; a stately, a good, and a very subtle fish.'

"Hessel says: 'If the carp were a fish of inferior quality, like the buffalo-fish, for instance, its sale would doubtless be limited to the seaport towns of northern Germany and the principal cities of central Europe, as Vienna, Berlin, and Paris. In the latter city, in spite of an abundant supply of salt-water and different kinds of fresh-water fish, the carp is ever preferred to these; and, with the exception of trout and salmon, it frequently commands a price three times as high as that of all the rest. For directions how to fish for carp, with some quaint remarks on the habits of this fish, see 'Izaak Walton's Complete Angler.' In the appendix will be found an essay on 'The Cultivation of Carp,' by Rudolph Hessel, superintendent of the carp-ponds at Washington.'

"Applications for these fish will be placed on file, and, as soon as possible, filled in the order of their reception."

This fish we may believe as especially designed for domestic cultivation, and we prophesy that it will be the "farmers' fish" of the future ; and we have a promise from Professor Baird of a lot for New Hampshire next August, of the arrival of which due notice will be given, and means taken to distribute them in suitable localities. They are vegetable-feeders, and require a warm, shallow pond, with vegetable growth in it, but with deep holes to which they can retire in the winter.

We give the following extracts from a paper from Dr. Rudolph Hessel, who brought the first of these fish to the United States, in the report of the United States commissioner for 1876 :

"The carp, *Cyprinus carpio*, of the family *Cyprinidæ*, has a toothless mouth, thick lips, and four barbels on the upper jaw. In place of the usual teeth of the mouth, there are a number of stout teeth on the pharyngeal bones, which are arranged in three rows. It has one single dorsal, which is longer than the anal. Both these fins have at their origin, on the anterior edge, a strong ray, which is serrated in a downward direction. The caudal is of semi-circular shape, and the natatory bladder is divided into two sections, with connecting air-passage. The scales have an entire edge, and the body is compressed on the sides. The general color of the back and sides is a dark olive-brown, the abdomen often of a whitish-yellow or orange tint. The coloring depends, as with all fishes, partly upon the age and season, partly upon the water, the soil, and also upon the food of the fish.

"Be it remarked that the carp, which has occasionally been compared to the buffalo-fish, has no resemblance to it, with the exception of the similarity of their coat of scales ; neither does the flesh of the buffalo-fish ever come up to the excellence of that of the carp.

"The carp was, in all probability, originally introduced into Europe from central Asia, many centuries ago, and is now common in most of the large rivers. In some parts of Europe, principally in Bohemia, Austria, southern, central, and northern Germany, it has become domesticated.

"The abundance of eggs in the carp is very great, and it is this circumstance which will explain its extraordinary increase in the natural waters. A fish weighing from four to five pounds contains, on an average, 400,000 to 500,000 eggs. Other statements figure still higher. I not only made calculations myself, formerly, repeating them in 1876 on a female mirror carp which I obtained from the environs of Gunzenhausen, Bavaria, and which, curiously enough, at the end of November was entirely ripe, but I also obtained statements from culturists on whom I could depend. The calculation I made in the following manner: After freeing the eggs from all the fat and the inclosing membrane, and after having washed them in alcohol, I counted off exactly a thousand of them; these I weighed, and according to the result I deduced the number of the whole. In the somewhat longer-bodied scale carp, I generally found comparatively more eggs than in a mirror or leather carp, though all were of equal age and weight."

#### THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE PONDS.

"Ponds must not be too deep, as the water will be colder and will harbor fewer insects, larvæ, and worms, which form part of the carp's food; besides, this fish does not grow quickly in cold water. A depth of three feet in the center of the pond is sufficient; toward the outlet-sluice it may be from six to eight feet deep, but only for an area of from two hundred to one thousand square feet. In the depths of this "collector" the fishes seek their resting place for the winter, and also in summer, when the water is too warm near the edge. The outer part of the pond should not be deeper than one foot for the distance of about seventy or a hundred feet, so that the water there may be warmed more thoroughly by the sun.

"Toward the center of the pond, and in accordance with its size, a cavity of from twenty to fifty feet in length, and two feet deeper than the rest of the ground, should be dug. This will serve the fishes for a resting place in summer and winter. This cavity is sometimes called a "kettle," though the appellation varies in different localities.

"In Europe, experience has shown that water coming from fer-

tile fields and meadows, carrying with it particles of offal from villages, is best adapted for carp-culture.

"Spring-water direct from the ground is not favorable, and ought to be conducted for at least a few hundred yards through wide, shallow ditches, in order to receive more nourishing components from the air as well as the earth, and above all to be warmed to some extent by the sun and warm air.

"In Europe, ponds of from ten to two thousand acres' extent are frequently to be found, which, after having been used for fish-culture for a time, are dried up, and sometimes grass, oats, wheat, etc., are planted on the ground. This improves the soil exceedingly for fish-culture. I mention this simply in order to show that the soil gains by this manipulation, not only for fish-culture, but also for agriculture. If the soil at the bottom of ponds has been freed from the humic acid by vegetation, after being plowed and exposed to the air thoroughly, fish will thrive incredibly well in them. This I intend as a suggestion particularly for farmers who would wish to establish a small pond of perhaps five or six acres' size, to show that the soil of their land would not lose, but rather gain, by doing so. Agriculture and carp-culture go hand in hand in some central European countries, and form a kind of complement to one another. To-day a piece of ground may be a field or fertile meadow; next year it will be found to be a productive pond, to serve again, one or two years later, its first purpose.

"Ponds of smaller circumference, of from ten to fifteen acres, are, according to results obtained, better suited to carp-culture than very large ones, a hundred to a thousand acres in extent. These are frequently found in central Europe upon tracts of land belonging to some princely domain. In the former the fish finds more security, the bottom of the pond being smoother; it also suffers less from the waves, these, being high and rough in large ponds, becoming very detrimental to the spawn and breeding-fishes, especially during storms, when they are cast ashore, and become the prey of water-fowls or perish in some other manner.

"The carp likes, above every thing else, vegetable matter, such as cabbage, lettuce, boiled potatoes, corn, turnips, pumpkins,

melons, etc. The refuse of malt from breweries and distilleries is also very good food for carp ; and, wherever such refuse can be had, it should be given to the fish.

"The small pisciculturist, having a pond of perhaps one to two acres near his house, will often be able to feed his fish on refuse, as he will always have it fresh from the kitchen and stable.

"In conclusion, I earnestly recommend the culture of the carp to all pisciculturists. If the value of the carp for table use has once been recognized, it will become a highly esteemed fish, especially in the neighborhood of large and populous cities, and its culture will yield a larger and more certain profit than the expensive trout."

We have given these copious extracts on this subject, believing that the naturalization and culture of this fish are well worthy the attention of our citizens, and that, once introduced into the State, they may be widely spread in a few years and become a valuable article of food.

#### WHITE-FISH.

We hope to receive 50,000 eggs of these valuable fish this season from Michigan, which will probably be placed in Lake Winnepesaukee.

#### FISHWAYS.

The fishway at Amoskeag Falls has been entirely satisfactory, and after consultation with the governor and council we have purchased the patent right for this form of "way" from the inventor, Commissioner E. A. Brackett, of Winchester, Mass., for the small sum of \$300, for the whole State of New Hampshire. This enables us at once to recommend the proper fishways for each dam where they are to be placed, the general principle being the same, as shown in our engraving of the Amoskeag Fishery in our report for 1880, but varied in its details to suit the particular fall.

A very excellent one has been built at Fisherville, by the Con-toocook Manufacturing Company, from plans furnished by your commissioners, and a similar one, copied partially from it, by

John B. Smith, Esq., at Hillsborough Bridge. One in a modified form has been built by Mr. Emerson, of the Contoocook Paper Company, at West Henniker, and we hope this season to complete the opening of the Contoocook river for the passage of fish as far as Peterborough, and of the Winnepesaukee river to the lake.

One or two large salmon were seen last June below the fishway at the lower dam in Nashua, but it is not known whether they passed up or not. They could not have gone beyond Pepperell at any rate, as the Massachusetts commissioners have neglected to prepare fishways at that point, though they were urgent and insistent in their demands to us to prepare fishways at Nashua, having commenced their applications even before the fishway at Lawrence was put in such shape as to be available.

#### SMELTS.

We have done nothing this year in the way of further introduction of the fresh-water smelt; but we must beg of the people of the State not to destroy them in the lakes where they have been placed, by netting them when they run up the brooks to spawn. They may be, and undoubtedly are, a very nice and palatable fish for the table, but they are of far more value as a food fish for trout and bass, which will give much larger returns in pounds of food for human beings.

Greatly to the regret of your commissioners, the last legislature repealed the clause in the game laws forbidding the netting of these fish, and also of the salt-water smelt. The taking of the latter fish, in any other way than by hook and line, is forbidden by law in Massachusetts and Maine, and the size of the fish taken has greatly increased in those States since such prohibition has been adopted. It seems a pity that New Hampshire should go backward in this matter, and we ask the next legislature to restore this clause in the statutes. We do not object to the seining of striped bass, if the meshes of the seines are so large as to permit the escape of all bass less than fifteen inches long, the size now fixed by the law.

## LOBSTERS.

The last legislature also repealed a very carefully drawn clause in the General Laws, forbidding the taking "of any female lobsters while carrying their young or hatching their spawn." Had your commissioners been aware of the proposed repeal of this clause, they would have opposed it by every means in their power ; for the wanton destruction of these spawn in this manner is entirely inexcusable. Complaints are heard from every quarter of the continued and steady diminution of the catch of lobsters, while those which are taken are mere infants, and bear no comparison in size to the lobsters with which we were familiar twenty years ago. The capture of these breeding-fish will surely result in the final destruction of the species along our coast.

No farmer in his senses, or of ordinary intelligence, would kill a sitting-hen, or a sow about to litter, or suckling her pigs ; but the professional fisherman carries Scripture to an excess, and most literally "takes no thought for the future !" Like Prince Metternich, he says, "After me, the deluge !" and grabs everything he can, without the least thought of the wants of coming generations.

The large lobsters have disappeared from our sea coast, and the big trout from Winnepesaukee lake, and yet the fishermen go on, with the improvidence which seems peculiar to their race, destroying hundreds of thousands of embryo fish by the spear, the seine, and the trap, which, if allowed to survive, would render our stock of fish food inexhaustible for generations to come.

We ask the legislature to restore this clause relating to lobsters, stricken out of the fish and game laws in 1879.

## FISH WARDENS.

Some of the gentlemen who have been appointed as fish and game wardens have been zealous and industrious and have procured convictions of offenders against the law ; while others have done nothing, if even they have not aided and abetted these trespassers. Among the former class, we beg to return our thanks to E. B. Hodge, Esq., of Plymouth, one of the vice-pres-

idents of the Fish and Game League, whose assistance and advice have been, in many ways and at many times, of great value to the commissioners.

We would call your attention to the following clause, taken from the fish and game laws of Maine, and advise that some clause of the same character should be incorporated in our own laws, giving the wardens the same powers and compensation as are provided for in the laws of Maine, although the appointment of them might still be left to the towns, or the commissioners of fish and game : —

“SECT. 2. The governor is hereby authorized, with the advice and consent of the council, to appoint wardens, whose duty it shall be to enforce the provisions of all laws relating to game and fisheries, arrest any person violating such laws, and prosecute for all offenses against the same that may come to their knowledge ; and shall have the same power as sheriffs and deputy sheriffs, to serve all criminal processes for violations of the provisions of any law pertaining to game and the fisheries, and shall be allowed for said services the same fees as are prescribed by law for sheriffs and their deputies for like services ; and in the execution of their duties they shall have the same right to require aid that sheriffs and their deputies have in executing the duties of their office ; and any person refusing or neglecting to render such aid when required, shall forfeit ten dollars, to be recovered upon complaint before any trial justice or municipal court. Chapter 208, 1880.”

#### GAME-LAW VIOLATIONS.

In this connection we would call the attention of the legislature to the neglect of many of the towns in the State to appoint fish and game wardens, as required by law, and to suggest the addition of a clause rendering such towns liable to a state penalty, in case of such neglect, as is the case in Massachusetts.

We have received the official reports of the commissioners from a number of the other States of the Union, and all show a gratifying progress and success in fish-culture.

The commissioners of Illinois have succeeded in naturalizing

the California salmon in Geneva lake, and large ones weighing from twelve to fifteen pounds were seen in pairs, last autumn, ascending the principal stream which empties into the lake, in search of spawning-beds.

We insert a paper on this subject, read by Chairman Fairbank of the Illinois Commission, before the Central Fish Cultural Association, and published in "Forest and Stream."

## BREEDING CALIFORNIA SALMON IN FRESH WATER.

BY N. K. FAIRBANK.

"The question as to whether the salmon will live and thrive without access to the ocean or some large body of salt water is one that has been much discussed by fish-culturists and by the general public; but most of the discussion heretofore has been done without any other fact as a basis than the well-known one that salmon exist in the oceans, and that they come once or twice in the year to rivers to spawn and return again to the sea. Beyond that all was speculation.

Having a decided opinion upon the subject, and believing that salt water, merely because it was salt, was no element in the problem, I decided to make a thorough experiment and demonstrate, if possible, the practicability of my theory, which, in the main, is that the salmon and many other of the fish found only in salt water can be transplanted to bodies of fresh water, and that they will grow and thrive and breed there, provided the water is deep enough to be cool at the bottom, and the lake or river is extensive enough to give them a good, free range and has a sufficient supply of food.

Geneva lake, in Walworth county, Wisconsin, seemed to offer all these requisites. It is about nine miles long and from half a mile to two and a half miles wide. The water is remarkably pure and clear, being fed wholly by springs, and entirely free from lily-pads and bulrushes. The shores are clean gravel or boulders, with good depth of water all around, and through the middle the average depth is one hundred to two hundred and fifty feet. There are also many places where there is twenty-

five feet of water two hundred feet from the shore. It abounds in the native fishes found generally in this region, except the big-mouthed black bass, *Micropterus pallidus*, and wall-eyed pike, *Stizostedion*. Black bass, pickerel, yellow perch, rock bass, sun-fish, suckers, bull-heads and minnows are found in great numbers, in addition to which it is favored in being the home of the cisco, which was for a long time popularly believed to exist in no other waters. This, however, is a mistake, as they are found in one or two of the lakes in the vicinity of Oconomowoc, and also in Lake Michigan.

Having all the requisites which I considered essential to the experiment, — viz., pure deep water, a moderately sized lake, with room for range and exercise and plenty of food. — I began in the spring of 1876 by depositing 25,000 California salmon which we hatched at the U. S. hatchery at Northville, Michigan, by Mr. Frank N. Clark, and were sent to me by Prof. Baird, U. S. fish commissioner. The Wisconsin Commission also put in about 15,000 shortly after.

In April, 1877, I also procured from Prof. Baird about 25,000 and from the Wisconsin Commission 25,000, and in the fall of 1877 I received from the U. S. Commission 100,000 eggs from the McCloud river, which I hatched and put into the lake in the spring of 1878. I also deposited 200,000 in the spring of 1879, 100,000 last April, and 100,000 yearlings last October, making in all in round numbers 590,000, hatching count; deducting for losses from various causes, and I estimate that I have placed in Geneva lake half a million young California salmon in excellent condition.

They began to make their appearance and attain considerable size very soon, and during the summer of 1878 there was an occasional one caught by parties who were fishing for bass. I had four sent me one day which weighed three-quarters of a pound each, and one of them went a trifle over a pound. In the summer of 1879, Mr. L. Z. Leiter, while trolling for bass, captured a very fine salmon which weighed four and a half pounds. Several others were taken during the summer, weighing two to three pounds each, all of which was reasonably encouraging; but not until the developments of the past summer

have I felt that the experiment would prove a valuable one, and when, on the afternoon of July 29 last, I was presented with a beautiful specimen which was twenty-nine and one half inches long and eighteen inches girth, and weighed twelve and three-quarter pounds, and when I had it boiled and served for dinner and found it to be a delicious fish, then I felt certain that the salmon would grow to a respectable size and condition in fresh water, and that at least, so far as that fish and my dinner of that day went, it was no longer an unsuccessful experiment, — there was a reality, the “substance of things hoped for,” which did much to strengthen and build up my faith.

In September they began to show themselves at the head of the lake near the mouth of a small creek having its source in a group of springs a mile back, which empties into the lake. Mr. William Welsher, who has charge of the hatchery and ponds, there discovered eight fine specimens one day splashing about in this creek. They were up the creek nearly a mile, and as far as they could get, and were, of course, looking for a spawning-bed. The following day he captured a fine female in the creek, which was full of eggs and quite ripe. Those which he saw in the creek he estimated would weigh eight to ten pounds each. The one he caught weighed eight and a half pounds, and one which he found up the creek a week later in shallow water, and which he picked up and threw into deep water, he estimated would weigh ten pounds. He informs me that a month ago he saw a pair much larger than before mentioned, at the mouth of the creek, but they could not get over the little bar formed at the mouth. He estimated this pair would weigh twenty pounds each, and that the female might go up to twenty-five pounds. He also saw very decided indications of spawning-nests in the gravel about the mouth of the creek, all of which facts satisfy me that the salmon will not only attain a large size but will also breed in fresh water. Unlike Brigham Young, they find they can be very good Mormons and increase and multiply without going to a salt lake.

In conclusion, I desire to call the attention of the Michigan and Wisconsin commissioners especially to this subject. I believe that by an extensive and liberal movement on their part,

and by hatching the salmon by the million instead of by the thousand, that Lake Michigan and the creeks and rivers which empty into it can be made to abound with salmon. I am of the opinion that the Atlantic salmon is preferable to the California one, if the eggs can be found in sufficient quantities. I began and have continued with the latter in Geneva lake, for the reason that I could not get the Atlantic salmon eggs and could get from the United States fish commission the California eggs in great quantity.

I have mentioned particularly the commissions of Michigan and Wisconsin, for the reason that they have virtually abandoned the propagation of the salmon,—for the reason that they have not yet seen any result of their early efforts. This I attribute to the very limited extent of their work on this fish,—a few hundred thousand per annum deposited in the the extensive rivers of Michigan can hardly be expected to manifest themselves to any visible extent.

If I had only planted in Geneva lake ten to fifteen thousand instead of five hundred thousand, I have no doubt the result would have been so trifling as to hardly merit a continuance of the experiment."

It may be worth our while this year to procure some eggs of this variety, and attempt to naturalize them in Lake Winnepesaukee.

#### GAME.

We quote, for the sake of comment, the following extracts from the last report of the fish and game commissioners of Maine, believing their views to be in the main correct, and finding them to agree so well with our own that we copy them in full :—

"All game (*Feræ naturæ*) is the property of the State within which it exists, and no person has a legal right to pursue or take it, except by the means and at such times as may be permitted by the laws of the State thereunto pertaining.

"By an act of the legislature, approved March 9, 1880, it became the duty of this department to enforce the game laws, as well as the laws relating to our fisheries.

"Although no appropriation of funds to be applied to the enforcement of the game laws had been made, we took such steps as were possible to bring offenders to justice. An offense committed on March 12, only three days after the act referred to became a law, was successfully prosecuted, as our first case. This cost the offenders seventy-one dollars for their amusement, if it pleases them to regard as sport the running down a gravid doe in the snow, and butchering it when exhausted. The list of prosecutions will show that we have made energetic efforts in the discharge of our new additional duties, and we hope to receive the support and assistance of our citizens and sportsmen in the continuance of this work each year. Our citizens are awakening from their apathy in regard to our fish and game laws, and the general desire for a vigorous enforcement of them calls forth the support and assistance needed, and without which we can do but little.

#### GROUSE.

"We wish to call attention to the work of extermination practiced by parties engaged in snaring grouse, or 'partridges.' Very few of our citizens are aware of the extent to which snaring is practiced, and, although the grouse are nearly exterminated by this means in some districts, the public are at a loss for a cause to which it may be ascribed. The practice is carried on so secretly that it is often known only to those engaged in it, and perhaps those to whom the birds are sold. It often happens that many broods of grouse are observed in some locality during the summer, but, when sought for in the mellow days of October, but few, if any, can be found. Since summer woodcock-shooting has been prohibited by law, the grouse have increased in numbers. When it was legal to shoot woodcock in July and August, the young grouse were slaughtered in great numbers before September 1, every one found in the woods with a gun and dog being ostensibly there for woodcock. Fortunately for the preservation of the grouse no woodland game can now be legally killed before September 1, and he who goes to the woods with gun and dog in July and August becomes an object of suspicion, while the sound of a gun is *prima-facie* evi-

dence of a violation of the law. We warn sportsmen who may take young dogs out for training to leave the gun at home, if before September 1, lest they incur the odium at least of being suspected of poaching.

#### WOODCOCK AND SNIPE.

“Although the spring was very favorable to the breeding of woodcock, the almost unprecedented drouth that extended well into the autumn and past the usual rainy season of September rendered the earth so parched and dry that the customary resorts of these birds yielded no food, and they were thus driven to seek other feeding places. Usually the woodcock remain throughout the summer in the vicinity of their breeding-places, and, after moulting, collect in the coverts that are their favorite resorts. But this year these coverts have comparatively been almost deserted, the birds having scattered over the country, along the banks of streams and shores of lakes, the edges of meadows, and places where they have not been observed before. Reports from Canada show that woodcock were exceedingly abundant in the autumn, and places that usually have afforded but little shooting seem to have been thronged with birds. This has been true, also, of snipe, which were scarce in Maine from the same causes that occasioned the scarcity of woodcock, the meadows and marshes being very dry at the time of the usual appearance of the snipe during the autumn.

“As is usual after a poor season, many of our sportsmen discuss the advisability of restoring the old law, permitting woodcock-shooting in summer. We trust that this will never be done, for it would open the door to a slaughter of young grouse, and most certainly four months’ shooting at woodcock, instead of two months, will not serve to increase their numbers.

“Since Maine abolished summer shooting, other States have done likewise, and with good results ; and we hope that all other States will follow the example.

“It is true that ten years ago one could show more birds as the result of a day’s shooting in Maine ; but there are now ten or twenty times as many persons hunting woodcock as then, and all the best coverts are hunted through almost daily during

the whole season. Hence the birds are not suffered to collect in numbers, but the aggregate number killed each year far exceeds that of the years before summer shooting was prohibited."

#### CATS.

"We mention cats, not as game, but as the most deadly enemies to our feathered game and song birds. Many instances have been already reported of quails caught by cats, and the unsuspicious nature of these birds renders them an easy prey to the feline marauders. One cat is reported as having been seen to return home with six quails in the course of a few weeks during the nesting season. Of course one can only conjecture how many that cat killed and ate without being observed by any one. Another cat was seen to bring home three woodcock.

"But, although the cats commit this havoc among our game birds, by far the greatest evil caused by them is suffered by the farmers, to whom a cat is a costly pet. All through the spring, summer, and autumn the cats venture out from their homes to seek their favorite tidbits, the birds, and the best of care and food will not keep them from doing this. One may frequently see them crouching by the roadside or skulking along a hedge or ditch, seeking not for mice but for birds, destroying the mother bird sitting on its nest and the fledgeling birds. Now do the farmers realize the evil results to them caused by death of these birds? We think not, and would therefore call their attention to what is really a serious evil.

"Excepting the hawks, and other rapacious birds, all our birds are insectivorous in their habits, very many of them subsisting wholly upon insects and their eggs, of which a single bird will consume an immense number daily. But for these birds the face of the earth would be made desolate by a scourge of insects. As the birds about a farm destroy millions of insects every year, it behooves the farmer to afford all possible protection to these birds that render him such valuable service. There is a sufficient number of natural enemies to the birds to preserve the balance of nature and prevent a too great increase of birds, and the domestic cat has been introduced by man and by him should be removed.

"The mischief that might be done by all the rats and mice caught by the ordinary cat in the course of the year would be but a trifle as compared to the evil results possibly due to the destruction of the birds. We urge our farmers to kill the cats. You cannot afford to keep them, unless it be in confinement constantly, except while the snow is on the ground and nearly all our birds are gone. Every little bird killed by them grants life to many thousands of insects.

#### DEER.

"The violations of the laws protecting deer have gradually become better observed, and deer have increased materially in the eastern portion of the State. Unfortunately, the laws of New Hampshire do not conform with those of Maine, and many deer are killed along the border during the summer months. There seems to be an apathy among the people in that portion of our State, and there have been repeated violations of the fish and game laws, without any apparent attempt at concealment, yet no one has been public spirited enough to enter a complaint. We hope for a speedy change in that region.

"We are opposed to constant changes in the laws, as experience has shown that they too often tend to make confusion and render enforcement more difficult. We therefore recommend but a single change in our game laws, and that change such a one as will, we believe, render the law more simple and effective.

"We have alluded to the desirability of uniformity in regard to close times. The season for ducks, woodcock, and grouse or "partridges," opens September 1. We recommend an amendment to the laws for the protection of moose, deer, and caribou, that shall make the open season conform with that of grouse,—September 1 to December 1.

"September is the month when our forests are most frequented by hunters, or those in quest of health and recreation. It is very difficult to prevent one kind of game being killed then where it is lawful to kill other game, and deer are then in prime condition, and their young no longer dependent upon the does. In New Hampshire the season opens August 1, but we regard

that date as too early for this latitude. Our present law makes the open season from October 1 to January 1. The change recommended gives no longer time for killing deer, but it cuts off the month of December, giving September instead. It sometimes occurs that the snow lies deep in our forests before January 1, and occasions are sometimes offered when the increase of years may be slaughtered in one season during the month of December."

We believe that our present game laws might be changed for the better by prohibiting the shooting of woodcock before September 1, and thus making our laws in accordance with those of the neighboring States of Massachusetts and Maine; and also by extending the protection of deer to the same period, viz., September 1.

As the first section of chapter 178 of the General Laws of the State will become inoperative on the first day of September, 1881, we recommend the insertion of a new section to take its place, viz.:—

"If any person shall, after September 1, 1881, capture, kill, or destroy, by shooting, trapping, or otherwise, any moose, deer, or caribou, within the borders of this State, except between the first day of September and the first day of December in each year, he shall be punished by a fine of twenty-five dollars for every such animal so killed or destroyed, or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both."

"This act shall take effect September 1, 1881."

It has come to the knowledge of your commissioners that persons are trapping deer in the county of Grafton, which are afterwards secretly disposed of, there being at present no law which covers the act of capturing them *alive*.

While we are hardly prepared to recommend the extermination of cats, we have no doubt that many birds are destroyed by them; and we have faith, from our own early experiences in this matter, that the cats can be taught to let the birds alone if they are properly fed at home. If rats and mice are scarce and the cats are not looked after, they will kill birds for a living, like their wild relations.

The fish and game wardens have been attentive, in many cases, to the laws prohibiting snaring grouse, and Sheriff D. K. White of Manchester has been very watchful in this matter; but for the observance of this, as of the other game laws, we must depend much on the education of the people of the State to the advantages to be gained by their enforcement.

While we do not look on any prospective increase of our furred and feathered game to such an extent as to furnish any great amount of food for our people, such as we believe can be done by fish-propagation, its pursuit furnishes healthy and invigorating amusement for those of our citizens who are not too old to enter into the sport or disinclined to partake in it, while it brings many dollars in for distribution among our people from other more thickly settled States, and from our large cities.

The amount annually expended in our State by summer visitors, who are partly drawn here by fishing and shooting, is something enormous. It is calculated that the annual receipts in the White Mountain region amount to over one million of dollars! and some inquiries which your commissioners have been making as to the amount of money expended at Lake Sunapee, during the past season, for hotel, boats, and railroad fares, go to show that the expenditure at that lake alone will reach to from sixteen thousand to eighteen thousand dollars! Much of this comes from outside of the State, and a large portion was due to the excellent fishing in the lake. Add to this the amounts spent on or about our other waters, and the *interest* on these sums will far more than pay the ordinary, or extraordinary, expenses of the fish and game commission many times over.

We have reached, this past winter, the full capacity of our hatching-house, and recommend an extension of the same. It will cost us very little more to hatch 2,000,000 eggs than it does to hatch 1,000,000, and we can in this way supply a greater number and larger variety of young fish to different parts of the State. We also ask for a sufficient appropriation to enable us to excavate at least four small storage-ponds for our young fish of different varieties. We wish to preserve, at the hatchery, a few hundred each of these new varieties, such as the "saibling" and the "carp," for breeders, and separate ponds are necessary for that purpose.

A suitable cottage for the residence of the superintendent of the hatchery should also be provided. Commissioner Powers has *existed*, for the past two years, in a leaky old shell which we hired for him temporarily, but which is not a fit, or even decent, habitation.

Massachusetts stands ready to pay her half of these expenditures, at any moment, and with the evidence which we have of the success of artificial propagation there should be no hesitation about making the proper arrangements for its continuance.

The present grounds are only held under a ten years' lease, and we advise that the necessary measures should be taken, either by the State of New Hampshire alone, or jointly with the State of Massachusetts, to secure an absolute title to the necessary grounds and springs, either at the place now occupied, or some other convenient one, for a permanent hatching-establishment, and we believe that this can be done at a very small expense.

When we distribute fish like the black bass, the land-locked salmon, the German carp and red trout, the salmon and the shad, fish which will weigh from six to sixteen pounds each, when fully grown, we are furnishing cheap food for the people, and not simply working in the behalf of the sportsmen, though the latter may incidentally get their amusement out of the capture.

The mill-owners who do not want to build fishways declaim about the past expenses of the fish commission, and what they are pleased to term the insignificant results attained. They do not consider that it is no insignificant result to restore salmon at all to an entirely depleted river like the Merrimack, nor do they take into account the extreme drouth of the last eighteen months, without which we should have probably seen large numbers of salmon last year. The replenishing of exhausted waters and the introduction of new varieties are a work of time, and must be followed up systematically. Our experience goes to show that it requires four or five years for any variety of fish to reach its growth, and this time covers the whole life of any board of commissioners.

The work of the commission in past years has been interrupted by political changes, and your present Board are the

only ones who have served out a fair time of office, and we have not as yet seen the result of our labors fully, so far as fish-planting goes. We are beginning to see it, however, as previously stated, and the seed planted by our predecessors is bearing visible fruit. It takes a long time for any fish commissioner to understand the details of the business and learn the habits of fishes, and your present Board find that they are still learning.

They hope that their successors in office will be able to carry out the system of hatching and planting which they have inaugurated, and be supported by the people of the State in a liberal propagation and distribution of young fish, believing that in this way our inland waters may be made a source of food and revenue to our people.

They desire to return their thanks to the officers of the Boston, Concord, & Montreal, Northern, and Concord & Claremont railways for various civilities and assistance in the distribution of young fish.

They close their report with a list of the commissioners of other States and the Dominion of Canada, omitting, this year, the gazetteer of our waters, which has been published in the last three reports, but giving the number of ponds and lakes in the State which have been stocked with different varieties by their predecessors and themselves : —

Black bass . . . . .	123
Schoodic salmon . . . . .	47
Blue-backed Rangeley trout . . . . .	7
Smelts . . . . .	9
California salmon . . . . .	6
Pike-perch . . . . .	2
White perch . . . . .	2
<hr/>	
Total ponds . . . . .	196

Respectfully submitted.

SAM'L WEBBER,  
LUTHER HAYES,  
A. H. POWERS,

*Fish and Game Commissioners.*



## COMMISSIONERS ON FISHERIES.

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### UNITED STATES.

Prof. Spencer F. Baird . . . . Washington, D. C.

### ALABAMA.

Charles S. G. Doster . . . . Prattville.  
Robert Tyler . . . . Montgomery.  
D. B. Hundley . . . . Courtland.

### ARKANSAS.

N. B. Pearce . . . . Osage Mills.

### CALIFORNIA.

S. R. Throckmorton . . . . San Francisco.  
B. B. Redding . . . . San Francisco.  
J. D. Farwell . . . . Alameda.

### COLORADO.

W. E. Siste . . . . Brookvale.

### CONNECTICUT.

W. M. Hudson . . . . Hartford.  
Robert G. Pike . . . . Middletown.  
G. N. Woodruff . . . . Sherman.

## GEORGIA.

Thomas P. Janes (commissioner of agri- culture and <i>ex officio</i> commissioner of fisheries)	}	Atlanta.
. . . . .		
H. H. Cary (superintendent of fisheries)	.	Lagrange.

## ILLINOIS.

N. K. Fairbank	.	.	.	.	.	Chicago.
S. P. Bartlett	.	.	.	.	.	Quincy.

## IOWA.

B. F. Shaw	.	.	.	.	.	Anamosa.
A. A. Mosher, assistant	.	.			Spirit Lake, Dickinson Co.	

## KANSAS.

D. B. Long	.	.	.	.	.	Ellsworth.
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## KENTUCKY.

Wm. Griffith, pres., 166 West Main St.	.					Louisville.
John B. Walker	.	.	.	.	.	Madisonville.
Hon. C. J. Walton	.	.	.	.	.	Munfordsville.
Hon. John A. Steele	.	.	.	.	.	Midway.
A. H. Goble	.	.	.	.	.	Catlettsburg.
P. H. Darby	.	.	.	.	.	Princeton.
Dr. S. W. Coombs	.	.	.	.	.	Bowling Green.
W. C. Price	.	.	.	.	.	Dansville.
J. M. Chambers	.	.	.	.	.	Independence.
Dr. Wm. H. Van Antwerp	.	.	.	.	.	Mt. Sterling.

## MAINE.

Everett Smith	.	.	.	.	.	Portland.
E. M. Stillwell	.	.	.	.	.	Bangor.

## MARYLAND.

T. B. Ferguson	.	.	.	1237 M St., Washington, D. C.
Thomas Hughlett	.	.	.	Easton.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

Theodore Lyman	.	.	.	.	.	Brookline.
E. A. Brackett	.	.	.	.	.	Winchester.
Asa French	.	.	.	.	.	Boston.

## MICHIGAN.

Eli R. Miller	.	.	.	.	.	Richland.
A. J. Kellogg	.	.	.	.	.	Detroit.
Dr. C. J. Parker	.	.	.	.	.	Grand Rapids.
J. G. Portman, (superintendent of fisheries)						Pokagon.

## MINNESOTA.

First District, Daniel Cameron	.	.	.	.	.	La Crescent.
Second District, Wm. W. Sweeney, M. D.	.	.	.	.	.	Red Wing.
Third Dist., R. Omsby Sweeney, chairman,						St. Paul.

## MISSOURI.

I. G. W. Steedman, chairman	.	.	.	.	.	St. Louis.
John Reid	.	.	.	.	.	Lexington.
Silas Woodson	.	.	.	.	.	St. Joseph.

## NEVADA.

H. G. Parker	.	.	.	.	.	Carson City.
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## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Samuel Webber	.	.	.	.	.	Manchester.
Luther Hayes	.	.	.	.	.	South Milton.
Albina H. Powers	.	.	.	.	.	Plymouth.

## NEW JERSEY.

Dr. B. P. Howell	.	.	.	.	.	Woodbury.
Col. E. J. Anderson	.	.	.	.	.	Trenton.
Theodore Morford	.	.	.	.	.	Newton.

## NEW YORK.

R. Barnwell Roosevelt, 76 Chambers St. . New York.  
 Edward M. Smith . . . . . Rochester.  
 Richard U. Sherman . . . . . New Hartford.  
 Eugene G. Blackford, 809 Bedford Ave. . Brooklyn.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

P. M. Wilson . . . . . Raleigh.  
 S. W. Worth (superintendent of fisheries). Morgantown.

## NEBRASKA.

Robert R. Livingston . . . . . Plattsmouth.  
 H. S. Kaley . . . . . Red Cloud.  
 W. L. May . . . . . Fremont.

## OHIO.

Henry C. Post, . . . . . Sandusky.  
 C. W. Bond, . . . . . Toledo.  
 L. A. Harris, president . . . . . Cincinnati.  
 Emory D. Potter, supt. fishery . . . . . Toledo.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

H. J. Reeder . . . . . Easton.  
 Benjamin L. Hewitt . . . . . Hollidaysburg.  
 James Duffy . . . . . Marietta.  
 John Hummel . . . . . Selinsgrove.  
 Robert Dalziel . . . . . Pittsburg.  
 G. M. Miller . . . . . Wilkesbarre.

## RHODE ISLAND.

Alfred A. Reed . . . . . Providence.  
 John H. Barden . . . . . Rockland.  
 Newton Dexter . . . . . Providence.

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

A. P. Butler . . . . . Hamburg.

## TENNESSEE.

W. W. McDowell . . . . . Memphis.  
 George F. Akers . . . . . Nashville.  
 H. H. Sneed . . . . . Chattanooga.

## TEXAS.

J. H. Dinkins . . . . . Austin.

## UTAH.

A. S. Rockford . . . . . Salt Lake City.

## VERMONT.

M. Goldsmith . . . . . Rutland.  
 Charles Barrett . . . . . Grafton.

## VIRGINIA.

Col. Marshall McDonald . . . . . Lexington.

## WEST VIRGINIA.

Henry B. Miller . . . . . Wheeling.  
 Christian S. White . . . . . Romney.  
 N. M. Lowry . . . . . Hinton.

## WISCONSIN.

Gov. Wm. E. Smith, *ex officio* . . . . . Madison.  
 Philo Dunning, president . . . . . Madison.  
 J. V. Jones . . . . . Oshkosh.  
 C. Valentine, secretary and treasurer . . . . . Janesville.  
 Mark Douglas . . . . . Melrose, Jackson Co.  
 John F. Antisdel . . . . . Milwaukee.  
 Christopher Hutchinson . . . . . Beetown, Grant Co.  
 H. W. Welsher, superintendent . . . . . Madison.

## DOMINION OF CANADA.

W. F. Whitcher . . . . . Ottawa, Ont.

W. A. Venning . . . . . St. John, N. B.

(Inspector of Fisheries for New Brunswick.)

W. H. Rogers . . . . . Amherst, N. S.

(Inspector of Fisheries for Nova Scotia.)

Samuel Wilmot, fishery officer . . . . New Castle, Ont.

Alex. C. Anderson . . . . . Victoria.

(Inspector of Fisheries for British Columbia.)

J. H. Duvar . . . . . Alberton, P. E. I.

(Inspector of Fisheries for Prince Edward Island.

## APPENDIX.



# ANNUAL MEETING

## OF THE

# GAME AND FISH LEAGUE.

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The annual meeting of the New Hampshire Game and Fish League was held in Mirror Hall, Manchester, April 5, commencing at eleven o'clock A. M. The meeting was called to order by the president, John B. Clarke, who announced the first business to be the reading of the records of the last annual meeting. They were read by the secretary, Charles L. Richardson, Esq., and approved by the meeting.

Col. Samuel Webber of Manchester, one of the fish commissioners, moved to proceed to the election of officers for the ensuing year, and included in his motion that the chair appoint a committee of three to report a list of nominations.

The motion was carried, and the president appointed Col. Samuel Webber, Dr. W. W. Fletcher, and E. B. Hodge to constitute said committee, and these gentlemen retired to prepare their nominations.

The president remarked that the action of the legislature in making the commissioners game and fish officers took away the necessity of the further existence of the Game and Fish League, but it had continued by request of the commissioners. The league had been successful in obtaining several most excellent addresses, but the great question is how to stock the Merrimack river with shad and salmon, and the attainment of this end is really the object for which the league was organized.

The president then called upon Mr. A. H. Powers, superintendent of the hatching-house at Plymouth, who spoke in substance as follows : —

MR. PRESIDENT, — One year ago I reported to this league that we had in the hatching-house 145,000 salmon eggs, from which 138,475 young fry were placed in the Pemigewasset river above Livermore Falls ; 75,000 brook-trout eggs, from which we planted about 70,000 trout fry in the waters of the State. April 20, 20,000 were placed in brooks near the Fabyan and Crawford houses, White Mountains ; the 22d, 5,000 for brooks in Pittsfield, 10,000 for brooks near Manchester, 10,000 for brooks in or near Milton ; the 29th, 5,000 for brooks in Campton ; May 4, 4,000 in Barnes' brook, Nelson, and 5,000 in brooks in Peterborough ; on the 12th, 5,000 in brooks in Charlestown ; 20th, 5,000 in brooks in Gilford ; June 3, 1,000 in Palmer brook, Campton ; 10th, 3,000 in brooks in Boscawen.

From the 67,000 Schoodic salmon eggs, some 65,000 hatched and were placed in some twenty different waters in the State :

May 4, 4,000 in Tolman pond, Nelson.

May 13, 1,500 in Adams pond, Sandwich.

May 18, 5,000 in Winnesquam lake, Laconia.

May 19, 4,000 in North pond, Stark.

May 20, 2,500 divided between Berry pond, Pittsfield, and Chestnut pond, Epsom.

May 20, 4,000 in Spofford lake, Chesterfield.

May 25, 5,000 in Diamond ponds, Stewartstown.

May 26, 2,500 in Cunningham pond, Peterborough.

May 26, 2,500 in Emerson pond, Rindge.

May 26, 3,500 in Gilmore Pond, Jaffrey.

May 28, 6,000 in Walker's pond, Conway.

June 2, 3,000 in Newfound lake, Nelson.

June 2, 2,500 in Hart's pond, Canaan.

June 8, 2,000 in Walker's pond, Boscawen.

June 9, 3,000 in Long pond, Benton.

June 10, 4,000 in Sunapee Lake.

June 10, 3,000 in Bean pond, Warner.

June 10, 3,000 in Cold pond, Acworth.

June 14, 3,000 in Echo lake, Franconia.

June 17, 2,000 in North pond, Sandwich.

June 17, 2,000 California trout were hatched, half of them placed in Baker's river, and half in Salmon pond at the hatchery.

Aug. 5, 42 black bass were placed in Pleasant pond, Springfield.

Sept. 22, 40 black bass, Warren's pond, Alstead.

I have in the hatchery at this time 3,000 California-trout eggs, 124,000 Schoodic-salmon eggs, 30,000 shad-waiter or Lake Winnepesaukee white-fish eggs, now hatching. January 24, I received from Germany some 50,000 saibling eggs, a present from Prof. Baird, which have hatched, and I have some 35,000 or more young saibling to plant.

There were some 220,000 brook-trout eggs taken last fall, one-half of which were sent to Massachusetts, but it is safe to say I have 100,000 young trout. 60,000 salmon eggs were taken last fall, and I received from Main 419,500 salmon eggs. It will be safe to say that I shall have 450,000 young salmon for the Merrimack river.

At the conclusion of Mr. Powers's report, Mr. Luther Hayes of Milton, also one of the commissioners, was called upon.

He reported that wherever he had been the people were well pleased with what had been accomplished, and had spared no pains to further the plans of the commissioners and entertain them. The speaker had met with excellent luck in getting his fish into the ponds with but one exception, when he lost about 1,000. The people are anxious for the waters to be stocked.

The president inquired how many of the fish put into the the ponds and streams had lived.

Mr. Hayes replied that he had no reason for not believing that they all had lived.

*President.* — How about black bass?

*Mr. Hayes.* — They are doing well, and there is no trouble whatever about them. We have stocked both lakes and rivers with them, and they thrive handsomely. I believe that they are fully as much a river as a pond fish.

*President.* — What can you say with regard to land-locked salmon?

*Mr. Hayes.* — As far as they are concerned, I took some to Wakefield some years ago and stocked two streams. I heard nothing from them until last year when one of the wardens says that he saw a number that would weigh a pound or more. He succeeded in catching one, and there is no doubt but that it was a land-locked salmon. I think they are the fish for this State, with the exception of trout, and I am of the belief that trout should be distributed in larger numbers.

*President.* — How about salmon in this river?

*Mr. Hayes.* — There ought not to be any trouble about salmon in the Merrimack river if the Massachusetts people will but let them alone.

*President.* — What can you say about shad and the German fish?

*Mr. Hayes.* — With reference to shad, I know but little about them; but, as regards the German fish, I am in favor of them. As far as my knowledge extends, they will live in ponds where other fish will not. We are having a great call for them.

*President.* — What do you know about the destruction of the partridge?

*Mr. Hayes.* — I do not think there is one-eighth part as many as there were a year ago, but this is owing to the crust which covered them over during this last winter. In my section of the State there is a growing feeling for the protection of game, and in the western section laws have been passed by the towns for their protection.

Mr. George Bisco of Manchester was called upon for an expression of his opinion with reference to the partridge, and stated that the best law, in his belief, to make the partridge more numerous was to close the markets against them, which would prevent their being snared for purposes of shipment and sale to the city markets. He believed, also, that the bounty on foxes should be restored, and advocated a war of extermination upon foxes, skunks, and hawks, which are enemies of the partridge.

Mr. Ira A. Moore of Manchester differed from the last speaker with reference to a bounty being placed upon the fox. He advocated that sportsmen wanted a little fun during the long winter in hunting the fox, as well as in shooting the partridge in the fall of the year.

Fish Commissioner Powers then gave an interesting history of the movement which resulted in the building of the hatching-house by New Hampshire and Massachusetts, and of the efforts that had been made and were making to prevent the catching of salmon in the Merrimack river by Massachusetts people. He believed that, had there been plenty of water in the river last year, there would have been an abundance of salmon at all points.

Fish Commissioner Webber spoke of the German fish, and furnished undoubted reports of the success which had been met with in introducing this fish into American waters. He stated that the greatest obstacle to fish-propagation was the use of the spear and net on the spawning-beds. If this can be stopped there can be no doubt but that we shall have plenty of fish. He believed the low water in the Merrimack last summer was the only reason why salmon were not seen in abundance, and, with a fair quantity of water the coming season, expected to see many of them. He suggested that the establishment of a branch game and fish league in every county would greatly assist the commissioners in their work. In closing, Col. Webber stated that the commissioners proposed to stop the catching of smelt, with which ponds had been stocked, and also to restore the lobster clause of the law which was quietly dropped out at the last session of the legislature.

Dr. Fletcher suggested that the stocking of the waters of the State with white-fish should be mentioned in connection with the work accomplished by the commission.

The nominating committee made the following report:—

*President* — John B. Clarke.

*Secretary* — Charles L. Richardson.

*Treasurer* — Frederick Smyth.

*Vice-Presidents* — Marcellus Eldridge of Portsmouth, Luther Hayes of South Milton, E. B. Hodge of Plymouth, W. W. Fletcher of Concord, Edward Spalding of Nashua, W. S. Shurtliffe of Colebrook, John Clement of Troy, W. M. Weed of Sandwich, M. A. Haynes of Lake Village, Gilbert P. Whitman of Manchester.

On motion of Joseph Kidder, Esq., the report was accepted

and the secretary instructed to cast one vote for the entire list, which was done.

The meeting then adjourned for dinner, to meet again at 2 o'clock P. M.

The league reassembled shortly after the hour to which adjournment was made, when Rev. Henry Powers, pastor of the Unitarian church, Manchester, delivered the annual address, as follows :—

REV. HENRY POWERS'S ADDRESS.

*Mr. President and Gentlemen, members of the Game and Fish League of New Hampshire:—*

The subject to which I invite your attention is the Future of New Hampshire, and what can be done by the people of New Hampshire, and especially by the members of this league, to make that future glorious.

It will be admitted, doubtless, by all who are acquainted with the record, that from the time when Mason and Gorges in 1623 formed the "Company of Laconia" so-called, and gathered from six of the chief cities of England suitable men "to found a plantation on the Piscataqua river, to cultivate the vine, discover mines, carry on fisheries and trade with the natives," down to the 7th of April, 1874, a day to be forever remembered as that upon which was organized, for purposes similar to some of those specified in the original charter, this modest, but zealous, and quite ambitious Game and Fish League, it will be most cheerfully admitted that during this whole period of two hundred and fifty years, the history of the old Granite State has been, in all important respects, one continuous account of serviceable always, of notable oftentimes, and of sometimes most brilliant and world-resounding, deeds on the part of its hard-working, pains-taking, and struggling inhabitants.

"Rough, cold and bleak, our little State  
Is hard of soil, of limits strait ;  
Her yellow sands are sands alone,  
Her only mines are ice and stone.  
From Autumn frost to April rain,  
Too long her winter woods complain ;  
From budding flower to falling leaf,  
Her summer time is all too brief ;

and yet she has proved herself to be what Horace declared ancient Libya to have been,— *arida nutrix leonum*, — the dry nurse of lions ;—

“Men are the growth our rugged soil supplies,  
And souls are ripened in these northern skies.”

A majority of the men who fought at Bunker Hill were natives of New Hampshire. One in eleven of the entire population of the State served as soldiers in the war of the Revolution, and more than one in ten in the war for the Union ; at one time a tenth part of the members of the United States Senate were born in New Hampshire.

“Fifty years ago,” says Prof. Sanborn, “New Hampshire was so rich in intellect that she could have furnished from her citizens a president, vice-president, cabinet, and supreme court equal in fitness to any holding those high positions since the formation of the government.” If this seems to any but idle boasting, then let us recall some of the names of our fellow-citizens, who have achieved a reputation of the first order in the nation and in the world at large, e. g.: John Stark, the patriot soldier ; Jeremiah Mason, the unrivaled lawyer ; Daniel Webster, the great statesman and orator ; Benjamin F. Butler, the brilliant advocate ; Levi Woodbury, the faithful cabinet officer ; Joel Parker, the profound jurist ; Salmon P. Chase, the skillful financier ; Lewis Cass, the competent ambassador ; and Franklin Pierce, the successful politician and President of the United States. The list might be extended almost indefinitely, and made to include such ornaments of the bench as Jeremiah Smith and Charles Doe ; such lights of the pulpit as Elder Wentworth and Drs. Appleton and Bartlett ; such occupants of the editorial and the professorial chairs as Horace Greeley and Alpheus Crosby ; such scholars as George Ticknor and Joseph E. Worcester ; such teachers as John D. Philbrick and Samuel H. Taylor ; such inventors and manufacturers as Capt. Samuel Morey and Ezekiel A. Straw ; and such promoters of banking and commerce and practical business enterprises of all sorts and characters the world over as — but I forbear — the time would fail me, and your patience as well, were I to attempt to mention simply the hundreds and thousands of New Hampshire men and women who have achieved

success and a name by their undertakings, and have made the world better in every way than it was when they came into it. "Our past history," therefore "is secure," as ex-Gov. Prescott declared in his address before this league a year ago; "our record is as bright as that of any of our sister States; our roll of eminent men is as illustrious, our prowess is as enviable, our devotion to the Union as ardent and patriotic;" but, the governor went on to say, "our future is problematical," and it "rests with us whether we shall advance or recede."

Here, then, we come to the point in our theme, for the proper consideration of which all that has now been said is but the introduction.

Shall the future of New Hampshire be as glorious in all respects, and as worthy of the highest ambition of its people, as its past has been? Shall the position which our dear old State shall continue to occupy among the States of the Union be as honorable, relatively, as it has been in the days that are gone? Shall the influence which she shall exert upon the country generally, and upon the fortunes of the civilized world, be as strong and healthful and as productive of everything that is true and beautiful and good as it has uniformly been, up to a very late period at least?

There are some facts and considerations which challenge our attention just here, and lead us to pause and think before we return an affirmative answer to these questions, and the first of these facts is this; viz., that the number and the quality of our population, when compared with that of the rest of the country, have both been steadily declining during the last fifty years or thereabouts. In 1790, New Hampshire had a population of 141,885 persons. In the ten years thereafter, there was an increase of 41,963. The next ten years added 30,602 more; the next ten years, 29,761; the next ten, 25,167; and the next, 15,246. From the year 1840 to the year 1850 there was an increase of 33,402; but from 1850 to 1860 the increase had fallen off to 8,097. From 1860 to 1870 there was an actual loss of 7,773; and during the last decade the number added has been but 29,011; so that the present population of our State stands at 347,311, or a little more than two and a half times as many as it

was in 1790. Meanwhile the population of the whole country has grown from 5,000,000 to 50,000,000 in the same time ; i. e., it has increased tenfold instead of twofold and a half, or more than four times as fast as in New Hampshire. To this it should be added that during the last half century it is the cities and large manufacturing towns of our State that have made any considerable gains in population. It is the Irish, the Canadian French, and other people of foreign birth, coming to work in our mills and our kitchens and to build our railroads, that have concealed, by their swelling ranks, the steady decline that has been taking place in the strength and fruitfulness of the native American stock. Says Prof. Sanborn, in his "History of New Hampshire": "The summer and autumn of 1816 were uncommonly cold. The mean annual temperature in the southern part of the State was forty-three degrees. Snow fell upon the 9th of June, even upon the seaboard; and the month of August alone was free from frost. The crops were destroyed by the severe cold, and the people became disheartened, and began to covet serene skies and a more fertile soil. Ohio was then inviting immigrants, and the citizens of New Hampshire began to desert the sterile farm and the harsh climate and humble homes of their native State for the more genial air and richer soil of the new States. That process of depletion has been steadily active ever since. \* \* \* \* The great West and the rising manufacturing towns have both drawn so largely upon the agricultural districts that they are now declining in numbers and wealth; and some of the less productive portions of the State are fast falling into decay." Similar evidences of depletion have been witnessed also in Vermont and in some sections of Maine and Massachusetts; but, if I am not mistaken, the decline in the native-born element of its population is relatively greater in New Hampshire than in any other of the New England States. Ten years ago it was computed that there were two thousand farms within our borders which had once been occupied by their owners, but which, because their further cultivation had ceased to be profitable, had been abandoned entirely, their buildings left to rot away, and their lands to be overgrown with weeds and bushes. It follows, of course, that where a decay like this

falls upon the chief industry and support of an entire community all its other interests are forced to decline with it.

The social, the educational, the religious condition of our rural districts is not by any means what it was formerly. Where there were thirty, forty, and even sixty bright and happy children in the little log school-house on the hill-side, there are now, oftentimes, no more than five or ten or possibly twenty. Where there were one large meeting-house, and an able and worthy minister in its pulpit, and a congregation made up of the whole population of the town, all ready and eager to listen to the words of wisdom and encouragement that fell from his persuasive lips, there are now usually three or four mean little conventicles, whose members are quarreling with each other and the rest of mankind about things of no earthly or heavenly importance, and it is poor pay and poor preach, and poor preach because poor pay, the whole year round. No, gentlemen, the standard of society is not so high in New Hampshire as it was in those good old days when her people were as prosperous, to say the least, as were the inhabitants of any sister State. The good Book tells us that "the destruction of the poor is their poverty;" and certainly no earthly community can suffer the loss of its best vitality from year to year, can send off its young men and women, who have blood in their veins and ambition in their souls, to the West and South or across the seas, and at the same time remain as vigorous and as prosperous as it was before. If there is not amongst us to-day as large a number, proportionally, as there was formerly of first-rate men and women in all the walks of life, — and who of us will claim that there is, — then the first great reason for this sad decline is to be found, I am sure, in the facts which have now been stated.

But a second reason — and one equally significant and potent — is this, viz., the change which has taken place during the last fifty years in all the conditions of life, in consequence of which it is no longer possible, by the use of the old ideas and methods, to achieve success in any undertaking. The glory of our fathers was acquired by a hand to hand conflict with nature, and terrible, oftentimes, was the struggle for existence in the frontier towns of New Hampshire; but now an age of discovery

and invention, and of associated action in every department of human effort, has succeeded to and superseded the age of manual and isolated endeavor. The head has come to the help of the hands in the house and on the farm, in the workshops and along the lines of commerce and travel ; while the forces of the material universe — water, steam, fire, electricity, light, and the laws of all chemical combinations — have taken the place of man and animal power in all the great industries of the world. The production of the necessities of life, as they are called, i. e., of food and clothing, building and housekeeping materials, and the means of locomotion and of communication between place and place and man and man, must henceforth be undertaken by great corporations and strong and enterprising voluntary associations, since these alone are able to command that amount of capital, brains, and skill that is essential to the successful employment of the powers of nature. But the people of New Hampshire cannot form and control these great corporations and coöperative societies because nature has not endowed them with the requisite physical resources ; and hence they must surrender to their more fortunate neighbors the whole business of furnishing the world with the necessities of life. It is folly for our farmers to think of competing, in the markets of the world, with the grain and stock producers of the West and South ; and in the last few years they have not raised corn enough even to supply their own State. Our large manufacturing establishments, also, are owned and managed by outside parties, and the profits of their business are used for the enrichment of the people of Boston and New York, and not the inhabitants of New Hampshire. The time has gone by in America for domestic manufacturing, or small farming, or the limited production of anything which cannot be regarded as a special commodity,—an improvement, an ornament, or a luxury of life,—and so as an addition to that which is common to the wants of all mankind. Unless, therefore, the people of New Hampshire can find some such commodity as this, which the rest of their countrymen need and are willing to pay for,—some natural advantage which their State possesses over the other States of the Union, some particular product of their enterprise and indus-

tries which they can furnish in better quality and at cheaper rates than it can be produced elsewhere, — unless something of this description can be accomplished in our little State, then the insidious decline, of which I have spoken already, in its population, and in its values of every kind and degree, will go on, and will steadily increase until it shall have become painfully evident to everybody that its future is doomed to be anything but glorious.

It becomes, then, a question of the first importance unto us whether New Hampshire is capable of playing such a role as this ; whether there are any natural resources and qualities of a peculiar character which she possesses, and which indicate to her people the path they must pursue if they would be sure of further prosperity and increasing power and fame. Yes, Mr. President and gentlemen, let it be said with emphasis, in answer to this question, New Hampshire does possess some such resource as this ; by nature and by position among the States of the Union she is most uniquely and most admirably fitted to become the summer sanitarium and the pleasure ground of the nation ; for she holds within her borders, as they cannot be found elsewhere, all the essential elements and advantages that are required for the making of such a sanitarium. She has for it, if not for general agriculture, the right soil and climate and scenery ; lofty mountains and forest-covered hills, and beautiful lakes and rivers and valleys, and clear running streams and brooks. She has all the institutions and appliances and products of the most advanced civilization, and she is in the immediate neighborhood of, or in close connection with, by steamboat and railroad car, and telegraph and telephone, all the great centers of wealth and agriculture and population in the land. That such a sanitarium is needed by the people of our country is more and more apparent every year ; that New Hampshire is marked out by a sort of natural fore-ordination to become such a sanitarium is fast growing to be the opinion of every section of the nation ; that the people of New Hampshire are able to utilize their resources and their opportunities in this direction, and to an extent that they have scarcely dreamed as yet, is the firm persuasion of the best, the wisest, and the most enterprising of

their number ; and that the true prosperity of our rugged little State will depend very largely in all the coming time upon all her people's sharing in this persuasion with them is the strong conviction which possesses my own soul, and which I would now impart to your souls, if it be not lodged there already.

The summer sanitarium of America, — what is that ? It is a place to which all sorts and kinds of men can go when they are sick or tired, or hungry for a sight of the fields and woods and mountains, or have a desire simply to change the customary surroundings and employments of their every-day existence, in order that they may find that rest and comfort for the body, that peace and quiet for the spirit, and that new zest for all the things of life which shall henceforth have power to make them young and strong again. Such a place as this cannot be made by man alone ; it must be shaped of God originally, and made grand and beautiful as well as useful to all His sentient creatures through the mingling of all the primal elements of His visible creation.

“ A breath of unadulterate air,  
 The glimpse of a green pasture, how they cheer  
 The citizen, and brace his languid frame !  
 E'en in the stifling bosom of the town,  
 A *garden* in which nothing thrives has charms  
 That soothe the rich possessor ;      \*      \*  
 \*      \*      \*      \*      \*      \*      \*      \*      \*  
 The most unfurnished with the means of life,  
 And they that never pass the brick-wall bounds  
 To range the fields, and treat their lungs with air,  
 Yet feel the burning instinct ; over head  
 Suspend their crazy boxes, planted thick  
 And watered duly. There the pitcher stands  
 A fragment, and the spoutless tea-pot there ;  
 Sad witnesses how close-pent man regrets  
 The country, with what ardor he contrives  
 A *peep* at nature, when he can no more.”

But nature is at her best here in New Hampshire. All that the Great Architect of the universe could do most graciously to render our State attractive to the dwellers in every land he certainly has done. For scenes of simple beauty and variegated loveliness, alternating with the wildest sublimity, New Hamp-

shire may well compare with the most celebrated resorts of Europe ; hence we believe " the time is not very remote," says Prof. Sanborn, " when the tide of European travel, like ' the course of empire,' *westward* shall take its way, and the valleys and pinnacles of our familiar mountains will echo with strange tongues, and become populous with visitors from the old world." In my judgment, however, this time will never come until the people of New Hampshire shall have resolved to do their best for the development and the improvement of all these wondrous gifts. First, God must work, and then man ; and the true sanitarium of America will be this bit of nature cultivated and transfigured until it shall form a fitting part of that nobler Eden of the coming time.

Do you inquire, then, how this transfiguration shall ever be brought about ? The process is simple, and very practicable. Remembering that " the physical basis of life " must be the first thing thought of, build railroads and turnpikes around the lonely mountains, and hotels and boarding-houses in all the places where they are required ; cover the denuded hills with forests ; plant shade-trees in the villages and by the roadside, and lay out parks and pleasure grounds in all the cities and larger towns ; fill the woods with game, the rivers and lakes and brooks with fish, and the fields and gardens with beautiful shrubs and flowers. Let the government of the State assist in this great work of upbuilding, and the people of the State be urged to invest of their labor and their surplus earnings in private and public village and town improvements. Let the churches be repaired, the schools be enlarged and multiplied, and all our people taught that their pecuniary as well as their other interests are involved in these and such like changes, and the thing is done.

But, do you ask again, is it certain that New Hampshire can regain her lost prosperity in this way ? can increase her population and wealth, and improve the quality of her citizenship by efforts of this sort ? Yes ; for it has been done, in the republic of Switzerland, for example, in Europe. Switzerland, some years ago, found herself in much the same condition that New Hampshire was a generation since. She was losing wealth and

losing population, and her ruin seemed inevitable at no very distant day. So the leaders of her different cantons came together in council and discussed the situation. The result was, they resolved unanimously that the government of Switzerland should be requested to enter into partnership with the Alps, and that it should henceforth try to make them the foundation of the national prosperity. The Republic of Switzerland listened to this request. The government built roads and bridges and laid out many improvements. The people put up guest-houses, adorned their villages, and made the whole country as agreeable to strangers as they possibly could, and to-day there is no part of Europe which is making more rapid advances than this little commonwealth among the mountains.

Will it pay, then, to develop in like fashion the natural resources of New Hampshire? Why, gentlemen, it is paying already, and in dollars and cents, and as no other business amongst us is paying. During the first quarter of this century the number of visitors to the White Mountains averaged about twelve each year. In 1860, Starr Kings tells us that "not less than five thousand persons make the ascent of Mount Washington every summer by the bridle paths." It was estimated at the Summit House, last summer, that about twelve thousand persons visited Mount Washington during the season, some ten thousand of whom went up by the railroad; and this is the way in which the stream of travel now running towards our State is rapidly swelling from year to year. More than four millions of dollars, it is thought, were brought into New Hampshire by the people who came here last season, — a very much larger sum than was ever realized before. If, then, it be remembered that the profits of this traffic remain for the most part with us, and that by it a home market is created for all our farm and garden products, we shall not be surprised to learn that the number of abandoned homesteads is beginning to be diminished, and that our farmers' sons and daughters are less inclined to emigrate than formerly. And then, besides all this, there are men of New Hampshire birth who have made their fortunes in other parts of the world that are now returning in constantly increasing numbers to their childhood homes, that they may live in

them the remainder of their days, and these men are ready to spend their wealth most generously in beautifying and adorning these homes, around which their earliest affections are clustered. The change for the better, therefore, in all those parts of our State which have been reached and watered by this Nile of travel is quite marked already ; and there is no reason to suppose that its limits have been attained as yet. Doubtless this stream of travel will increase continually, and the benefits also which flow from it will increase as the years roll on.

But it is time to say a word or two concerning the part which the members of this league should take in this effort to make of New Hampshire a summer sanitarium. It is not too much to affirm, perhaps, that if there were no game in our woods and no fish in our streams, then the visitors we are the most desirous of securing, because they would help us the most in this effort at upbuilding, would not be so ready to come into our State. The fact is that hunting and fishing are peculiarly the sports of gentlemen, for the conditions of their pursuit are uniformly fresh air, fine scenery, the exercise of skill and energy in mind and body, and loving communion with the works of nature. None are so able, says Col. Theodore Lyman, "to cope with great affairs, as those who on fitting occasion can take dog and gun and tramp all day long through autumn covers, or wade a trout brook of a June morning. Such are the English gentry who make laws in parliament ; such was Daniel Webster ; and such would have been Horace Greeley, if he had not made the fatal mistake of 'waiting forty years to go afishing.' " The special duty, then, of the members of this league is to do what they can to make these noble and delightful sports both universal and profitable in New Hampshire ; to create a popular opinion, if possible, that shall be favorable to their pursuit ; and also to secure the active and hearty coöperation with them of all our people in the endeavor to stock our fields and woods and lakes and rivers and brooks with the objects of the sportsman's delight. But all this must be done in such fashion that no class feeling shall be engendered, or suspicion started in the breast of the farmer or mechanic that only men of leisure, or dwellers in the city, are expected to be interested in these and such like sports.

Here a word should be spoken in regard to the game laws, as they are called. Says a writer upon this subject in a late number of "Harper's Weekly:" "It must be acknowledged that with the social status of our people, accustomed as they have been to range over field and river, and trained to the use of arms, any ideas of the differences of rank, station, or means, or of an exclusive class of people who shall dictate as to the preservation of game, are quite foreign to our republican notions. In England and all over Europe, from the time of the Roman conquest, and even before that, the pleasures of the chase were royal privileges. It was as much an infringement of the law for a man of low birth to launch an arrow at a stag as for him to lift his hand against his king. Old statute-books are full of barbarous penalties inflicted for hunting without royal permission. Such feudal laws were disregarded when the first Englishman set foot on American soil. It became a necessity that the settler should hunt in order to live. The deer in the forests, the birds in the thickets, the fish in the streams, gave the hardy pioneers the absolute means of subsistence; and to this very day, in this vast country of ours, a man's meat depends a great deal upon the existence of the *feræ naturæ* in his vicinity, or upon his address in capturing them. This freedom of the chase has been inherent, then, with our people. It has only been within the last forty years that proprietary rights to land, with such animals, birds, or fish as existed upon it, have been respected, and this has only been brought about under pressure of the laws." All this, gentlemen, is very true, and it is quite significant, and therefore the word which I wish to utter concerning the game laws, is this; viz, our people must somehow be made to believe that these laws are designed for the common good; that their purpose is the preservation of all kinds of game and its increase everywhere, so that everybody, and not the few only, may share in its pursuit. The legislation that tends to this result is good; but all rules and regulations that secure to any person, or class of persons, special privileges and exclusive benefits, are pernicious and not to be tolerated. It is one of the first duties, therefore, of the members of this league to propagate this sentiment among the people of our State, while the "commissioners on

fisheries " are using their best endeavors to fill its woods and fields and waters with serviceable game.

But I must end this talk. It was my purpose to touch, before finishing, upon some of the ethical, the poetical, the æsthetic and the romantic bearings of our theme. I will have mercy upon you, however, and simply add, that the effort to promote the material well-being of our people is really an effort to lift them up into the possession and enjoyment of all spiritual and essential things. The different ways in which persons of different temperaments and occupations and degrees of development regard the world about them are most happily and beautifully expressed in a simple German poem. It seems that two men had gone from the city up to the summit of one of the Alps, and when they returned their friends pressed around them and eagerly inquired what visions they had witnessed.

"T'was a buzz of questions on every side,  
'And what have you seen? Do tell,' they cried.

The one, with yawning, made reply,  
'What have I seen? Not much have I,—  
Trees, mountains, meadows, groves, and streams,  
Blue sky and clouds and sunny gleams.'

The other, smiling, said the same,  
But with face transfigured and eye of flame,—  
'Trees, meadows, mountains, groves and streams,  
Blue sky and clouds and sunny gleams.'"

Thus the eye of the soul has first to be opened that the beauties of the material world may be appreciated and enjoyed. In everything with which we have to do there is a nature "like a finer light in light" which must be acknowledged by us or we cannot apprehend its true meaning. "No farm in Coos county," says Starr King, "has been a tithe so serviceable as the cone of Mt. Washington, with the harvests of color that have been reaped from it for the canvas of artists, or for the joy of visitors." The mountains of New Hampshire "are large lay figures on which nature shows off the splendors of her aerial wardrobe. She makes them wear mourning veils of shadow, exquisite lace-work of distant rain, hoary wigs of cloud, the blue costume of north-west winds, the sallow dress of southern airs, white wrappers of

dog-day fog, purple and scarlet vests of sunset light, gauzy films of moonlight, the gorgeous embroidery of autumn chemistries, the flashing ermine dropped from the winter sky, and the glittering jewelry strewn over their snowy vestments by the crowning fingers of the frost." It matters not, then, how rocky and barren the greater portion of our soil may be, or bleak our climate from November unto May, the crops that the intellect and the heart find waiting and waving for them in these New Hampshire hills are rich and grand without any effort or care of mortal culture.

"So call not waste that barren cone  
Above the floral zone,  
Where forests starve.  
It is pure use;  
What sheaves like those which here we glean and bind  
Of a celestial Ceres and the Muse!"

The annual address was followed by the reading of a paper prepared by Gilbert P. Whitman, Esq., agent of the Amory mills. It was illustrated by mounted specimens of the grouse treated in the paper, and was read by Joseph Kidder, Esq., in the enforced absence of Mr. Whitman.

#### NORTH AMERICAN GROUSE.

"*Mr. President and Gentlemen*, — I have brought here for your study and entertainment a group of grouse representing the North American family excepting the rock ptarmigan (*Lagopus rupestris*).

The grouse are the noblest and finest game birds, swift in flight, excellent food, and, speaking from my own experience, hard to hit and hard to kill. With the time allotted to me I shall not be able to enter into a critical study of the specific character of each variety, but will give them all a passing notice as expeditiously as possible.

Hallock in the "Sportsman's Gazetteer," from which I have gleaned many facts relating to the subject, mentions nine well marked species. The spruce partridge, or Canadian grouse (*Tetrao Canadensis*), and the Franklin grouse of the West (*Tetrao Franklinie*) are very much alike. The only striking dif-

ference is in the markings of the tail ; the band of orange chestnut on our Eastern bird is wanting on its Western cousin.

The Canada grouse is found also in northern Maine, the Adirondacks, and occasionally in northern New Hampshire, and like the Franklin feeds on the buds and leaves of the pine, spruce, and tamarack. The flesh is good if the bird is drawn as soon as shot, thus preventing the flesh from absorbing the secretions.

This rule applies also to the ruffed grouse in winter, when their crops are filled with laurel buds.

The dusky grouse (*Tetrao obscurus*) is found in the Rocky Mountains and Sierra Nevada country from five thousand to ten thousand feet above the sea level. Its food and habits are like our ruffed grouse. It buds in the birch-trees during the deep snows of our winters in the Northwest. Its flesh is white and has a peculiar tenderness and flavor.

The sage cock (*Centrocercus urophasianus*) is found on the arid plains of the West and Southwest, and birds of this variety weigh from seven to nine pounds apiece. They are the largest of the North American grouse, and yield only in size to the Capercailzie, or cock of the wood, in Sweden, Norway, and a few other localities in northern Europe.

The sharp-tail grouse (*Pediocetes phasianellus*), one of the best on the list, covers a wide range of territory, from Alaska to Kansas on the south, and from the State of Michigan to the Sierra Nevada mountains and the Cascade Range. The flesh of this bird is excellent, and is not surpassed by any of the species. Our New Hampshire climate and conditions are well adapted to this bird, and steps should be taken this spring to procure a stock of birds or eggs. The eggs can be hatched under a hen, and the chicks reared, and turned out as soon as they can take care of themselves. Money thus expended will bring quicker returns than any further investments in migratory quail.

The pinnated grouse (*Cupidonia cupido*) would also be a good acquisition to the game birds of New Hampshire, and probably enough of them could be obtained this season to try the experiment of their surviving a New Hampshire winter.

The ruffed grouse, or partridge, of New England, is familiar

to you all. Something should be done to prevent the trapping of this noble bird in winter, or the time is not far distant when it will be found only in collections.

The ptarmigan, or willow grouse (*Lagopus albus*), is found chiefly in the British possessions. This specimen was shot in eastern Labrador, and occasionally they are found in winter along the frontier line in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and New York.

All of the grouse family nest on the ground and lay from twelve to eighteen eggs.

I desire to call the attention of my friends who may be interested in migratory quail to the common partridge of Great Britain (*Perdix cinniria*) which, unlike the migratory quail, will stay where you put them.

In closing, allow me to suggest that a committee be appointed to look into the expediency of restocking our woods with sharp-tailed grouse, and any other game birds capable of withstanding the severity of our winters."

Following the paper on North American grouse, prepared by Mr. Whitman, Hon. A. G. Dole of Manchester spoke briefly relative to the habits of the grouse. For their protection, he advised sportsmen to chase the fox all they could, and kill all the skunks possible.

Mr. Hiram P. Young of Manchester suggested that the hawk was the most deadly enemy of the young of the partridge.

Joseph Kidder, Esq., thought that one of the greatest obstacles in the way of the objects sought by the Game and Fish League was the fact that all people are not sportsmen, and hence the difficulty of making a large proportion of the population see why they cannot snare the partridge with as much justice as is found in the shooting of them by sportsmen.

Col. Waterman Smith was called upon for an address upon the Messina quail, and spoke briefly. The information which he had gleaned was to the effect that they are a poor game bird; that when set free in this country they had been known to nest and mate, but there was no evidence of their return to the locality again. The speaker had written several parties about them,

and their testimony was uniform. He had received the following letter from W. W. Colburn, Esq., a former secretary of the league:—

“BOSTON, MASS., March 31, 1881.

“COL. WATERMAN SMITH:

“*Dear Sir*,—In compliance with your request, I send you a few notes in regard to the success of the efforts made during the last three or four years to introduce the European quail (*Coturnix communis*) among the game birds of New England.

“The movement, although an experiment, was highly commendable, as our list of native game birds is short, and some varieties of them have rapidly diminished in numbers during the last five years. Our American quail (*Ortyx Virginianus*) have a precarious footing in the southern portion of New England and can never advance much farther northward unless our climate should become permanently milder. Our woodcock have decreased under a murderous fusilade maintained during nine months of each year from Nova Scotia to Louisiana, as they pass back and forth in their migrations.

“Every sportsman has observed and lamented the rapid destruction of our noblest New England game bird, the ruffed grouse, which destruction is due to a variety of causes, among which may be reckoned the increased facilities for hunting them, and the great increase in the number of sportsmen and hunters, cold storms during the breeding season, disease and wood ticks in some localities, *and vermin*, especially foxes and skunks, both of which are apparently more numerous than formerly in most places.

“I find that some thirteen thousand of the Messina or European quail have been liberated in different parts of the United States during the last four years. Some two hundred were set free near Springfield, Mass., early in the summer of 1878. That the birds remained in the vicinity of their release, that they mated and bred, there is no doubt; but that they or any of their descendants have ever returned on any succeeding year to the place of their release, or anywhere in its vicinity, there is *no reliable* evidence.

"The only fair verdict as to the success of this colony that can be rendered from the evidence given is, 'Not proven.' The facts at present will not warrant the announcement of a decided success or an utter failure in all the experiments yet tried in this direction. In this connection I can do no better than to copy a portion of a letter which I have just received from Horace P. Tobey, Esq., of Boston, who is doubtless as conversant with the facts relating to this whole movement, as any one in this country. Mr. Tobey writes as follows: 'In reply to your favor of March 26, I say that in several instances the birds have undoubtedly returned to the places where they were set free. In many others they have not. That they mated and bred, when released, appears to have been the case in almost every instance, and that they and their progeny are still in the country *somewhere*, is equally unquestionable; but exactly *where* they are, is another question. I would not advise any one to import any who will feel entirely unrewarded if he does not find his birds returning to him next season. There is no certainty of it; and, in case of the non-return of the birds, the only consolation to be had arises from the confident hope that the rapid increase of the birds will in time cause them to spread over the country.'

"The above statements contain the substance of what I have been able to gather relative to the matter in question. I can only regret that I cannot express greater assurances of success in this important experiment. Hoping that your next annual meeting will score another success for the Game and Fish League of New Hampshire, I am,

"Very truly yours,

"W. W. COLBURN."

Col. Webber said that the Contoocook and Winnepesaukee rivers promised fair to become excellent rivers for salmon and other fish, as excellent fishways had recently been constructed in them.

Hon. George C. Gilmore of Manchester offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously assented to:—

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the members of this league are due to Rev. Henry Powers, G. P. Whitman, Esq., and Col.

Waterman Smith, for the interesting addresses read before us to-day.

*Resolved*, That the addresses should be preserved as valuable contributions to the standard sportsmen's literature of New England, and to this end we respectfully request the fish commissioners of the State to incorporate them in their next annual report.

A letter was received from Governor Head, in which he expressed his regrets at his inability to be present.

E. B. Hodge, Esq., of Plymouth, stated, as his belief, that hundreds of pounds of salmon had been caught and used by Massachusetts parties, and mentioned one of these fish as weighing twenty-four pounds. If the catching of salmon in Massachusetts waters can be stopped, the speaker saw no reason why there should not be an abundance of salmon along the entire length of the Merrimack river. He saw no reason for discouragement, and said all that is wanting at present is for Massachusetts to do her duty. Mr. Hodge also spoke of the killing of deer along the Pemigewasset river, and mentioned the fact that seven years ago between one hundred and fifty and two hundred were killed inside of two weeks. During the close season the deer have increased wonderfully, and the speaker assured the meeting that he could take parties to within eight miles of Plymouth, and show them the tracks and trails of deer in profusion. Recently several deer have been caught alive at Wakefield, the party engaged in the operation defying punishment on the ground that the law could not touch him if he did not destroy the animals. The speaker doubted this, as the catching of these deer had destroyed the rights of all others in them. He desired that some action might be taken with regard to the matter.

Dr. W. W. Fletcher of Concord said that he had never believed but that the Merrimack could be stocked with salmon, and at this day there could be no great question but that it is a practicable matter. He had not thought that salmon would again be as plenty in the Merrimack as they once were, for the reason, take the season through, there is not as much water running in the river, owing to the cutting down of forests and the conse-

quent drying up of the springs. As regards shad, they do not take to the fishways as well as salmon. The speaker regretted that there had not been more land-locked salmon put into the best waters of the State, and desired to see more discrimination. As many salmon had been put into Jones' pond, on the line of the Portsmouth Railroad, as into the best waters, a circumstance that did not meet with his approval. Mention was made of the high favor in which Sunapee lake is held, and the speaker expressed the conviction that the waters of the State can be made a source of income, and that the restocking of the lakes and streams is the biggest thing New Hampshire has taken hold of for twenty-five years.

Ex-Governor Frederick Smyth said that he had not lost faith in the fish question, although he confessed to having witnessed but slow progress toward the restocking of the lakes and streams. While New Hampshire has the best waters for fish in the world, it is a disagreeable fact that fish can be caught cheaper, and are very much better, almost anywhere else. I confess to some impatience at the progress we are making ; for I have desired to live to see the time when I may catch a mess of salmon from the river at Amoskeag Falls, and to see the members of this league have a dinner of salmon taken from the Merrimack river, at some one of the annual meetings. We started out in this movement in 1865, and we then thought we had commenced in a manner that would bring quick returns. It may be put down as a fact, that those who have charge of the water-works along the line of the Merrimack, with the single exception of those in this city, are naturally hostile to this movement. They study how to build their fishways so that a fish cannot get through them, and doubtless have men at work to keep the fish from getting into them. The plea that the country is older than it was furnishes no good reason for scarcity of fish, for it has been my experience that the older the country the better the fish. Our State seems to be behind all other commonwealths in many things. We have not got a decent road for a ride in New Hampshire, and I believe it would be money in the pocket of the State to appropriate fifty thousand dollars for roads among the mountains, and, in cases where the towns will not make the nec-

essary appropriations, let the State do it and charge it to the towns. Many of the ex-governor's remarks were of a humorous character, and created considerable merriment. He closed by making his annual report as treasurer, showing the sum of thirty-seven dollars and ninety-two cents in the treasury, against thirty-six dollars and twelve cents a year ago.

Joseph Kidder, Esq., being called upon, confessed to a feeling of impatience with regard to the progress which had been made, and questioned if the policy pursued by the commissioners in trying so many kinds of fish had been prolific of good results. He closed with the hope that the league had but just commenced its usefulness, and the expressed opinion, that, by following the practical suggestions which had been offered during the meeting, good results would be accomplished for the State of New Hampshire which no other organization was able to bring about.

Dr. Fletcher of Concord, in answer to Mr. Kidder, said that the commissioners had not shifted about, trying first one kind of fish and then another, but had tried several in their season.

Hon. A. G. Dole spoke in a general way with regard to fish and game, and, in reference to the Messina quail, characterized them as "small potatoes and few in a hill."

Col. George W. Riddle made the closing remarks, saying that he had taken an interest in stocking the river with lamper eels, but thought the attempt would prove a failure until we had educated fish. Nothing but an educated fish could get through the fishway at Lawrence.

This closed one of the most interesting meetings the league has ever held, and the interest awakened seemed manifest on every countenance. Mr. Whitman's choice collection of grouse was the subject of admiring comments, and it was eagerly examined by many after the adjournment of the league.





REPORT  
OF THE  
STATE LIBRARIAN  
TO THE  
NEW HAMPSHIRE LEGISLATURE,  
FOR THE YEAR ENDING  
MARCH 1, 1881.

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MANCHESTER:  
JOHN B. CLARKE, PUBLIC PRINTER.  
1881.

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# REPORT.

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OFFICE OF THE STATE LIBRARIAN, }  
CONCORD, March 1, 1881. }

*To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives, State of  
New Hampshire.*

In conformity with the law making it my duty to report, annually, the affairs of this library, I submit the following statement:—

It will be seen that about the usual increase has been made, especially by purchase. The largely increased use of the library and every consideration of interest left nothing else to do but to keep the various lines supplied, though it is coming to be difficult to know how the library is to be perpetuated as a useful institution without some provision of room that will make it possible to duly order and use the books as they variously accumulate.

There are certain lines of American reports, not to be had by exchange, English reports and digests, text-books and law publications, and some specialties of science and history, that must be promptly added, else the library would soon become greatly impaired and stale. Besides, a considerable amount of binding must be done yearly. Hence the usual appropriations will be needed at your hands.

It is a matter of regret that the sales of geological reports, under the law of 1878, are so few. Only six sets have been sold during the past year. There are a few applications yearly for sets for scientific and literary purposes, and I would recom-

mend that the Board of Trustees, known to be vigilant and careful of state interests, be given a discretion concerning the supply of such applications. Sales of surplus stock have been trifling in amount, as you will see by entries under head of "special issues."

Outlays in behalf of the library for the fiscal year will be shown by the treasurer's report.

## LIST OF EXCHANGE RECEIPTS, ETC.

[The figures at the right indicate the number of volumes.]

### ALABAMA.

Court Reports, vols. 61, 62	. . . . .	2
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### ARKANSAS.

Court Reports, vol. 33	. . . . .	1
Report of the Secretary of State, 1880	. . . . .	1
Sixth Report of Deaf Mute Institute (pamphlet)	. . . . .	1

### CALIFORNIA.

Court Reports, vols. 53, 54	. . . . .	2
Journals of the Senate and Assembly, 1880	. . . . .	2

### CONNECTICUT.

Court Reports, vol. 46	. . . . .	1
Laws of Connecticut, public and private, 1880	. . . . .	2
Rules and Forms of Practice (pamphlet)	. . . . .	1
Journals of House and Senate, 1879, 1880	. . . . .	4
Agricultural Reports, 1878, 1879	. . . . .	2
Colonial Records, vol. 11	. . . . .	1
Practice Acts, with Rules and Forms	. . . . .	1
Legislative Documents, 1879, 1880	. . . . .	4

## CANADA.

Supreme Court Reports, vols. 2, 3 . . . . .	2
Sessional Papers, vol. 12, 1878-79 . . . . .	2
Sessional Papers, vol. 13, 1879-80, vols. 1-11 . . . . .	11
Statutes of Canada, 43d Victoria, 1880 . . . . .	1
Statutes of Quebec, 43d and 44th Victoria, 1880 . . . . .	1
Statutes of Ontario, 43d Victoria, 1880 . . . . .	1
Journal of the House of Commons and Appendix, vol. 14, 1880 . . . . .	2
Journal of the Assembly, Quebec, vols. 13, 14, 1879, 1880 . . . . .	2
Journal of the Senate, vol. 14, 1880 . . . . .	1
Journal of the Legislative Council, vol. 14, 1880 . . . . .	1
Report of Progress, Geological Survey, 1879-80 (unbound) . . . . .	1
Municipal Code, 34th Victoria, 1875 (unbound) . . . . .	1
Treaties of Canada with the Indians . . . . .	1
The Loyalists of America and their Times, vols. 1, 2 . . . . .	2

## DELAWARE.

Houston's Criminal Reports . . . . .	1
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## ILLINOIS.

Court Reports, vols. 90-95 . . . . .	6
Legislative Reports, 1879, vols. 1-4 . . . . .	4
House and Senate Journals, 1879 . . . . .	2
Vol. 16, Agricultural Reports . . . . .	1
Insurance Reports, 1880 . . . . .	1
Report of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission, 1879 . . . . .	1
Minor Reports (pamphlets) . . . . .	9

## INDIANA.

Court Reports, vols. 65-69 . . . . .	5
First Annual Report on Statistics and Geology . . . . .	2

## IOWA.

Court Reports, vols. 50-52	.	.	.	.	.	3
Laws of Iowa, 1880	.	.	.	.	.	1
Agricultural Report, 1879	.	.	.	.	.	1
Horticultural Society's Transactions, 1870, vol. 14	.	.	.	.	.	1
Journals of House and Senate, 1880	.	.	.	.	.	2
Public Documents, 1880, vols. 1-4	.	.	.	.	.	4

## KANSAS.

Court Reports, vols. 22, 23	.	.	.	.	.	2
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## LOUISIANA.

Court Reports, "annual," vol. 31	.	.	.	.	.	1
Acts of Louisiana, 1880	.	.	.	.	.	1
Journals of House and Senate (unbound)	.	.	.	.	.	2
Report of Secretary of State and Librarian (pamphlet)	.	.	.	.	.	1

## MAINE.

Court Reports, vols. 69, 70	.	.	.	.	.	2
Opinions of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court (pamphlet)	.	.	.	.	.	1
Digest of Reports, 1820-79	.	.	.	.	.	1

## MASSACHUSETTS.

Court Reports, vols. 127, 128	.	.	.	.	.	2
Laws of Massachusetts, 1880	.	.	.	.	.	1
Public Documents, 1879, vols. 1-4	.	.	.	.	.	4
State Library Catalogue	.	.	.	.	.	1

## MISSISSIPPI.

Court Reports, vol. 57	.	.	.	.	.	1
Laws of Mississippi, 1880	.	.	.	.	.	1

House and Senate Journals, 1880 . . . . .	2
Department Reports, 1880 . . . . .	1
Revised Code of Mississippi, 1880 . . . . .	1

## MICHIGAN.

Court Reports, vols. 38, 39 . . . . .	2
Joint Documents, 1878, vols. 1-3 . . . . .	3
Pomological Report, 1879 . . . . .	1
Tenth Insurance Report, parts 1 and 2 . . . . .	2
Auditor-General's Report, 1879 . . . . .	1
Railroad Commissioner's Report, 1878 . . . . .	1
Poor Laws, 1877 (pamphlet) . . . . .	1
Farm Statistics, 1878-79 . . . . .	1
Educational Report, 1879 . . . . .	1
Agricultural Report, 1879 . . . . .	1
Registration Report, 1874 . . . . .	1
Board of Health Report, 1879 . . . . .	1
Pioneer Collections, vol. 2 . . . . .	1

## MARYLAND.

Court Reports, vols. 49-51 . . . . .	3
Hinkley's Testamentary Law . . . . .	1
Revised Code of Maryland, 1878 . . . . .	1
Wingate's Register . . . . .	1
Scharf's History of Maryland, vols. 1-3 . . . . .	3
Laws of Maryland, 1880 . . . . .	1
House and Senate Journals, 1880 . . . . .	2
House and Senate Documents, 1880 . . . . .	1

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Respectfully submitted.

WM. H. KIMBALL,  
*State Librarian.*





REPORT  
OF THE  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL  
OF THE  
STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE,  
FOR THE YEAR ENDING  
MAY 31, 1881.

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MANCHESTER:  
JOHN B. CLARKE, PUBLIC PRINTER.  
1881.



# ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
CONCORD, N. H., May 31, 1881.

*His Excellency Natt Head, Governor and Commander-in-Chief, and the Honorable Council.*

GENTLEMEN, — I have the honor to present herewith my annual report for the year ending May 31, 1881.

The organizations composing the New Hampshire National Guard remain, with a few exceptions, the same as they were at the time of my last report ; such changes as have been made were, I think, for the better, and there has been generally a marked improvement in drill and discipline.

Co. D, First Regiment, of Portsmouth, was disbanded August 6, in compliance with the wishes of the company, as expressed by vote, and the State property transferred to Suncook, where a new company was formed to fill the vacancy in the regiment.

Co. C, Third Regiment, of Concord, being in a very inefficient condition, was, upon the recommendation of the commanding officer of the regiment, disbanded Dec. 11, for the purpose of reorganization, and the result is a good company.

Platoon B, First Battery, of Hancock, was disbanded Dec. 28, upon the recommendation of the Brigade Commander and Inspector-General, and a platoon organized at Concord, to which the guns were transferred. The property at Hancock was in good condition and well cared for ;

but it was thought to be advisable to have the artillery stationed in the cities and at central points rather than in the smaller towns.

Platoon B, Second Battery, of Portsmouth, was disbanded April 23, upon the recommendation of the Inspector-General made in a special report dated March 8, and which accompanies this.

The property has been stored in the state gun-house at Portsmouth, and in view of the fact that two full batteries are a larger proportion of artillery than is required, and as it is a very expensive arm of the service to maintain or move, I respectfully suggest and recommend that no new platoon be organized.

There is now, with the exception of the vacancy caused by the disbandment of Platoon B, Second Battery, the full number of companies and batteries allowed by law, viz.: three regiments of infantry, ten companies each; two companies of cavalry, one four-gun battery, and one platoon of two guns, forming one brigade, commanded by Brigadier-General Joseph M. Clough, with headquarters at Concord.

The active militia, or New Hampshire National Guard, consists of 146 commissioned officers and 1,579 enlisted men, or 5 officers and 406 enlisted men less than the number allowed by law, provided each organization had the maximum number.

The enrolled militia reported by such cities and towns as have complied with the law numbers 33,768 men. Many of the towns have made no returns. I respectfully call attention to the accompanying detailed report of the enrollment of the State by towns and counties, with a list of such towns as have failed to comply with the requirements of chapter 95 of the General Laws.

#### UNIFORMS AND EQUIPMENTS.

The infantry is now fully uniformed and the clothing is in excellent condition. Co. D, First Regiment, was not

uniformed with the other infantry companies, and has had the artillery uniform, which was not only inappropriate but old and badly worn. During the year this company has been supplied with a complete regimental uniform.

The clothing of the cavalry and artillery is mostly very old and worn, and will have to be replaced soon. Co. A, Cavalry, has been furnished with trowsers, and I have been enabled to provide them, and also the uniforms for Co. D, above mentioned, at a very slight expense to the State, in money, through an arrangement made with B. F. Haley, Esq., of Newmarket, by which I transferred to him, with the approval of the governor and council, in exchange, a portion of the old muzzle-loading rifles turned in by the infantry.

No new equipments have been provided, and the men, though now splendidly and completely armed with the modern breech-loading rifle, are obliged to wear the antique cartridge-box, which is totally unfit for the new ammunition. I have bought, during the year, forty-three wall tents and two headquarter tents, and have now enough to encamp one regiment, but we are still without overcoats, knapsacks, and blankets.

#### ARMAMENT.

The arms of the infantry are the Springfield breech-loading rifle, caliber 45'', a very fine weapon and all that can be desired. The State was permitted last year to draw from the U. S. enough rifles to completely arm the infantry, an amount considerably in excess of the quota due, and it will be several years before more property of any kind can be drawn, under the present law.

The cavalry are armed with sabers, and the artillery with the bronze twelve-pounder guns.

#### ENCAMPMENTS.

The encampments the past year were necessarily by regi-

ments, as the State has not enough camp and garrison equipage to encamp the whole brigade.

The Third Regiment and Platoon A, Second Battery, which showed its enthusiasm by volunteering to march to camp from its station at Dover, encamped at Concord, September 7: the First Regiment at Manchester, September 14, and the Second Regiment and Co. A, Cavalry, at Peterborough, September 27; Co. B, Cavalry, encamped alone at Greenland, October 12. Nearly all the above organizations were in camp six days, but received pay for four days only, the amount allowed by law.

This was the second annual encampment of the N. H. N. G., and in many particulars there was a marked improvement over last year.

The several camps, with the exception of that of Co. B, Cavalry, were visited by Your Excellency and staff; but the stormy weather prevented a review of the First and Third Regiments.

I visited, in company with the Inspector-General and the Assistant Adjutant-General of the Brigade, the camp of the cavalry at Greenland, and was much pleased with the appearance and behavior of the men. It certainly speaks well for the character and discipline of this command that it was permitted by the local authorities to encamp in the grounds of, and in close proximity to, the town academy where the regular sessions of school were held uninterruptedly.

For the details of the encampments I respectfully refer to the reports of the Inspector-General.

#### INSPECTIONS.

The inspections were similar to those of last year, and were made, as then, by Brigadier-General John W. Sturtevant, Inspector-General, at the encampments by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, and at the armories as required by law, during the months of February, March, and April.

The system of marking was the same as last year, and the accompanying report shows the relative standing of the different organizations for the two years.

These inspections have done very much to improve the drill, discipline, and knowledge of duties, and the conscientious and able manner in which Gen. Sturtevant has performed the duties of Inspector-General for the past two years certainly entitles him to the thanks of all who desire that the militia of New Hampshire may compare favorably with that of other States.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS.

The State now has a well armed and well uniformed militia, composed of as good material as can be found anywhere, and of which it has reason to be proud ; but most of the equipments are old fashioned and useless, and the men have neither overcoats, knapsacks, nor blankets.

The law provides that the annual encampment shall be in the fall, and it is with no little discomfort and risk to health that the troops go into camp in the cold rains, or stand guard during the frosty nights of that season, without overcoats.

The annual appropriation is sufficient for the ordinary running expenses, but will not permit the purchase of clothing or equipments. Most of the organizations have manifested a desire to become proficient in drill, and a disposition to be something more than mere holiday soldiers, and are ready and able, if their services are needed, to protect property or to aid the civil authorities in enforcing the laws. It seems no more than right that they should be encouraged by being properly equipped, and I respectfully and earnestly renew the recommendation made last year, that a special appropriation be made for the purchase of such clothing and camp and garrison equipage as may be necessary to properly equip the troops, and place them upon an effective footing.

The Inspector-General, in his accompanying reports, points out the necessities of the militia, the importance of rifle practice, the advantage of a State camp-ground, and makes valuable suggestions and recommendations, all of which I heartily approve and indorse, and to which I respectfully call your attention, trusting they may receive the favorable consideration they seem to me to deserve.

## WAR RECORDS.

I beg to renew the recommendation made by me last year, and in previous years by my predecessors, regarding the preservation of the war records of the State, particularly the muster-rolls. These rolls are in daily use, and, notwithstanding the care with which they have been handled, many of them are badly torn and so worn that some of the names and dates are illegible. Official copies should be made at once as a matter of justice to the living veterans, and the friends and relatives of the dead. The importance of the preservation of the papers cannot be overestimated, and I respectfully urge that an appropriation be made to cover the expense of having them carefully copied. This is due to the soldiers of the State, and should not be deferred.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

In order to correct an erroneous impression which seems to prevail to some extent regarding the labors of this department, I deem it but right to show something of the work performed since I assumed the duties of the office, July 17, 1879. Besides the care of the public property, and receiving and issuing the same as occasion demanded, auditing and paying all pay-rolls and bills of the militia, and keeping the proper accounts, the correspondence and other business of the office has been as follows : —

Letters received	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,839
Letters written	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,879

Testimonials issued to soldiers and sailors . . .	83
Certificates of war service furnished . . .	339
General orders issued . . . . .	11
Special orders issued . . . . .	81
Commissions for officers N. H. N. G. issued . .	125
Discharges for enlisted men N. H. N. G. issued .	661

A large proportion of the correspondence has been occasioned by requests from applicants for pensions, or their attorneys, for information regarding dates, the address of officers, and various other matters in connection with their claims; and whenever it has been possible to give the desired information from the records of the office, or to obtain it outside, it has been promptly furnished.

The following accompanying papers are respectfully submitted for your information: —

Reports of the Inspector-General (3).

Return of the New Hampshire National Guard, showing strength and location of each organization.

Roster of officers in service, May 31, 1881.

Report of resignations and discharges of commissioned officers during the year.

Annual enrollment of the State for 1881.

I have again to express my appreciation of the interest shown by Your Excellency in the affairs of the military department, and of the uniform courtesy with which I have ever been treated.

Very respectfully

Your obedient servant,

AUGUSTUS D. AYLING,

*Adjutant-General.*



## INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S REPORTS.

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KEENE, N. H., October, 1880.

*Major-General A. D. AYLING, Adjutant-General, Concord.*

I have the honor to transmit the following report of inspections made of the several organizations ordered into camp by General Order No. 1, A. G. O., dated August, 1880, and Special Order No. 30, A. G. O., dated October 8, 1880.

I also inclose marked "A" a tabulated statement of the standing of companies, as indicated by a special drill of each company in an equal number of company movements; no special preparation had been made for this drill, the movements being indicated by title on a series of cards, one of which was given to each company commander after his company had appeared for drill.

I also inclose marked "B" a tabulated statement of the attendance of organizations at encampments, and a comparison with the attendance of last year.

Such suggestions and recommendations as seem to be called for by sect. 10 of General Order No. 1 will be found at the conclusion of the report.

All the organizations except Company B, Cavalry, gave one day's extra service, making the encampments of five days' duration, although receiving pay for but four days.

The Third Regiment and Platoon A, Second Battery, were ordered into camp at Concord, September 7. The location of the camp, and its general arrangements, were the same as last year. The camp was remarkably clean, and the

sanitary arrangements such as to insure the health of the command. I witnessed one battalion drill, which was highly creditable to all who engaged in it.

The ceremonies of guard-mounting, dress parade, and review were remarkably free from errors, and were a great improvement over similar ceremonies at the last encampment; the performance of guard duty was very satisfactory. The inspection of the battalion which was assigned for Friday morning, and the review by his Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief and Brig.-General Clough and staff in the afternoon, were both prevented by rain. Eight companies were, however, inspected in-doors, arms, equipments, and uniforms being in nearly all cases in excellent condition.

The daily tour of duty was considerably interrupted during two days by rain. The commanding officer allowed no time to be wasted, a large part of the time being devoted to battalion drill, which is to be commended. Officers and men seemed anxious to secure all the good possible from the encampment, and cheerfully performed all their duties without complaint. The discipline of the regiment was excellent, and the camp an orderly and quiet one. Military courtesy was well observed, though it might have been more general.

#### FIRST REGIMENT.

The location of the camp of this regiment was the same as last year. The permanent buildings which occupy a portion of the grounds, and which are serviceable for mess accommodations, as well as the abundant supply of aqueduct water, make this a very convenient camp-ground. Its close proximity to the city, however, presents a serious objection to the location, unless a rigid enforcement of the orders regarding passes is secured, and the number of absentees from camp for purposes of amusement is largely reduced. The camp was well arranged, all the tents were

floored, bed sacks were provided for the straw, the policing was thorough, and a neat and clean camp was the result. The weather during the two days spent in camp was unfavorable, the frequent showers interrupting the regular tour of duty. I did not witness the ceremony of guard-mounting. The guard duty I witnessed was largely performed by one company which had been organized but a few weeks, and had only received its arms a few days before going into camp; under these circumstances the duty was very creditably performed. Dress parade, with a few minor errors, was well performed. I saw but one battalion drill, which indicated an inexcusable ignorance of tactics on the part of many officers, and during which no errors were corrected by the commanding officer. Rain prevented the battalion inspection; eight companies were inspected in barracks; their clothing, arms, and equipments gave evidence of care and attention, and the general appearance of the companies was good.

One company failed to appear for inspection, though several times sent for. If the reason given for the non-appearance of this company was a correct one, the commanding officer of the company should be tried by court martial for violation of sect. 17, chap. 9 of the Militia Law. The inspection of company quarters was satisfactory in all respects.

The unfavorable weather prevented the review by his Excellency the Governor and Brig.-General Clough, and their respective staffs, as had been arranged. The daily routine of duty was not as closely and promptly followed as it should have been, and, although the rainy weather may be urged as a partial excuse for this, it cannot be said to have been entirely so. The discipline of the regiment was good, and the observance of military courtesy fairly observed.

#### SECOND REGIMENT.

The camp of the Second Regiment, at Peterborough, was

located on a high bluff at the north part of the town, and was in all respects, except convenience to good water, an exceptionally desirable location. The situation compelled a compact arrangement of the tents; the grounds required considerable clearing, and a large amount of labor must have been expended to have put the camp in such perfect order as it was found. Nearly all the tents were floored, and bed sacks were generally used for straw.

The first guard-mounting was seriously marred by the ignorance of the officers of the guard with the details of the ceremony or of their own duties. The following morning showed a great improvement, the ceremony being free from errors. Guard duty was generally well performed. The inspection of the battalion was very satisfactory in all respects. Dress parade, though marked by slight errors, was very creditable.

The review of Thursday by his Excellency the Governor and staff, and Brig.-General Clough and staff, reflected credit on the regiment; the alignments, marching, and salutes, with rare exceptions, were good.

The observance of military courtesy was very marked in some companies, and almost entirely disregarded in others. The camp was quiet and orderly, and the discipline good.

I feel compelled to say that the encampment of this regiment was not productive of all the good results that were possible, or that were desired or expected by the majority of the officers and men. While I was unable to learn the cause of the apparent want of enthusiasm and interest, I was satisfied it was felt and regretted by a large portion of the regiment.

#### CAVALRY.

Company A, Cavalry, were ordered into camp with the Second Regiment, and followed the same daily routine of duty as the infantry. The habit, which has prevailed in this company for many years, of electing officers every year,

while liable to bring inexperienced officers in command, does not seem to have produced this result in this company. No falling off in attendance or enthusiasm was shown from last year. In the ceremonies of guard-mounting, dress parade, inspection, review, and in company drill, a marked improvement was shown over last encampment. The comfortable, and even elegant accommodations provided for the stabling of horses, was one of the many indications of interest and zeal manifested by the company.

#### COMPANY B

was ordered into camp for four days, commencing October 12. The location of the camp was at Greenland, in the pleasant grounds surrounding the town academy, and was in all respects convenient and suitable. I passed but one day in camp, observing one company drill, which in many respects was excellent, and the company inspection, which ceremony was accurately performed, showing the property to be in excellent condition. The discipline and attention to military courtesy were what might have been expected from the character of the men composing this command.

#### PLATOON A, SECOND BATTERY,

went into camp at the same time and in the same grounds as the Third Regiment, being throughout the encampment under the command of Colonel Patterson. They saved to the State the cost of transportation by marching from Dover, a distance of about thirty-five miles. Such drill as the weather permitted was creditably and faithfully performed. The inspection of the battery showed the property to be in excellent condition, and the officers and men to be fairly acquainted with their duties. The difficulty of procuring suitable horses for this arm of the service will always be a serious hindrance to its good appearance, but the encampment was doubtless profitable to the platoon.

## BANDS.

All the bands have been uniformed during the past year, the style and trimming being in harmony with that of the regiments to which they belong. The bands of the First and Third Regiments have procured, at their own expense, belts and music pouches. A noticeable improvement is observed in their acquaintance with duty and their general military bearing. The compliments which are invariably paid to these organizations whenever they appear in public, whether with the military organizations to which they belong, or on other occasions, are most flattering and merited. They are a credit to the State.

## ENCAMPMENTS.

The encampments of the present year of the several organizations composing the N. H. N. G., affording, as they have an opportunity for comparison with those of last year, have been very successful, and in many respects have indicated great improvement. The percentage of attendance has been somewhat smaller than last year, occasioned, it is believed, by the improvement in business, and the inability of men to be present. I call attention to the fact that in the First Regiment one officer and thirty-nine privates, in the Second Regiment forty privates, in the Third Regiment one officer and eleven privates, and in Platoon A, Second Battery, two privates are reported absent without leave. I have no means of knowing whether the penalty prescribed in section 1, chapter 9, for such non-excused absence has been enforced or not. The number of tents now owned by the State is sufficient to properly encamp a regiment, and has added largely to the comfort of the troops during the encampments. The thirty companies of infantry are now armed with breech-loading rifles, adding greatly to their efficiency, and also to the enthusiasm of the men in whose hands they are placed.

The equipments furnished by the State, with the exception of four hundred sets, two hundred of which are private property, are unsuited to the fixed ammunition required for breech-loading arms. The uniforms, with but few exceptions, are in excellent condition, considering the amount of use to which they have been subjected. The rainy weather which occurred at all the encampments this season has made more apparent than ever before the absolute necessity for overcoats, at least for a sufficient number to supply the guards. Considerations of health and humanity alike demand this. All the property of the State was found in serviceable condition, and in most cases was evidently receiving proper care.

The necessity for a state camp-ground has been more apparent this year than last. The present plan, requiring commanding officers of regiments or companies to select their locations and to put them in suitable condition for their occupancy, is no slight burden for officers having it in charge, and occupies time and thought that should be expended on matters more in their line of duty. The expense of putting grounds in proper condition entails an expense larger than the State has felt able to pay, and the deficit has sometimes been raised under circumstances and conditions that have been injurious to the encampments. Officers and men have, at each encampment, expended from their own pockets large sums of money to put their quarters in condition for comfort and to make them attractive. This annual expense might be saved if the State owned a camp-ground, with facilities for storing flooring, bedding, etc.

The chief object of our annual encampments is to bring together the companies composing a regiment, which are generally widely separated, for the purpose of such drill as it is impossible for them to obtain when separated; to give each member practical instruction in the duties that would be required in actual service. These objects should never

be lost sight of ; drill should be chiefly by battalion ; companies should come to encampment thoroughly acquainted with all the movements in the school of the company ; ceremonies of compliment should not be allowed to interfere with the more important duties. All our infantry being now armed with breech-loading rifles, a systematic course of target practice should at once be instituted.

I am indebted to officers and men of the N. H. N. G. for repeated acts of attention and courtesy, which have made my duties less arduous and very agreeable.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. W. STURTEVANT,

*Inspector-General, S. N. H.*



# TABULATED REPORT OF COMPANY DRILLS, AND COMPARATIVE STANDING OF COMPANIES.\*

ORGANIZATION.	No. of Card.	Date of Drill.	First movement.	Second movement.	Third movement.	Fourth movement.	Fifth movement.	Sixth movement.	Seventh movement.	Eighth movement.	General appearance of Company.	Total No. of Credits.
FIRST REGIMENT.												
Company B.....	3	Sept. 15	fair	good	error	error	error	error	fair	good	good	13
Company H.....	1	Sept. 15	excellent	good	good	good	good	good	excellent	error	good	26
Company F.....	8	Sept. 15	good	fair	good	omitted	omitted	omitted	omitted	omitted	good	11
Company I.....	5	Sept. 15	fair	fair	fair	good	poor	omitted	omitted	omitted	fair	12
Company C.....	2	Sept. 15	fair	fair	fair	fair	error	error	good	fair	fair	15
Company G.....	4	Sept. 15	fair	error	fair	fair	poor	good	error	poor	good	14
Company K.....	6	Sept. 15	good	fair	good	error	error	good	good	error	good	17
Company E.....	3	Sept. 15	good	omitted	good	error	good	fair	good	error	good	17
Company A.....	9	Sept. 15	good	good	error	fair	fair	fair	poor	fair	good	18
SECOND REGIMENT.												
Company F.....	7	Sept. 29	good	fair	good	good	good	poor	good	good	excellent	25
Company E.....	6	Sept. 29	fair	poor	good	good	fair	fair	good	fair	fair	20
Company I.....	4	Sept. 29	good	fair	good	good	good	good	good	error	good	23
Company A.....	2	Sept. 29	fair	poor	fair	omitted	fair	error	omitted	omitted	fair	9

Company H.....	5	Sept. 29	good	good	good	error	good	error	good	excellent	22
Company G.....	3	Sept. 29	good	good	error	fair	error	fair	error	excellent	17
Company K.....	8	Sept. 29	good	good	good	good	error	error	fair	good	19
Company C.....	9	Sept. 29	fair	good	error	omitted	good	error	fair	good	13
Company D.....	1	Sept. 29	fair	fair	fair	error	fair	poor	fair	fair	16
Company B.....	10	Oct. 1	good	good	fair	good	fair	poor	good	good	23
THIRD REGIMENT.											
Company E.....	2	Sept. 9	fair	fair	omitted	fair	fair	omitted	good	fair	16
Company I.....	8	Sept. 9	fair	good	poor	poor	fair	fair	fair	fair	17
Company H.....	4	Sept. 9	fair	good	good	fair	poor	good	error	good	20
Company K.....	10	Sept. 9	fair	excellent	good	good	good	excellent	excellent	excellent	39
Company C.....	9	Sept. 9	poor	fair	poor	fair	fair	fair	poor	poor	15
Company F.....	10	Sept. 9	fair	fair	fair	fair	good	good	error	good	18
Company D.....	3	Sept. 9	fair	fair	fair	error	fair	fair	fair	fair	15
Company B.....	1	Sept. 9	fair	poor	fair	fair	fair	error	error	fair	13
Company A.....	3	Sept. 9	fair	good	good	error	good	fair	good	good	21
Company G.....	1	Sept. 9	good	good	fair	good	good	good	good	excellent	27
CAVALRY.											
Company A.....	1	Oct. 1	good	error	good	fair	fair	error	good	good	18
Company B.....	.	Oct. 14	error	error	error	good	error	error	error	good	6

\* Excellent is given a credit of 4; good, 3; fair, 2; poor, 1.

# TABULATED STATEMENT OF ATTENDANCE AT ENCAMPMENTS, 1880.

ORGANIZATION.	PRESENT.						ABSENT.			Aggregate.	Percentage of attendance.	Percentage of attendance, 1879.
	Officers.			Enlisted Men.			Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.			
	Field and Staff.	Line.	Total.	Non-Com. Officers, Musicians, and Privates.	Band.	Total.						
First Regiment.....	8	28	36	350	24	374	2	96	98	508	.80	.84
Second Regiment.....	9	28	37	365	24	389	2	104	106	532	.80	.91
Third Regiment.....	9	27	36	373	22	395	3	80	83	514	.84	.88
Second Battery. Platoon A.....	..	2	2	29	..	29	..	5	5	36	.86	..
Cavalry. Company A.....	..	3	3	49	..	49	.	..	..	52	100	.98
Company B.....	..	3	3	36	..	36	..	8	8	47	.83	..

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., March 8, 1881.

*General A. D. AYLING, Adjutant-General, Concord.*

I have the honor to report that in compliance with par. II., G. O. No. 1, A. G. O., dated January 22, 1881, I ordered the inspection of Platoon B, 2d Battery, N. H. N. G., on Tuesday, March 8, 1881, at 2 o'clock P. M., sending such order to Lieut. William O. Sides, commanding said platoon, on the 31st day of January, 1881.

At the above named date and hour I proceeded to the armory of the platoon, having had no previous interview with either officer of the platoon, or intimation from either of them, or from any source, that the platoon had not been warned for inspection, finding the armory in charge of Corporal Michael H. Gregg, who informed me he had been sent there by Lieut. E. N. Leslie of Platoon B, a few moments before my arrival, and that Lieut. Leslie informed him that business would prevent him (Lieut. L.) from attending the inspection. I also learned that Lieut. Sides was absent from the city. No members of the platoon were present except Corporal Gregg, who was not in uniform, and who informed me that he had received no warning to be present at inspection, and that, so far as he knew, no warnings had been issued to any members of the platoon. Corporal Gregg also informed me that he had not attended a drill since the inspection one year ago, though he believed there had been one or two; that there was no May or fall parade as required by sects. 1 and 2, chap. 6, Militia Law. I was unable to find any books or papers. Thirty-five uniform coats were in the armory, a few pairs of pants, and some sabers. In the gun-room below were two guns and limbers, two caissons and limbers, and the two boxes of horse equipments sent nearly eighteen months ago, and which I was informed had never been opened. The floor was covered with water, and the property of the State must be receiving serious and permanent injury.

The condition of the platoon at the last inspection was exceedingly discreditable, and was so reduced in numbers as to be liable to disbandment under sect. 19, chap. 2, Militia Law.

In absence of any information that the platoon has been recruited to the number required by law; in view of the gross, and, I believe, willful violation of the law, and disobedience of orders by the lieutenant commanding; and that the property of the State may not be carelessly injured and destroyed by neglect, and its money wasted on an organization whose only evidence of existence is its annual demand for allowance for rent, I earnestly recommend the immediate disbandment of the platoon, and the removal of the property of the State to some location where it may be safely cared for and preserved.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JNO. W. STURTEVANT,

*Inspector-General, S. N. H.*

KEENE, N. H., May, 1881.

*Major-General A. D. AYLING, Adjutant-General, Concord.*

I have the honor to report that in compliance with Gen-Order No. 1, A. G. O., dated January 22, 1881, I have made the annual inspection required by chap. 3, sect. 23, Revised Militia Law. For dates of inspection, and detailed account of state property and its condition, I respectfully refer to the inclosed detailed reports of the inspection of each organization, which are herewith transmitted. I also inclose marked "A" a tabulated statement showing attendance, condition of state property, and acquaintance with duties of each organization composing the National Guard. The system of marking is the same as last year, and enables a comparison of the total credits of each company

with those of last year. In determining the total of credits the following numerical value is given: Excellent, 4; good, 3; fair, 2; poor, 1. In percentage of attendance, 100, 6; 90 to 100, 5; 80 to 90, 4; 70 to 80, 3; 60 to 70, 2; 50 to 60, 1.

The following is a comparative table of the attendance and the inspections of 1880 and 1881: —

	1880.			1881.		
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.
Total force at date of inspection	126	1640	1766	126	1588	1714
Artillery.....	8	118	126	5	99	104
Cavalry.....	6	85	91	6	98	104
Infantry.....	112	1437	1549	115	1391	1506
	Per cent.	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent.	Per cent	Per cent
Per cent of attendance.....	87	77	78	92	80	80
Artillery.....	..	..	80	..	..	80
Cavalry.....	..	..	80	..	..	76
First Regiment, Infantry.....	..	..	77	..	..	70
Second Regiment, Infantry.....	..	..	83	..	..	81
Third Regiment, Infantry.....	..	..	73	..	..	87

Excuses for absence at inspection were reported as follows: Sickness, 54; absent from State, 174; important business engagements, 34; indifference. 99.

#### ARMORIES.

The rooms used as armories and drill halls by the several organizations are, with the exception of Co. D, First Regiment, and Platoon B, First Battery, the same as last year. Two or three companies are contemplating an early change to more spacious and convenient quarters, and in several instances companies have at their own expense added to

their drill halls and ante-rooms improvements that have increased the security of the property of the State and rendered their quarters far more attractive.

The city of Manchester continues its annual appropriation of one hundred dollars to each company in the city for armory rent; this sum, with the amount paid by the State, aggregates one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars. Such a generous sum ought to secure a drill-room large enough for drill in battalion movements, with ample ante-rooms for the five organizations located in the city. Many armories, especially in the larger towns and cities, show indications of being frequently used for social purposes. This feature is not objectionable if kept within proper limits, but when a company shows itself more proficient in dancing than in drill, and the "management" are so ignorant of their duties as soldiers, or so regardless of them, as to order their commanding officers from the hall before the inspection ceremony is hardly completed that a dance may begin, it is evident that the military features of the company are considered secondary to the social. That such a violation of military courtesy should have occurred in the presence of the commanding officer of the regiment, and suffered to pass without rebuke, is discreditable in the extreme. The armory of Company A, Second Regiment, though the best obtainable, is not large enough for the formation of the company, and wholly unsuitable for purposes of drill. Company D, First Regiment, has a suitable building, but no gun-racks or closets, all the state property being kept by the members at their homes. As this company has recently been organized, I recommend that fifty dollars be allowed them for furnishing the necessary accommodations for the safe preservation of the State's property.

#### BOOKS AND RECORDS.

The condition of the company books and records, although greatly improved from last year, is still far from

satisfactory. In but seven companies of the thirty-six were the records required by law correctly kept. There is no excuse for this negligence, as the law is plain and explicit. The most common omissions are of records of annual returns of ordnance and military stores, and the annual return of the company (chap. 4, sects. 5 and 6, Militia Law), records of warning and return (chap. 7, sects. 1, 2, and 3). The failure to exact written excuses for absence from parades as required by chap. 7, sect. 11, is almost universal, and while the number of absentees during the past year must have numbered hundreds, but one fine has been reported collected as required by chap. 9, sect. 1, and paid to the Adjutant-General (sect. 12, same chapter). The letter and spirit of the law regarding excuses and fines appear to have been so entirely ignored that large numbers of men absent themselves from legally warned meetings of their companies without the least apprehension of punishment or fine. The law brought into disrepute in this requirement is weakened in all others. The written consent of parents or guardians in the enlistment of minors is rarely obtained, and still more rarely copied in the orderly-book.

The law requires that a legal enlistment shall be made by signing an enlistment-book, receiving the oath of enlistment, and being certified by the surgeon or assistant surgeon of the regiment to be able-bodied and capable of doing military duty. The enlistment-book now in use contains no column for the record of the date of the administration of the oath, or the person administering it, or for the date of certification of the examination of the enlisted man by the surgeon. The enlistment-book should be a complete record of all the requirements of the law regarding enlistments.

Neither companies of cavalry nor batteries have been examined by a surgeon.

#### MILITARY PROPERTY.

The State has paid for all the swords, belts, and knots

but three now in use by the officers of the National Guard. All of this property is in excellent condition ; the uniforms, with the exception mentioned below, are in good condition considering the amount of service they have received : their present condition is not only complimentary to the contractor who furnished them, but an evidence that the men in whose keeping they are placed have taken proper care of them.

The coats of Company A, Cavalry, have been nine years in use, and are badly worn ; they were made originally for much smaller men than those now composing the company, and many of them are too small. I recommend that new coats be furnished this company.

#### ARMS AND EQUIPMENTS.

The thirty companies of infantry are armed with the breech-loading Springfield rifle, caliber .45.

They are generally in excellent condition, and are receiving proper care. The artillery and cavalry are armed with sabers only, which together with their equipments are in good condition.

The equipments of the infantry are of three patterns : Twenty-two companies have the old U. S. equipments, entirely unsuited for breech-loading ammunition ; four companies have U. S. equipments for fixed ammunition, and four companies of the Second Regiment have the modern equipments, which are their private property. There has been a marked improvement during the year in the care and condition of equipments.

The armament of the two batteries is the same as last year ; the property, including horse equipments, is in good condition, with the exception of twenty sets of harness belonging to Platoon B, Second Battery, which have been stored in an unsuitable place for eighteen months, without care. One twelve-pound Napoleon gun with carriage is still stored at South Lyndeborough, and one six-pound gun

with carriage and limber complete is at Peterborough, in charge of Col. D. M. White of the Second Regiment.

The bands of the three regiments of infantry have maintained the high degree of excellence noted last year. The State has never furnished them belts and music pouches, as necessary a part of their uniform as the belt and cartridge-box to a soldier. The bands of the First and Third Regiments have supplied these equipments at their own expense.

Officers and non-commissioned officers' meetings for study of tactics have been regularly held in but few companies, but always with the best results. The officers' school of instruction, convened by order of Brig.-Gen. Clough at Manchester in February of this year, was productive of great good, and it is to be regretted that all the officers ordered to attend the meeting could not have availed themselves of its advantages.

A regiment or company is so surely made or marred by the ability or want of ability of its officers, that I urgently recommend the appointment of an examining board as provided in chap. 11, sect. 2, Militia Law; and that in future no commission be issued until the person recommended shall have been certified by the board of examination to be qualified in "military tactics, physical ability, moral character, capacity, attainments, efficiency, and general fitness," for the position to which he has been recommended.

Regular meetings for drill are held in a majority of the companies once each week, the attendance reported being about on an average of fifty per cent of the company. There are evidences that in many companies there is a lack of systematic drill, and that the more common movements in the school of the company and in the manual of arms receive an undue share of attention, to the neglect of other equally important movements. Drills should be thorough, complete, and systematic, covering all the movements in the school of the soldier, and school of the company. I

again call attention to the improvement in soldierly appearance, which is sure to follow regular and careful drill in the exercises of "*setting up*."

Target practice has received attention in but few companies, and in most cases has consisted of a day's shoot, for which no previous drill had been given and from which no real benefit has been derived; more attention should be given to this important part of a soldier's duties. The number of men discharged the past year has been two hundred and eighty, or about eighteen per cent of the entire force. The causes assigned for discharge are chiefly removals from the State or limits of the company, for non-attendance at drills, and for general indifference. Men should not be enlisted into the military service of the State until they have been made acquainted with all the requirements of the law, and unless they are able and willing to cheerfully comply with them. They should be informed that the State requires and can compel the service the law designates, and should not be led to expect a discharge for trivial reasons.

Our militia law has been in operation two years, and has, in the main, proved satisfactory in its provisions. Chapter 2, section 1, has, among other requirements for enlistment, the provision that "no uniform, allowance, pay, or compensation shall be given by the State to any enlisted man or officer, not certified to by the surgeon, or assistant surgeon of the regiment, to be able-bodied, and capable of military duty."

The organizations composing the National Guard are so widely scattered, and generally so far removed from the surgeons or assistant surgeons, that the examinations required by this section have only been made at encampments, and at the annual inspection. As a result of this, a large number of men who have been legally enlisted in all respects save medical examination are, if enlisted between encamp-

ments and inspection, wearing the uniform and receiving pay in violation of law.

To avoid this, I recommend that the law be so changed as to permit the medical examination to be made by "a physician in good and regular standing, and practicing medicine under the laws of the State," the physician to be governed in his examination by such rules and regulations as shall be prepared by a board composed of the surgeon of the brigade and the surgeons of the three regiments.

Section 34 of chapter 3 provides for the nomination of captains and subalterns in regimental and battalion organizations; there seems, however, to be no provision for the recommendation or nomination of the officers in the batteries or cavalry, when vacancies occur. Par. V., G. O. No. 1, A. G. O., dated April 1, 1879, is in conflict with chap. 4, sect. 5, Militia Law, and has occasioned doubt in the minds of many officers as to the date when annual returns should be made.

Chapter 3, section 23, requires that the report of the inspection by the Inspector-General shall be made to the Commander-in-Chief through the Adjutant-General, within ten days of such inspection. It being impossible for the inspecting officer to comply with this section, if he make a report of any value, I recommend that the law be so amended as to require the report of the inspecting officer to be made within thirty days from the completion of his inspections.

When appointments to the regimental non-commissioned staff, as provided by chap. 3, sect. 26, have been made of enlisted men, there has been no uniformity of practice among captains as to the disposition of such men on their enlistment-books; in some cases they have been marked "dropped from the roll," and in other cases as on "special duty." I suggest a definite interpretation of the law on this point, that there may be accuracy and uniformity in the records.

I regret to feel compelled to call special attention to the violation of law, disobedience of orders, and neglect of duty by the colonel commanding the First Regiment, details of which are given in the accompanying report of the field staff, non-commissioned staff, and band of the First Regiment. In this connection I call attention to the generally low rating of the companies of the regiment, and am compelled to believe that the present condition of the regiment is chiefly due to the inefficiency and incompetency of its commanding officer. I recommend that such measures be taken as shall seem most likely to effect a speedy change in the commanding officer of this regiment.

Companies B, C, D, and K, of the First Regiment, and Company A of the Second Regiment, are recommended for censure for the discreditable condition in which they were found at inspection. Company A, Second Regiment, whose standing was very unsatisfactory last year, is still more so this year. Located as this company is, in a town of about eight hundred inhabitants, it is impossible to keep it recruited to even the minimum standard without enlistments from adjoining towns; some of its members reside from twelve to fifteen miles from the armory, and a majority at such a distance as to prevent regular attendance at drills. The reported attendance for the past six months is estimated at twelve, and from an examination of the company records I am satisfied this is a generous estimate. This company was organized in 1804, and has continued its existence uninterruptedly from that date; local pride in its antiquity has been the chief incentive to its continuance for a number of years. From the reasons above stated I am convinced that it is impossible to maintain in this locality such an infantry company as the State has a right to expect and to demand. I therefore recommend the disbandment of this company. In view of the military spirit that has, for so long a period, pervaded this locality and maintained an organization under such unfavorable conditions I recommend that, if desired, permission

be given for the formation of an independent section of battery, that they be allowed to retain the twelve-pound Napoleon gun now in their possession, and that a sufficient number of artillery uniforms and equipments be issued them to uniform and equip the section.

Company B, Third Regiment, has failed to improve its low standing of last year; the causes of this unsatisfactory condition are largely the same as have produced a similar result in Company A, Second Regiment, and as are stated above. Chichester, the location of the company, is but eight miles from Concord, and about the same distance from Pittsfield and Suncook, at each of which places there are one or more companies. In view of the fact that in so many more favorable locations there is an earnest desire to form companies, and that in such localities they are more likely to maintain them creditably, I recommend the disbandment of the company at Chichester.

Platoon B, Second Battery, has been disbanded since the date fixed for its inspection, for reasons stated in a special report made at that time. The discipline, drill, attendance, and general standing of companies are likely to be largely improved, and the general excellence of the entire force increased, if failure to reach a proper standard at inspection and encampment is certain to be followed by disbandment.

I desire to specially commend the observance of military courtesy by the members of Company F, Second Regiment, which was more marked and general than I have observed in any other company.

The urgent needs of the National Guard in the matter of suitable equipments for breech-loading ammunition, for overcoats, blankets, and knapsacks, have not diminished since my last report, but on the contrary have increased.

The inspection just completed has been gratifying in its indications of a more general enthusiasm and interest among officers and men, a better acquaintance with the re-

quirements of the ceremony, and consequently an improvement in the condition of books and records, better care of arms, equipments, and uniforms, and a more soldierly appearance in all respects. This improvement is largely the result of a more thorough and complete knowledge of their duties by officers, and a more accurate acquaintance with tactics, and more careful and correct instruction of enlisted men.

Col. Dillon and Lieut -Col. Hall were both present at the inspection of three companies of the First Regiment, and either one or the other of the above named officers was present at the inspection of all the companies of his regiment but one. Cols. White of the Second and Patterson of the Third Regiment again indicated the interest felt in their commands, the former by being present at the inspection of all his companies but two, and the latter by witnessing the inspection of every company of his command. Surgeon Newell of the First, Surgeon Cutler and Assist. Surgeon Dunham of the Second, Surgeon Colby and Assist. Surgeon Cook of the Third, were present at the inspection of the companies of their respective regiments, and made the required medical examination of such recruits as had been enlisted since the last encampment.

I desire to acknowledge repeated acts of attention and kindness from Brig.-Gen. J. M. Clough, commanding brigade, and members of his staff.

I am under obligations to all with whom my official duties have brought me in contact for numerous acts of courtesy and kindness.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JNO. W. STURTEVANT,

*Inspector-General, S. N. H.*

# TABULATED REPORT.

## TABULATED REPORT OF INSPECTIONS, AND

ORGANIZATION.	LOCATION.	Present and Absent.		Present at Inspection.		Absent from Inspection.		Percent of Attendance.
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
FIRST REGIMENT.								
Field, staff, and non-com. staff.		9	5	5	0	4	5	36
Company A.	Dover	3	43	3	34		9	80
Company B.	Manchester	3	48	3	33		15	71
Company C.	Portsmouth	3	53	2	23	1	30	45
Company D.	Suncook	3	45	2	36	1	9	80
Company E.	Manchester	3	50	3	41		9	83
Company F.	Candia	3	45	3	29		16	67
Company G.	Newmarket	3	35	3	21		14	63
Company H.	Great Falls	3	42	3	31		11	76
Company I.	Manchester	3	35	3	25		10	74
Company K.	Manchester	3	55	2	38	1	17	70
Band.	Manchester		22				22	
SECOND REGIMENT.								
Field, staff, and non-com. staff.		9	5	9	5			100
Company A.	So. Lyndeborough	3	40	2	27	1	13	70
Company B.	Peterborough	3	38	3	21		17	60
Company C.	Hinsdale	3	47	3	34		13	74
Company D.	Antrim	3	44	3	34		10	80
Company E.	Milford	3	48	2	39	1	9	80
Company F.	Nashua	2	46	2	46			100
Company G.	Keene	3	40	3	34		6	86
Company H.	Keene	3	43	3	35		8	83
Company I.	Nashua	3	46	3	42		4	92
Company K.	Hillsborough	3	44	3	36		8	83
Band.	Keene		24		20		4	80

## COMPARATIVE STANDING OF ORGANIZATIONS.

Acquaintance with the law, and condition of books.	Care of Uniforms.	Condition of Arms.	Care of Equip- ments.	Personal appear- ance and mili- tary bearing.	KNOWLEDGE OF DUTIES.				Credits of 1881.	Credits of 1880.
					Inspection.		Drill.			
					Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.		
poor	.....	good	good	poor	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	13
fair	excellent	excellent	good	good	good	good	good	good	32	33
fair	fair	poor	poor	poor	fair	fair	fair	fair	18	25
poor	poor	fair	poor	fair	fair	poor	fair	fair	14	14
poor	fair	fair	poor	poor	poor	poor	poor	poor	15	29
good	good	good	good	good	good	good	good	good	31	26
excellent	good	good	poor	fair	fair	fair	good	fair	24	25
poor	good	good	good	fair	poor	fair	fair	fair	21	24
good	good	good	good	good	good	good	good	good	30	21
fair	good	good	fair	fair	good	fair	fair	fair	24	25
poor	good	poor	poor	fair	fair	fair	fair	good	20	27
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
excellent	.....	good	good	excellent	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	16
poor	fair	fair	fair	fair	poor	fair	poor	fair	18	22
good	good	excellent	fair	good	good	good	fair	fair	27	28
fair	good	excellent	excellent	good	good	fair	good	good	30	31
good	good	good	excellent	good	good	good	good	good	32	30
fair	good	fair	good	good	good	good	good	good	29	30
excellent	excellent	excellent	excellent	excellent	excellent	good	excellent	excel't	41	38
good	excellent	excellent	excellent	excellent	excellent	good	excellent	excel't	38	36
good	excellent	excellent	excellent	excellent	excellent	excel't	excellent	excel't	39	36
excellent	excellent	excellent	excellent	excellent	excellent	good	good	good	38	35
fair	good	good	excellent	excellent	good	good	good	good	32	20
.....	good	.....	.....	good	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....

## TABULATED REPORT, —

ORGANIZATION.	LOCATION.	Present and Absent.		Present at Inspection.		Absent from Inspection.		Per cent of Attendance.
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
THIRD REGIMENT.								
Field, staff, and non-com. staff.		9	5	9	5	..	..	100
Company A.	New London.	3	44	2	40	1	4	90
Company B.	Chichester.	3	49	3	32	..	17	67
Company C.	Concord.	3	36	3	35	..	1	97
Company D.	Pittsfield.	3	42	3	30	..	12	71
Company E.	Concord.	3	34	3	30	..	4	90
Company F.	Lancaster.	3	37	3	36	..	1	98
Company G.	Lebanon.	3	37	3	36	..	1	98
Company H.	Franklin.	3	40	3	34	..	6	86
Company I.	Colebrook.	2	55	2	37	..	18	70
Company K.	Laconia.	3	47	3	47	..	..	100
Band.	Concord.	..	22	..	22	..	..	100
CAVALRY.								
First Troop Cavalry.	Peterborough.	3	51	3	46	..	5	90
Second Troop Cavalry.	Portsmouth.	3	47	3	27	..	20	60
1ST N. H. BATTERY.								
Platoon A.	Manchester.	2	36	2	32	..	4	90
Platoon B.	Concord.	2	30	2	26	..	4	90
2D N. H. BATTERY.								
Platoon A.	Dover.	1	33	1	21	..	12	65

Continued.

Acquaintance with the law, and condition of books.	Care of Uniforms.	Condition of Arms.	Care of Equip- ments.	Personal appear- ance and mili- tary bearing.	KNOWLEDGE OF DUTIES.				Credits of 1881.	Credits of 1880.
					Inspection.		Drill.			
					Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.		
excellent	.....	good	good	excellent	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	14
fair	good	good	good	good	good	fair	good	fair	29	30
poor	good	good	fair	fair	fair	fair	fair	fair	21	21
good	good	good	good	fair	good	good	fair	fair	29	26
fair	good	good	good	good	excellent	good	good	good	30	25
fair	good	fair	fair	good	good	good	good	good	29	24
good	good	good	good	good	good	good	good	good	32	17
excellent	excellent	excellent	excellent	excellent	good	good	good	good	37	33
good	good	good	good	good	good	good	good	good	31	33
poor	good	good	good	fair	fair	fair	fair	fair	23	23
excellent	excellent	excellent	excellent	excellent	excellent	good	excellent	excel't	41	39
.....	good	.....	.....	good	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	..
good	good	good	good	good	good	fair	good	fair	30	22
poor	good	good	excellent	good	good	good	fair	fair	26	26
excellent	excellent	good	excellent	excellent	excellent	good	excellent	excel't	39	37
excellent	good	good	good	good	fair	fair	.....	.....	25	26
poor	fair	good	good	fair	good	fair	fair	fair	22	18



# RETURN

## OF THE

### NEW HAMPSHIRE NATIONAL GUARD.

	Commissioned Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Aggregate.
Commander-in-Chief and Staff.....	11	....	11
Brigade-Commander and Staff.....	9	1	10

#### FIRST REGIMENT.

Field and Staff.....	8	5	13
Band.....	..	24	24
Co. A.—Strafford Guards, Dover.....	3	40	43
Co. B.—Sheridan Guards, Manchester.....	3	47	50
Co. C.—Portsmouth Guards, Portsmouth.....	3	36	39
Co. D.—Jewell Rifles, Suncook.....	3	48	51
Co. E.—Governor Straw Rifles, Manchester.....	3	45	48
Co. F.—Patten Guards, Candia.....	3	47	50
Co. G.—Newmarket Guards, Newmarket.....	3	39	42
Co. H.—Great Falls Light Infantry, Great Falls.....	3	44	47
Co. I.—Manchester War Veterans, Manchester.....	3	35	38
Co. K.—Head Guards, Manchester.....	2	46	48
Strength of First Regiment .....	37	456	493

## SECOND REGIMENT.

	Commissioned Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Aggregate.
Field and Staff.....	9	5	14
Band .....	..	24	24
Co. A.—Lafayette Artillery, Lyndeborough.....	3	41	44
Co. B.—Governor Cheney Guards, Peterborough.....	3	38	41
Co. C.—Hinsdale Guards, Hinsdale.....	3	47	50
Co. D.—Granite State Cadets, Antrim.....	3	44	47
Co. E.—Wadleigh Guards, Milford.....	3	48	51
Co. F.—Nashua City Guards, Nashua.....	3	46	49
Co. G.—Keene Light Guard, Keene.....	3	40	43
Co. H.—Keene Light Guard, Keene .....	3	43	46
Co. I.—Foster Rifles, Nashua.....	3	43	46
Co. K.—Carter Guards, Hillsborough.....	3	44	47
Strength of Second Regiment.....	39	463	502

## THIRD REGIMENT.

	9	5	14
Field and Staff.....	9	5	14
Band.....	..	19	19
Co. A.—Messer Rifles, New London .....	3	44	47
Co. B.—Merrimack Guards, Chichester.....	3	53	56
Co. C.—Concord.....	3	36	39
Co. D.—Weston Guards, Pittsfield.....	3	42	45
Co. E.—Pillsbury Light Guard, Concord.....	3	43	46
Co. F.—Lancaster Rifles, Lancaster.....	3	37	40
Co. G.—Shaw Rifles, Lebanon.....	3	51	54
Co. H.—NeSmith Rifle Company, Franklin.....	3	42	45
Co. I.—Eustis Guards, Colebrook.....	2	50	52
Co. K.—Belknap Rifles, Laconia.....	3	46	49
Strength of Third Regiment.....	38	468	506

## CAVALRY.

	Commissioned Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Aggregate.
Company A.—Peterborough.....	3	51	54
Company B.—Portsmouth.....	3	47	50
Strength of Cavalry.....	6	98	104

## ARTILLERY.

Platoon A.—First Battery, Manchester.....	2	34	36
Platoon B.—First Battery, Concord.....	2	26	28
Platoon A.—Second Battery, Dover.....	2	33	35
Strength of Artillery.....	6	93	99

## RECAPITULATION.

Commander-in-Chief and Staff.....	11	....	11
Brigade-Commander and Staff.....	9	1	10
Infantry.....	114	1,387	1,501
Cavalry.....	6	98	104
Artillery.....	6	93	99
Total.....	146	1,579	1,725



# ROSTER

## OF THE

### NEW HAMPSHIRE NATIONAL GUARD.

HIS EXCELLENCY NATT HEAD, *Governor and Commander-in-Chief.*

INAUGURATED JUNE 5, 1879.

#### GENERAL STAFF.

Name.	Rank.	Residence.	Date of Commission.
Maj.-Gen. Augustus D. Ayling . . .	Adj.-Gen. and Chief of Staff.	Concord . . .	July 15, 1879
Brig.-Gen. John W. Sturtevant....	Inspector-General.....	Keene.....	July 15, 1879
Brig.-Gen. George T. Cruft.. . . .	Quartermaster-General.. .	Bethlehem..	July 15, 1879
Brig.-Gen. Benjamin F. Rackley..	Commissary-General.....	Dover.....	July 15, 1879
Brig.-Gen. Jacob H. Gallinger.....	Surgeon-General.....	Concord . . .	July 15, 1879
Brig.-Gen. Charles H. Burns.....	Judge-Advocate-General..	Wilton . . .	July 15, 1879
Colonel David L. Jewell.....	Aide-de-Camp.....	Suncook . . .	July 15, 1879
Colonel Charles E. Balch . . . . .	Aide-de-Camp.....	Manchester	July 15, 1879
Colonel Winthrop N. Dow . . . . .	Aide-de-Camp.....	Exeter.....	July 15, 1879
Colonel Frank C. Churchill.....	Aide-de-Camp.....	Lebanon . . .	July 15, 1879
Colonel Jonathau E. Pecker.....	Aide-de-Camp.....	Concord . . .	Jan. 13, 1881

## FIRST BRIGADE.

Name.	Rank.	Residence.	Date of Commission.
Joseph M. Clough.....	Brigadier-General..	New London....	April 16, 1877
David S. Corser, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.....	Colonel.....	Concord.....	June 1, 1881
William R. Patten, Judge-Advocate..	Major.....	Manchester.....	April 29, 1879
James G. Sturgis, Medical Director..	Major.....	Manchester.....	April 29, 1879
William H. Cheever, Asst. Insp.-Gen.	Major.....	Nashua.....	Mar. 23, 1881
George W. Nichols, Quartermaster...	Captain.....	Manchester.....	April 29, 1879
Edward C. Shirley, Commissary.....	Captain.....	Goffstown.....	Mar. 23, 1881
Edson G. Stark, Aide-de-Camp.....	Captain.....	Manchester.....	April 29, 1879
Daniel B. Donovan, Aide-de-Camp...	First Lieutenant..	Concord.....	Mar. 23, 1881

## FIRST REGIMENT.

## FIELD AND STAFF.

John J. Dillon.....	Colonel.....	Manchester.....	May 17, 1875
John B. Hall.....	Lieut.-Colonel...	Manchester....	July 13, 1880
George M. L. Lane.....	Major.....	Manchester.....	June 12, 1877
Arthur E. Clarke, Adjutant.....	First Lieutenant..	Manchester.....	Dec. 1, 1879
Benj. L. Hartshorn, Quartermaster..	First Lieutenant..	Manchester.....	May 17, 1875
Levi L. Aldrich, Paymaster.....	Captain.....	Manchester.....	May 1, 1879
Henry E. Newell, Surgeon.....	Major.....	Manchester.....	May 1, 1879
Arthur L. Emerson, Asst. Surgeon..	Captain.....	Manchester.....	April 21, 1881
Henry Powers, Chaplain.....	Captain.....	Manchester.....	May 17, 1875

## COMPANY A. — Strafford Guards.

Joseph S. Abbott.....	Captain.....	Dover.....	Aug. 6, 1875
George H. Demeritt.....	First Lieutenant..	Dover.....	July 24, 1877
Frederic Emmott.....	Second Lieutenant	Dover.....	May 22, 1879

## COMPANY B. — Sheridan Guards.

Name.	Rank.	Residence.	Date of Commission.
Patrick A. Devine .....	Captain.....	Manchester.....	April 28, 1875
Alexander Campbell.....	First Lieutenant..	Manchester.....	May 2, 1881
John O. D. Kelleher.....	Second Lieutenant	Manchester.....	May 2, 1881

## COMPANY C. — Portsmouth Guards.

James E. Ford.....	Captain.....	Portsmouth.....	Oct. 9, 1877
Edward P. Banks.....	First Lieutenant..	Portsmouth.....	Feb. 5, 1881
Mark A. Scott.....	Second Lieutenant	Portsmouth.....	Feb. 5, 1881

## COMPANY D. — Jewell Rifles.

William Wainwright.....	Captain.....	Suncook.....	May 3, 1881
Charles O. Merrill.....	First Lieutenant..	Suncook.....	May 3, 1881
Charles L. Cleavland.....	Second Lieutenant	Suncook.....	May 3, 1881

## COMPANY E. — Governor Straw Rifles.

John G. Lovejoy .....	Captain.....	Manchester.....	Mar. 18, 1880
Bartlett N. Wilson.....	First Lieutenant..	Manchester...	April 7, 1881
Arthur L. Bixby.....	Second Lieutenant	Manchester.....	April 7, 1881

## COMPANY F. — Patten Guards.

Henry T. Eaton.....	Captain.....	Candia.....	Jan. 10, 1878
John K. Moore.....	First Lieutenant..	Candia.....	July 15, 1880
Charles A. Jones .....	Second Lieutenant	Candia.....	July 15, 1880

## COMPANY G. — Newmarket Guards.

Franklin A. Brackett.....	Captain....	Newmarket.....	Mar. 15, 1881
Moses A. Libbey.....	First Lieutenant..	Newmarket.....	Mar. 15, 1881
Clarence Dolloff.....	Second Lieutenant	Newmarket.....	Mar. 15, 1881

## COMPANY H. — Great Falls Light Infantry.

Name.	Rank.	Residence.	Date of Commission.
William Hacking.....	Captain.....	Great Falls.....	Feb. 12, 1879
John R. Vassar.....	First Lieutenant..	Great Falls.....	July 15, 1880
George W. Mason.....	Second Lieutenant	Great Falls. . . .	July 15, 1880

## COMPANY I. — Manchester War Veterans.

David A. Page.....	Captain.....	Manchester.....	Aug. 4, 1880
Oscar Perkins.....	First Lieutenant..	Manchester.....	Aug. 4, 1880
John W. Mears .....	Second Lieutenant	Manchester.....	Aug. 4, 1880

## COMPANY K. — Head Guards.

Charles W. Barker. . . . .	Captain.....	Manchester.....	April 14, 1881
John H. Wales.....	First Lieutenant..	Manchester.....	April 14, 1881
Charles H. Crandall, . . . . .	Second Lieutenant	Manchester.....	April 23, 1881

## SECOND REGIMENT.

## FIELD AND STAFF.

Name.	Rank.	Residence.	Date of Commission.
Daniel M. White.....	Colonel.....	Peterborough....	May 2, 1877
Elbridge J. Copp.....	Lieut.-Colonel....	Nashua.....	Aug. 6, 1879
Fred A. Barker.....	Major.....	Keene.....	Aug. 6, 1879
George W. Gould, Adjutant.....	First Lieutenant..	Winchester.....	Sept. 8, 1879
Joseph N. Allen, Quartermaster.....	First Lieutenant..	Peterborough....	Aug. 22, 1879
Jacob B. Whittemore, Paymaster....	Captain.....	Hillsborough....	Sept. 8, 1880
John H. Cutler, Surgeon.....	Major.....	Peterborough....	June 7, 1877
William R. Dunham, Asst. Surgeon..	Captain.....	Keene.....	Sept. 8, 1880
Anthony C. Hardy, Chaplain....	Captain.....	Concord.....	May 16, 1876

## COMPANY A. — Lafayette Artillery.

David G. Dickey.....	Captain.....	So. Lyndeborough	April 14, 1880
George H. Stevens.....	First Lieutenant..	So. Lyndeborough	April 14, 1880
C. Henry Holt.....	Second Lieutenant	So. Lyndeborough	April 14, 1880

## COMPANY B. — Governor Cheney Guards.

Henry B. Needham.....	Captain.....	Peterborough....	Dec. 21, 1880
Milton Carter.....	First Lieutenant..	Peterborough....	Dec. 21, 1880
William F. Barrett.....	Second Lieutenant	Peterborough....	Dec. 21, 1880

## COMPANY C. — Hinsdale Guards.

Russell F. Smith.....	Captain.....	Hinsdale.....	June 17, 1879
L. W. Follett ..	First Lieutenant..	Hinsdale.....	April 20, 1877
Henry Latham.....	Second Lieutenant.	Hinsdale.....	April 20, 1877

## COMPANY D. — Granite State Cadets.

Charles H. Champney.....	Captain.....	Antrim.....	April 3, 1879
Samuel N. Ball.....	First Lieutenant..	Antrim.....	May 6, 1880
Fred C. Parmenter.....	Second Lieutenant	Antrim.....	May 7, 1881

## COMPANY E. — Wadleigh Guards.

Name.	Rank.	Residence.	Date of Commission.
Orrin A. Hamblett.....	Captain.....	Milford.....	May 22, 1875
Charles H. Perkins.....	First Lieutenant..	Milford.....	July 17, 1879
Frank P. Phelps.....	Second Lieutenant	Milford.....	July 17, 1879

## COMPANY F. — Nashua City Guards.

Jason E. Tolles.....	Captain.....	Nashua.....	May 3, 1881
William W. Wheeler.....	First Lieutenant..	Nashua.....	May 3, 1881
Eugene P. Whitney.....	Second Lieutenant	Nashua.....	May 3, 1881

## COMPANY G. — Keene Light Guard.

James W. Russell.....	Captain.....	Keene.....	July 14, 1880
Edwin S. Foster.....	First Lieutenant..	Keene.....	Aug. 25, 1880
Albert W. Metcalf.....	Second Lieutenant	Keene.....	Aug. 25, 1880

## COMPANY H. — Keene Light Guard.

Charles W. Shedd.....	Captain.....	Keene.....	April 3, 1879
Martin V. B. Clark.....	First Lieutenant..	Keene.....	Aug. 18, 1880
Fred A. Faulkner.....	Second Lieutenant	Keene.....	Aug. 18, 1880

## COMPANY I. — Foster Rifles.

James A. Cobb.....	Captain.....	Nashua.....	April 3, 1879
Edwin H. Parmenter.....	First Lieutenant..	Nashua.....	April 3, 1879
Judson Sawyer.....	Second Lieutenant	Nashua.....	April 3, 1879

## COMPANY K. — Carter Guards.

Orlando G. Burt.....	Captain.....	Hillsborough.....	Sept. 13, 1880
Edwin L. Carr.....	First Lieutenant..	Hillsborough.....	Sept. 13, 1880
Emmons C. Newman.....	Second Lieutenant	Hillsborough.....	Sept. 13, 1880

## THIRD REGIMENT.

## FIELD AND STAFF.

Name.	Rank.	Residence.	Date of Commission.
Joab N. Patterson.....	Colonel.....	Concord.....	April 18, 1878
True Sanborn, Jr.....	Lieut.-Colonel.....	Chichester.....	May 29, 1878
Irving W. Drew.....	Major.....	Lancaster.....	April 18, 1878
Rufus P. Staniels.....	First Lieutenant..	Concord.....	May 8, 1878
Daniel H. Gienty.....	First Lieutenant..	Concord.....	Jan. 16, 1880
John T. Batchelder.....	Captain.....	Concord.....	May 20, 1879
Frank A. Colby.....	Major.....	Lancaster.....	May 8, 1878
George Cook.....	Captain.....	Concord..	May 20, 1879
Charles E. Harrington.....	Captain.....	Concord.....	June 10, 1878

## COMPANY A. — Messer Rifles.

William A. Messer.....	Captain.....	New London.....	Jan. 6, 1876
Willard Reed.....	First Lieutenant..	New London.....	April 3, 1879
Stephen P. Colby.....	Second Lieutenant	New London.....	June 2, 1879

## COMPANY B. — Merrimack Guards.

Charles H. Elliott.....	Captain.....	Chichester.....	Sept. 9, 1879
Henry M. Sanborn.....	First Lieutenant..	Chichester.....	Sept. 9, 1879
Herbert T. Sanborn.....	Second Lieutenant	Chichester.....	Sept. 9, 1879

## COMPANY C. — Rollins Rifles.

Edward H. Dixon.....	Captain.....	Concord.....	Feb. 25, 1881
Charles D. Todd.....	First Lieutenant..	Concord.....	Feb. 25, 1881
Charles H. Buxton.....	Second Lieutenant	Concord.....	Feb. 25, 1881

## COMPANY D. — Weston Guards.

Aaron Whittemore, Jr.....	Captain.....	Pittsfield.....	April 3, 1879
Asa O. Carr.....	First Lieutenant..	Pittsfield.....	April 3, 1879
J. Edward Hurst.....	Second Lieutenant	Pittsfield.....	April 3, 1879

## COMPANY E. — Pillsbury Light Guard.

Name.	Rank.	Residence.	Date of Commission.
William H. Happy.....	Captain .....	Concord.....	Mar. 1, 1877
Michael Howe .....	First Lieutenant..	Concord.....	Nov. 20, 1878
Dennis E. Clifford.....	Second Lieutenant	Concord.....	May 12, 1881

## COMPANY F. — Lancaster Rifles.

Moses A. Hastings.....	Captain .....	Lancaster.....	July 25, 1879
Willie E. Bullard.....	First Lieutenant	Lancaster.....	July 25, 1879
George H. Emerson.....	Second Lieutenant	Lancaster.....	Aug. 27, 1879

## COMPANY G. — Shaw Rifles.

Nathan H. Randlett.....	Captain .....	Lebanon.....	April 24, 1878
Ferdinand Davis .....	First Lieutenant..	Lebanon.....	April 24, 1878
Jesse E. Dewey.....	Second Lieutenant	Lebanon .....	May 31, 1879

## COMPANY H. — Nesmith Rifle Company.

George N. Cheever.....	Captain.....	Franklin.....	July 1, 1879
George F. Prescott.....	First Lieutenant..	Franklin.....	July 1, 1879
Amos S. Ripley.....	Second Lieutenant	Franklin.....	June 2, 1879

## COMPANY I. — Eustis Guards.

Sidney B. Whittemore.....	Captain.....	Colebrook.....	Mar. 7, 1881
Hiram C. Young.....	First Lieutenant..	Colebrook.....	Mar. 7, 1881
Marcena B. Gilkey.....	Second Lieutenant	Colebrook.....	Mar. 7, 1881

## COMPANY K. — Belknap Rifles.

Elbert Wheeler.....	Captain .....	Laconia.....	July 23, 1878
Edmund Tetley.....	First Lieutenant..	Laconia.....	May 5, 1879
Martin B. Plummer.....	Second Lieutenant	Laconia.....	May 5, 1879

## CAVALRY.

COMPANY A. — Peterborough.

Name.	Rank.	Residence.	Date of Commission.
Charles A. Jaquith.....	Captain.....	Peterborough ....	Mar. 30, 1880
Edwin C. Richardson.....	First Lieutenant ..	Peterborough ....	Mar. 30, 1880
John F. Dodge.....	Second Lieutenant	Peterborough ....	Mar. 30, 1880

COMPANY B. — Portsmouth.

Edward D. Coffin .....	Captain.....	Portsmouth.....	July 1, 1879
R. Hamilton Perkins.....	First Lieutenant ..	Portsmouth ....	July 1, 1879
Plumer D. Norton.....	Second Lieutenant	Portsmouth.....	Sept. 11, 1880

## FIRST BATTERY.

PLATOON A. — Manchester.

Samuel S. Piper.....	Captain.....	Manchester .....	May 1, 1876
Alonzo M. Caswell.....	First Lieutenant..	Manchester.....	May 15, 1880

PLATOON B. — Concord.

Frank S. Warren .....	First Lieutenant..	Concord.....	Dec. 21, 1880
John C. French.....	Second Lieutenant	Concord.....	Dec. 21, 1880

## SECOND BATTERY.

PLATOON A. — Dover.

John H. Otis... ..	First Lieutenant..	Dover.....	Sept. 27, 1880
George A. Swain.. ..	Second Lieutenant	Dover.....	Feb. 8, 1881



## RESIGNATIONS AND DISCHARGES.

NAME.	Rank and Organization.	Date of Commission.	Date of Discharge.	Remarks.
David Urch. ....	Assist. Inspec.-Gen Brig.Staff	April 29, 1879	Mar. 23, 1881	Discharged.
John S. Rowell . . .	Commissary, Brigade Staff...	April 29, 1879	Mar. 23, 1881	Discharged.
Fred P. Wilson. ....	Aide-de-Camp, Brigade Staff	April 29, 1879	Mar. 23, 1881	Discharged.
W. W. H. Greenwood	Lieut.-Colonel, 1st Reg't. ....	April 30, 1877	June 1, 1880	Resigned.
Chas. A. Fairbanks..	Assist. Surgeon, 1st Reg't ...	Aug. 10, 1880	Mar. 9, 1881	Resigned.
John Cavanaugh....	First Lieut., Co. B, 1st Reg't.	May 16, 1877	April 16, 1881	Resigned.
John S. Mills .....	First Lieut., Co. C, 1st Reg't.	July 30, 1879	Feb. 5, 1881	Resigned.
John Connor.....	Second Lieut., Co. C, 1st Reg't	July 30, 1879	Feb. 5, 1881	Resigned.
S. B. Cunningham . .	Captain, Co. D, 1st Reg't ....	Dec. 28, 1877	July 16, 1880	Resigned.
Appleton Tredick ...	First Lieut., Co. D, 1st Reg't.	May 20, 1879	Mar. 12, 1881	Co. disbanded
Edward F. Swasey ..	Second Lieut., Co. D, 1st Reg't	May 31, 1879	Aug. 6, 1880	Co. disbanded
Edward Clark.....	Captain, Co. D, 1st Reg't ....	Aug. 30, 1880	April 25, 1881	Resigned.
Abel H. Nickless....	First Lieut., Co. D, 1st Reg't.	Aug. 30, 1880	Mar. 19, 1881	Resigned.
Augustus W. Smith..	First Lieut., Co. E, 1st Reg't.	Mar. 18, 1880	Mar. 24, 1881	Resigned.
Alanson C. Haines . .	Captain, Co. G, 1st Reg't ....	May 3, 1880	Jan. 22, 1881	Resigned.
Andrew Randall ....	First Lieut., Co. G, 1st Reg't.	May 3, 1880	Sept. 1, 1880	Resigned.
George H. Dodge....	Captain, Co. I, 1st Reg't. ....	April 16, 1875	Aug. 3, 1880	Resigned.
Henry H. Everett... .	Second Lieut., Co. I, 1st Reg't	July 28, 1877	Aug. 3, 1880	Resigned.
Charles H. Reed ....	Captain, Co. K, 1st Reg't. ....	July 20, 1878	April 13, 1881	Resigned.
John H. Leach.....	Ass't. Surg., 2d Reg't. ....	Sept. 18, 1879	Aug. 17, 1880	Resigned.
Frank H. Pierce ....	Paymaster, 2d Regiment. ....	April 29, 1879	Sept. 8, 1880	Discharged.
Joseph F. Noone....	Captain, Co. B, 2d Reg't. ....	Nov. 23, 1876	Dec. 21, 1880	Resigned.
George W. Shaw....	Second Lieut., Co. D, 2d Reg't	May 6, 1880	April 23, 1881	Resigned.

RESIGNATIONS AND DISCHARGES. — *Continued.*

NAME.	Rank and Organization.	Date of Commission.	Date of Discharge.	Remarks.
Alfred E. Hunt.....	Captain, Co. F, 2d Reg't.....	July 25, 1879	May 3, 1881	Resigned.
Andrew J. Tuck.....	Second Lieut., Co. F, 2d Reg't	July 25, 1879	Sept. 23, 1880	Resigned.
L. Warren Wright...	Captain, Co. G, 2d Reg't.....	Mar. 20, 1878	July 1, 1880	Resigned.
George J. Appleton..	First Lieut., Co. G, 2d Reg't..	April 23, 1879	Aug. 18, 1880	Resigned.
Henry E. Hubbard..	First Lieut., Co. H, 2d Reg't.	April 3, 1879	Aug. 10, 1880	Resigned.
Robert K. Lougee...	First Lieut., Co. C, 3d Reg't..	April 7, 1880	Dec. 11, 1880	Co. disbanded
Fred P. Morrison....	Second Lieut., Co. C, 3d Reg't	April 7, 1880	Dec. 11, 1880	Co. disbanded
Elisha P. Hicks....	Captain, Co. I, 3d Reg't.....	April 7, 1880	Jan. 14, 1881	Resigned.
C. B. Mason .....	Second Lieut., Co. B, Cavalry	May 10, 1877	Sept. 11, 1880	Resigned.
Albert Jaquith.....	First Lieut., Plat. B, 1st Bat.	Oct. 11, 1875	Dec. 28, 1880	Plat. disban'd
Frank Barney.....	Second Lieut., Plat. B, 1st Bat.	Oct. 11, 1875	Dec. 28, 1880	Plat. disban'd
Frank F. Davis. ...	Captain, Plat. A, 2d Battery.	Jan. 6, 1867	Dec. 20, 1880	Resigned.
Edwin N. Leslie. ...	Second Lieut., Plat. B, 2d Bat.	April 7, 1877	April 23, 1881	Plat. disban'd

# ROSTER

## OF THE

### AMOSKEAG VETERANS.

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#### FIELD AND STAFF.

Major Commandant	.	.	.	HENRY C. MERRILL.
Adjutant	.	.	.	M. V. B. EDGERLY.
Quartermaster	.	.	.	A. G. FAIRBANKS.
Assistant Quartermaster	.	.	.	G. P. WHITMAN.
Chaplain	.	.	.	HENRY POWERS.
Surgeon	.	.	.	EMIL CUSTER.
Assistant Surgeon	.	.	.	H. T. BOUTWELL.
Judge-Advocate	.	.	.	H. E. BURNHAM.
Paymaster	.	.	.	G. BYRON CHANDLER.

#### NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Sergeant-Major	.	.	.	LANGDON SIMONS.
Standard-Bearer	.	.	.	JOHN H. PROCTOR.
Assistant Standard-Bearer	.	.	.	E. F. TROW.
Clerk	.	.	.	WILLIAM G. EVERETT.

#### LINE OFFICERS.

##### COMPANY A.

Captain	.	.	.	WILLIAM B. PATTEN.
First Lieutenant	.	.	.	FRANK S. PUSHEE.
Second Lieutenant	.	.	.	LEWIS SIMONS.

##### COMPANY B.

Captain	.	.	.	IRA A. MOORE.
First Lieutenant	.	.	.	GEORGE F. ELLIOT.
Second Lieutenant	.	.	.	MOSES WADLEIGH.



# ANNUAL ENROLLMENT.

## ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

TOWNS.	1881.	1880.	Population. Census 1880.
Atkinson .....	76	83	502
Auburn.....	106	116	719
Brentwood.....	107	124	999
Candia.....	144	....	1,340
Chester.....	144	162	1,136
Danville.....	94	102	613
Deerfield.....	231	144	1,569
Derry .....	205	310	2,140
East Kingston.....	74	74	576
Epping.. ..	243	265	1,536
Exeter.. ..	422	386	3,569
Fremont.....	....	114	624
Greenland.....	81	70	693
Hampstead.....	122	137	959
Hampton.....	204	207	1,184
Hampton Falls.....	86	54	678
Kensington.....	63	....	614
Kingston.....	....	127	1,080
Londonderry.....	191	286	1,363
Newcastle.....	117	115	610
Newington. ....	66	....	433
<i>Carried forward</i> .....	2,776	2,876	22,937

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY, — *Continued.*

TOWNS.	1881.	1880.	Population. Census 1880.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....	2,776	2,876	22,937
Newmarket.....	226	283	2,368
Newton.....	97	88	1,006
North Hampton.....	133	96	774
Northwood.....	208	176	1,345
Nottingham.....	181	202	1,095
Plaistow.....	116	79	1,002
Portsmouth.....	1,513	....	9,690
Raymond.....	145	157	1,053
Rye.....	151	158	1,111
Salem.....	....	232	1,809
Sandown.....	82	....	500
Seabrook.....	242	236	1,745
South Hampton.....	69	72	383
South Newmarket.....	....	132	829
Stratham.....	112	90	720
Windham.....	71	72	695
	6,122	4,949	49,062

## STRAFFORD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	1881.	1880.	Population Census 1880.
Barrington.....	245	210	1,497
Dover.....	....	1,535	11,687
Durham.....	145	....	962
Farmington.....	537	535	3,044
Lee.....	89	79	715
Madbury.....	66	42	397
Middleton.....	58	56	355
Milton.....	....	194	1,516
New Durham.....	112	110	772
Rochester.....	893	690	5,785
Rollinsford.....	....	180	1,712
Somersworth.....	....	....	5,586
Strafford.....	....	206	1,531
	2,145	3,837	35,559

## BELKNAP COUNTY.

TOWNS.	1880.	1881.	Population. Census 1880.
Alton .....	....	192	1,476
Barnstead .....	....	174	1,296
Belmont .....	186	169	1,226
Center Harbor .....	56	74	521
Gilford .....	425	351	2,821
Gilmanton .....	180	188	1,485
Laconia .....	786	699	3,790
Meredith .....	189	...	1,800
New Hampton .....	....	131	1,059
Sanbornton .....	....	....	1,192
Tilton .....	115	104	1,282
	1,937	2,082	17,948

## CARROLL COUNTY.

TOWNS.	1881.	1880.	Population. Census 1880.
Albany .....	...	....	361
Bartlett .....	135	170	1,044
Brookfield .....	72	79	434
Chatham .....	62	....	421
Conway .....	368	331	2,092
Eaton .....	46	103	629
Effingham .....	136	139	865
Freedom .....	140	114	714
Hart's Location .....	....	12	70
Jackson .....	73	82	464
Madison .....	98	104	586
Moultonborough .....	183	159	1,254
Ossipee, .....	....	...	1,782
Sandwich .....	264	264	1,701
Tamworth .....	285	202	1,274
Tuftonborough .....	153	125	923
Wakefield .....	115	....	1,386
Wolfeborough .....	368	333	2,222
	2,496	2,217	18,222

## MERRIMACK COUNTY.

TOWNS.	1881.	1880.	Population. Census 1880.
Allenstown.....	....	....	1,707
Andover.....	176	222	1,204
Boscawen.....	141	167	1,381
Bow.....	100	48	734
Bradford.....	144	98	950
Canterbury.....	....	142	1,033
Chichester.....	99	119	784
Concord.....	....	1,489	13,836
Danbury.....	120	91	760
Dunbarton.....	106	112	708
Epsom.....	140	136	909
Franklin.....	....	....	3,265
Henniker.....	178	189	1,326
Hill.....	119	114	667
Hooksett.....	176	170	1,766
Hopkinton.....	248	237	1,836
Loudon.....	197	....	1,221
Newbury.....	103	96	590
New London.....	92	72	875
Northfield.....	153	212	918
Pembroke.....	224	304	2,797
Pittsfield.....	358	322	1,974
Salisbury.....	....	....	795
Sutton.....	121	163	993
Warner.....	184	217	1,537
Webster.....	99	98	647
Wilmot.....	134	133	1,080
	3,412	4,951	46,293

## HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY.

TOWNS.	1881.	1880.	Population. Census 1880.
Amherst.....	....	....	1,225
Antrim.....	194	199	1,172
Bedford.....	197	169	1,204
Bennington.....	56	48	443
Brookline.....	....	127	698
Deering.....	189	67	674
Francestown.....	124	131	937
Goffstown.....	165	....	1,699
Greenfield.....	89	....	649
Greenville.....	98	109	1,072
Hancock.....	105	87	689
Hillsborough.....	147	196	1,646
Hollis.....	...	....	1,077
Hudson.....	165	156	1,045
Litchfield..	50	51	291
Lyndeborough.....	127	133	818
Manchester.....	2,375	....	32,630
Mason.....	90	93	645
Merrimack.....	102	68	1,042
Milford.....	....	309	2,397
Mont Vernon.....	57	....	517
Nashua.....	715	767	13,397
New Boston.....	94	113	1,144
New Ipswich.....	77	140	1,222
Pelham.....	105	118	848
Peterborough.....	336	343	2,206
Sharon.....	36	37	203
Temple.....	50	37	402
Weare.....	260	245	1,829
Wilton.....	....	....	1,747
Windsor.....	13	16	65
	6,016	3,759	75,633

## CHESHIRE COUNTY.

TOWNS.	1881.	1880.	Population. Census 1880.
Alstead.....	173	154	1,037
Chesterfield..	....	....	1,173
Dublin.....	62	66	456
Fitzwilliam...	125	136	1,187
Gilsum.....	114	107	663
Harrisville ..	147	142	870
Hinsdale.....	....	....	1,868
Jaffrey.....	160	175	1,267
Keene.....	1,013	1,015	6,784
Marlborough ..	150	196	1,286
Marlow.....	109	111	701
Nelson.....	69	61	438
Richmond .....	94	104	669
Rindge.....	133	134	936
Roxbury.....	18	18	126
Stoddard.....	95	82	553
Sullivan.....	75	60	382
Surry.....	..	....	326
Swanzey.....	282	241	1,661
Troy.....	75	110	796
Walpole.....	....	262	2,018
Westmoreland .....	161	163	1,093
Winchester.....	....	300	2,444
	3,055	3,637	28,734

## SULLIVAN COUNTY.

TOWNS.	1881.	1880.	Population. Census 1880.
Acworth.....	106	127	982
Charlestown.....	228	224	1,587
Claremont .....	447	415	4,704
Cornish.....	157	171	1,156
Croydon.....	55	63	608
Goshen.....	57	44	511
Grantham.....	...	78	540
Langdon.....	66	....	364
Lempster.....	113	....	602
Newport.....	370	374	2,612
Plainfield.....	194	166	1,372
Springfield.....	62	98	732
Sunapee.....	104	112	895
Unity.....	129	138	814
Washington.....	109	102	682
	2,197	2,112	18,161

## GRAFTON COUNTY.

TOWNS.	1881.	1880.	Population. Census 1880.
Alexandria.....	99	103	828
Ashland.....	89	106	900
Bath.....	125	165	1,032
Benton.....	42	....	378
Bethlehem.....	168	159	1,400
Bridgewater.....	46	66	384
Bristol.....	....	....	1,352
Campton.....	163	156	1,163
Canaan.....	196	229	1,762
Dorchester.....	95	94	585
Easton.....	70	73	302
Ellsworth.....	31	31	209
Enfield.....	....	196	1,680
Franconia.....	79	....	550
Grafton.....	135	155	934
Groton.....	89	84	566
Hanover.....	197	180	2,149
Haverhill.....	353	354	2,455
Hebron.....	52	50	329
Holderness.....	82	123	703
Landaff.....	67	69	506
Lebanon.....	473	467	3,354
Lincoln.....	13	13	65
Lisbon.....	279	290	1,807
Littleton.....	414	325	2,936
Livermore.....	18	16	103
Lyman.....	97	100	654
Lyne.....	....	169	1,313
Monroe.....	61	66	504
Orange.....	63	....	335
<i>Carried forward</i> .....	3,596	3,930	31,298

GRAFTON COUNTY, — *Continued.*

TOWNS.	1881.	1880.	Population. Census 1880.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....	3,596	3,930	31,298
Orford.....	193	185	1,050
Piermont.....	111	100	752
Plymouth.....	241	....	1,719
Rumney.....	143	210	1,050
Thornton.....	98	92	775
Warren.....	152	181	786
Waterville.....	4	6	54
Wentworth .....	134	154	939
Woodstock.....	56	66	367
	4,728	4,924	38,790

## COOS COUNTY.

TOWNS.	1881.	1880.	Population. Census 1880.
Berlin.....	....	....	1,144
Carroll .....	60	70	781
Clarksville.....	54	59	328
Colebrook.....	....	...	1,580
Columbia.....	114	107	762
Dalton.....	....	....	570
Dummer.....	71	71	464
Errol .....	....	40	161
Gorham.....	....	....	1,383
Jefferson.....	70	81	951
Lancaster .....	422	295	2,721
Milan .....	133	125	895
Northumberland .....	....	....	1,062
Pittsburg.....	111	....	581
Randolph.....	24	21	203
Shelburne.....	....	53	252
Stark.....	96	95	690
Stewartstown.....	128	158	958
Stratford.....	189	125	1,016
Wentworth's Location.....	....	11	55
Whitefield.....	188	171	1,828
	1,660	1,482	18,385

## RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	1881.	1880.	Population. Census 1880.
Rockingham.....	6,122	4,949	49,062
Belknap.....	1,937	2,082	17,948
Merrimack.....	3,412	4,860	46,293
Hillsborough.....	6,016	3,759	75,633
Cheshire.....	3,055	3,637	28,734
Strafford...	2,145	3,837	35,559
Carroll.....	2,496	2,217	18,222
Sullivan.....	2,197	2,112	18,161
Grafton.....	4,728	4,924	38,790
Coos.....	1,660	1,482	18,385
	33,768	33,859	346,787

The following cities and towns have failed to report enrollment as required by chapter 95, section 1, General Laws : —

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

Fremont, Kingston, Salem.

STRAFFORD COUNTY.

Somersworth, Dover, Milton, Rollinsford, Strafford.

BELKNAP COUNTY.

Sanbornton, Alton, Barnstead, New Hampton.

CARROLL COUNTY.

Albany, Ossipee, Hart's Location.

MERRIMACK COUNTY.

Allenstown, Franklin, Salisbury, Canterbury, Concord.

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY.

Amherst, Hollis, Wilton, Brookline, Milford.

CHESHIRE COUNTY.

Chesterfield, Hinsdale, Surry, Walpole, Winchester.

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

Grantham.

GRAFTON COUNTY.

Bristol, Enfield, Lyme.

COOS COUNTY.

Berlin, Colebrook, Dalton, Gorham, Northumberland, Errol, Shelburne, Wentworth's Location.

REPORTS  
OF THE  
WARDEN AND INSPECTORS  
OF THE  
NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE-PRISON,  
TOGETHER WITH THE  
REPORTS OF THE CHAPLAIN AND PHYSICIAN,  
JUNE, 1881.

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MANCHESTER:  
JOHN B. CLARKE, PUBLIC PRINTER.  
1881.



# OFFICERS.

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WARDEN.

FRANK S. DODGE.

DEPUTY-WARDEN.

THOMAS A. PILSBURY.

PHYSICIANS.

A. H. CROSBY, M. D.

F. A. STILLINGS, M. D.

CHAPLAIN.

REV. SULLIVAN HOLMAN.

STEWARD.

S. B. EATON.

OVERSEERS OF SHOPS.

F. J. SANBORN.

D. L. HOBBS.

F. J. FRENCH.

J. B. GREATON.

C. F. CARTER.

GUARDS.

JOHN DEARBORN.

J. L. JONES.

H. M. JONES.

DAVID SANBORN.

L. C. GLIDDEN.

C. H. BROCK.

HALL OFFICER,  
F. L. ROBINSON.

WATCHMEN.

N. B. FRENCH.

CHARLES H. CHASE.

MATRON.

MRS. C. J. SMITH.

## WARDEN'S REPORT.

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*To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.*

GENTLEMEN,—The close of another fiscal year renders it necessary for me to present my annual report for your inspection.

Receiving my appointment as warden from you on the third of September last, and assuming the duties of the office September 8, make it necessary for me to return account of only part of the year, as belonging to my administration. A complete set of statistical tables, with a full financial statement for the entire year, will, however, be found embodied in this report.

The total population of the prison May 1, 1880, was one hundred and fifty-one,—one hundred and forty-seven males and four females. Upon my assuming control of the institution September 8, there were in confinement one hundred and fifty-four,—one hundred and fifty males and four females. This number has varied somewhat during the year, and at the close of business, April 30, the whole number of prisoners is one hundred and forty-one,—all males,—a decrease of ten during the year, and thirteen since September 8.

Being called upon to take charge of the institution much sooner than I anticipated when I received the appointment of warden, I was not a little embarrassed ; but I have endeavored by strict attention to duty, to maintain all the rules and regulations established for the government of the prison, and to keep up, as nearly as possible, the excellent order I found prevailing when I took charge.

Being a firm believer in the system of management so suc-

cessfully carried on by my predecessor, John C. Pilsbury, Esq., I entered upon the discharge of my duties with a firm determination to adhere strictly to the same. To him and his deputy, Thomas A. Pilsbury, I wish to return my thanks for many kind suggestions and their invaluable advice, which I have endeavored to follow to the letter. To what degree of success I have attained, I leave you to judge.

The health of the prisoners has generally been good. Seven have died during the year. We have had no contagious disease, and the most of the deaths were caused by consumption, the germ of which existed in the parties at the time of their commitment to the old prison.

On the thirtieth of November, the prisoners were removed to the new prison, and since the new quarters have been occupied the health of the convicts has very materially improved; in proof of which, let me state that during our occupancy of the present prison buildings not a single bed has been occupied in our hospital, no case of sickness having occurred of sufficient severity to warrant the removal of the patient thereto. The physician, A. H. Crosby, M. D., continues to attend to the wants of the sick in an acceptable manner. His long connection with the prison, his success as a practitioner, and his personal attainments are too well known to require any special commendation on my part. I respectfully call your attention to his report, for full details of the sanitary condition of the prison.

The moral and religious training of the convicts is well attended to by the chaplain, and I hope much good will come from his labor. I would call your attention to his interesting report for particulars.

The financial report of the prison is not what we might wish it were; yet we think it susceptible of a satisfactory explanation. The earnings of the prison *for the year* have been \$19,748.04, and the expenses have been \$22,407.66, leaving a balance against the prison of \$2,659.62. To this should be added the sum of \$1,849.36, the *gain* to the prison under my predecessor, making the *apparent loss*, since September 8, \$4,508.98. This is not, however, a fair presentation, as the following statement will show.

Since we have occupied the new prison, I have bought and paid for, out of the earnings of the institution, the following articles :—

E. R. Morse & Co., Boston, safe . . . . .	\$150 00
John J. Tower, New York, shackles . . . . .	20 50
American Rubber Co., Boston, stair-covering, etc. . . . .	62 74
Stevens & Duncklee, Concord, tin ware, etc. . . . .	116 45
Humphrey, Dodge & Co., Concord, hardware . . . . .	242 54
J. E. Randlett, Concord, medical cases and tables . . . . .	141 00
N. G. Carr, Concord, clocks . . . . .	73 85
John Eves, Concord, plumbing . . . . .	37 58
Flanders, White & Houston, Concord, boiler tools . . . . .	18 80
A. R. Ayers, Concord, carpets, curtains, and crockery . . . . .	475 47
John Rogers, Bradford, chairs . . . . .	35 75
R. C. Danforth, Concord, tin ware, etc. . . . .	144 25
Union Water Meter Co., New York, water-meter . . . . .	96 00
E. B. Hutchinson, Concord, lumber . . . . .	178 92
Williams & Co., Nashua, soap-stone tray . . . . .	32 12
Walworth Manufacturing Co., Boston, asbestos . . . . .	18 00
H. E. Randall, Concord, piping . . . . .	337 14
Noone Co., Boston, baskets . . . . .	16 38
S. Eastman & Co., Concord, fire apparatus . . . . .	14 00.
Ford & Kimball, Concord, castings for gates . . . . .	28 88
Daniels & Co., Manchester, hoisting apparatus . . . . .	60 25
Andrew Bunker, Concord, double windows for hall . . . . .	432 00
Connell & Savory, Concord, painting . . . . .	373 64
J. F. Scott, Concord, fitting double windows . . . . .	60 00
	<hr/>
	\$3,166 26

Making a total of \$3,166.26 that I have expended for permanent fixtures and improvements, that are not appraised, and should properly be classed as extraordinary expense, the above amount having been expended by order of the governor and council. Crediting myself with the above amount would leave the actual deficiency, since September 8, as \$1,342.72, and the status of the financial operations for the entire year would be: earnings, \$19,748.04; expenses, \$18,241.40; gain, \$506.64.

For several months we have had no female prisoners, consequently, all the making and mending of clothing for the prisoners, we have had to hire done by outside parties. All the work in the female prison, such as cooking for the officers and the general housework generally done by female convicts, has to be done by hired help.

More officers are required than at the old prison. As showing the general increase in cost of operating the new as compared with the old prison, I will cite the items of light, water, and fuel, which at the old were \$489.83 per year. With about three months in the old prison (from September 8 to November 30), and five months in the new, the same items amount to \$2,520.13.

Notwithstanding all these drawbacks, I am encouraged to believe that now that most of the extraordinary demands for additions have been met, the institution can be made nearly, if not quite, self-sustaining during the year to come.

I cannot close this report without saying a word in commendation of our new quarters, both those of the prisoners and of the officers. I found much that I did not fully understand the working of, but a little practice has made the way easy, and I take pride in claiming for our State one of the best built and most convenient prisons of modern build. The State was indeed fortunate in securing the services of the thoroughly practical gentlemen who served as commissioners.

To Your Excellency and the Honorable Gentlemen of the Council I must return my grateful acknowledgments for your constant support and the many kind suggestions given me.

The officers of the institution will accept my thanks for the faithfulness with which they have discharged their duties. Statistical tables will be found annexed to this report.

Respectfully submitted.

FRANK S. DODGE, *Warden.*

CONCORD, May 1, 1881.

## STATISTICS.

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Whole number of convicts in prison May 1, 1880 .	151
Received from courts from May 1, 1880, to April 30, 1881 . . . . .	52
Whole number in prison during year . . . . .	203

Whole number discharged during year, viz. :—

Pardoned . . . . .	14
Discharged . . . . .	39
Died . . . . .	7
Transferred to insane asylum . . . . .	2
	62

Whole number in prison April 30, 1881, viz. :—

White males . . . . .	139
Black males . . . . .	2
	141

### AGE WHEN COMMITTED.

Under 20 years . . . . .	22
Between 20 and 30 years . . . . .	64
Between 30 and 40 years . . . . .	31
Between 40 and 50 years . . . . .	17
Over 50 years . . . . .	7
	141

### SOCIAL RELATIONS.

Married . . . . .	56
Single . . . . .	85
	141

## HABITS OF LIFE.

Claim to be temperate . . . . .	42	
Admit themselves to be intemperate . . . . .	99	
	<hr/>	141

## EDUCATION.

Read and write . . . . .	124	
Read only . . . . .	10	
Cannot read . . . . .	7	
	<hr/>	141

## COUNTIES CONVICTED IN.

Rockingham . . . . .	19	
Strafford . . . . .	17	
Belknap . . . . .	3	
Carroll . . . . .	9	
Merrimack . . . . .	22	
Hillsborough . . . . .	47	
Cheshire . . . . .	5	
Sullivan . . . . .	5	
Grafton . . . . .	9	
Coos . . . . .	3	
Reform school . . . . .	2	
	<hr/>	141

## CRIMES COMMITTED.

Murder, second degree . . . . .	9	
Manslaughter . . . . .	7	
Attempt to kill . . . . .	4	
Rape . . . . .	4	
Attempt to rape . . . . .	2	
Arson . . . . .	3	
Highway robbery . . . . .	1	
Burglary . . . . .	24	
Stealing horse . . . . .	19	
Forgery . . . . .	2	
Perjury . . . . .	1	
Adultery . . . . .	1	

Bank robbery . . . . .	1
Breaking and stealing . . . . .	22
Breaking and entering . . . . .	2
Stealing . . . . .	22
Stealing from person . . . . .	3
Obstructing railroad track . . . . .	2
Receiving stolen goods . . . . .	2
Obtaining goods by false pretenses . . . . .	2
Robbery . . . . .	2
Assault and robbery . . . . .	3
Tramp . . . . .	3
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## NATIVES OF THE FOLLOWING COUNTRIES.

United States . . . . .	121
Ireland . . . . .	5
England . . . . .	5
Scotland . . . . .	1
Canada . . . . .	7
Nova Scotia . . . . .	1
Sweden . . . . .	1
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## LENGTH OF SENTENCE.

30 years, 30 days . . . . .	1
30 years . . . . .	8
25 years . . . . .	1
20 years . . . . .	8
15 years . . . . .	3
10 years . . . . .	9
9 years . . . . .	3
8 years . . . . .	8
7 years . . . . .	9
6 years . . . . .	1
5 years . . . . .	16
4 years . . . . .	15
3½ years . . . . .	6
3 years, 3 months, 3 days . . . . .	1

3 years . . . . .	29
2½ years . . . . .	3
2 years . . . . .	12
1¼ years . . . . .	2
1⅙ years . . . . .	2
1 year . . . . .	2
1 year, 1 day . . . . .	2

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TABLE—Showing the number of convicts in the prison committed, discharged, pardoned, deceased, and escaped, in each year since the establishment of the institution, 1812.

Year.	In prison.	Committed.	Discharged.	Pardoned.	Removed to Asylum for Insane.	Died.	Es- caped.
1812	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
1813	12	11	..	..	..	..	..
1814	22	14	4	..	..	..	..
1815	23	14	5	2	..	..	..
1816	48	31	5	1	..	..	5
1817	59	29	13	3	..	1	1
1818	69	26	16	..	..	..	..
1819	72	16	20	1	..	1	2
1820	61	18	15	2	..	2	..
1821	65	23	15	2	..	2	..
1822	58	16	19	2	..	3	..
1823	66	26	11	5	..	1	..
1824	62	19	17	5	..	1	..
1825	66	24	13	3	..	1	2
1826	57	13	15	4	..	1	..
1827	48	12	14	7	..	2	..
1828	86	20	8	4	..	..	..
1829	50	11	9	7	..	1	..
1830	63	31	9	4	..	..	..
1831	81	24	8	3	..	..	..
1832	82	19	10	6	..	1	..
1833	81	16	8	9	..	..	1
1834	79	13	4	11	..	..	..
1835	78	23	6	16	..	..	..
1836	86	21	8	4	..	1	2
1837	72	12	15	10	..	1	..
1838	70	5	4	3	..	..	..
1839	73	30	10	15	..	2	..
1840	78	24	4	14	..	1	..
1841	48	28	13	7	..	2	..
1842	92	20	9	3	..	..	..
1843	99	28	17	4	..	..	..
1844	88	25	19	15	..	1	..
1845	81	14	8	12	..	2	..
1846	74	30	12	22	..	1	..
1847	61	14	12	13	..	1	..
1848	77	42	11	14	..	..	1
1849	82	17	9	2	..	1	..
1850	91	36	10	14	1	2	..
1851	92	26	7	11	..	1	1
1852	111	44	11	11	..	6	..
1853	109	24	9	15	..	2	..
1854	105	28	13	13	..	6	..
1855	97	26	10	17	1	6	..
1856	94	32	19	8	..	3	..
1857	86	23	27	9	..	4	..
1858	110	49	14	9	..	..	..
1859	105	37	22	16	1	3	..
1860	110	35	18	10	1	1	..
1861	119	42	19	10	..	4	..
1862	112	31	20	12	1	5	..
1863	101	22	13	14	..	5	1
1864	92	22	14	17	..	..	..
1865	70	9	17	8	1	5	..
1866	111	60	7	15	..	2	1
1867	118	45	17	16	..	3	2
1868	135	46	13	13	..	3	..
1869	129	39	24	19	..	2	..
1870	118	32	20	18	1	3	..
1871	91	29	38	14	2	2	1
1872	80	25	24	8	..	4	..
1873	88	33	19	4	..	2	..
1874	95	41	19	5	..	10	..
1875	127	56	15	5	..	4	..
1876	191	64	32	9	..	3	..
1877	212	65	25	15	1	11	..
1878	236	76	21	9	..	12	..
1879	252	58	72	24	1	12	..
1880	228	48	52	21	..	4	..
1881	202	51	39	14	2	7	..
....		2,014	1,075	638	13	167	20

*Register of Convicts in Prison May 1, 1881.*

NAME.	Age.	Where born.	What county convicted in.	Crime.	When committed.	Sentence.		
						Years.	Months.	Days.
Frank S. Wright.....	29	Ryegate, Vt.....	Grafton.....	Murder, second degree.....	April, 1860	30	..	30
Joseph Chase.....	54	Concord, Me.....	Coos.....	Rape.....	Feb., 1868	30	..	..
Harry L. Campbell.....	40	England.....	Carroll.....	Bank robbery.....	April, 1873	10	..	..
Peter Johnson.....	28	Sweden.....	Carroll.....	Murder, second degree.....	April, 1874	20	..	..
John Currier.....	34	Canada.....	Cheshire.....	Hiring ob's placed on R. R. track.....	Oct., 1874	15	..	..
William McLaughlin.....	35	Boston, Mass.....	Cheshire.....	Manslaughter, first degree.....	Nov., 1874	20	..	..
Charles Stevens.....	34	Loudon, N. H.....	Merrimack.....	Rape.....	April, 1875	30	..	..
Luther J. Austin.....	36	Haverhill, Mass.....	Rockingham.....	Burglary.....	May, 1875	7	..	..
James H. Forrest.....	28	Boston, Mass.....	Sullivan.....	Stealing from person.....	Sept., 1875	8	..	..
John Donovan.....	21	New York.....	Hillsborough.....	Burglary.....	Sept., 1875	8	..	..
Robert Hollins.....	36	England.....	Strafford.....	Attempt to kill.....	March, 1876	9	..	..
John Smith.....	43	Jackson, N. H.....	Carroll.....	Burglary.....	April, 1876	7	..	..
Charles Cox.....	27	New York.....	Hillsborough.....	Stealing horse.....	Sept., 1876	5	..	..
Thos. Hall, alias Thos. Starkey.....	40	Ireland.....	Hillsborough.....	Burglary.....	Sept., 1876	10	..	..
Sylvester W. Cone.....	46	Columbia, N. H.....	Carroll.....	Manslaughter, first degree.....	Nov., 1876	30	..	..
Hiram Doolittle.....	37	Hinsdale, N. H.....	Cheshire.....	Murder, second degree.....	Dec., 1876	30	..	..
Frank Sherburne.....	23	Sanford, Me.....	Strafford.....	Robbery.....	Feb., 1877	5	..	..
Munroe Dickey.....	38	Strafford, N. H.....	Belknap.....	Burning church.....	April, 1877	7	..	..
Johnson G. Kimball.....	45	Whitefield, N. H.....	Coos.....	Murder, second degree.....	May, 1877	30	..	..
James Gonner.....	27	Maryland.....	Hillsborough.....	Assault and robbery.....	May, 1877	20	..	..
William White.....	24	Boston, Mass.....	Hillsborough.....	Assault and robbery.....	May, 1877	20	..	..
Alvin H. Johnson.....	26	Campton, N. H.....	Grafton.....	Manslaughter, first degree.....	May, 1877	10	..	..
Charles Brown.....	31	Nova Scotia.....	Hillsborough.....	Attempt to kill.....	Sept., 1877	7	..	..
Ennet Lyons.....	20	Manchester, N. H.....	Hillsborough.....	Assault and robbery.....	Sept., 1877	20	..	..
Joseph Young.....	47	Farmington, N. H.....	Strafford.....	Stealing.....	Sept., 1877	5	..	..
Oscar Dixon.....	19	Milton, N. H.....	Strafford.....	Burglary.....	Sept., 1877	5	..	..
Isaac Pearl.....	22	Strafford, N. H.....	Strafford.....	Stealing horse.....	Sept., 1877	4	..	..

17	Florence McCarty.....	Springfield, Mass.....	Hillsborough.....	Breaking and stealing.....	Oct., 1877	6
27	William C. Morrill.....	Deerfield, N. H.....	Merrimack.....	Stealing.....	Oct., 1877	4
23	George H. C. Wilson.....	Andover, N. H.....	Merrimack.....	Rape.....	Oct., 1877	8
24	James Lynch.....	Boston, Mass.....	Rockingham.....	Burglary.....	Oct., 1877	4
33	George O. Goodwin.....	Lowell, Mass.....	Rockingham.....	Rockingham.....	Oct., 1877	20
28	Charles W. Bingham.....	Gilsum, N. H.....	Cheshire.....	Forgery.....	Oct., 1877	7
23	A. J. Roberts.....	Raymond, N. H.....	Rockingham.....	Stealing horse.....	Oct., 1877	4
36	Charles Seales.....	Concord, N. H.....	Grafton.....	Burglary.....	Nov., 1877	10
37	Asa Clark.....	Concord, N. H.....	Grafton.....	Burglary.....	Nov., 1877	8
77	Joseph Hutton.....	England.....	Grafton.....	Arson.....	Nov., 1877	15
34	Jack Hall.....	England.....	Hillsborough.....	Burglary.....	Jan., 1878	3 6
25	Renie Guthrie.....	Canada.....	Hillsborough.....	Stealing.....	Feb., 1878	3 6
19	Dennis Griffin.....	Manchester, N. H.....	Hillsborough.....	Breaking and stealing.....	Oct., 1878	3
39	Henry J. Knox.....	South Berwick, Me.....	Strafford.....	Breaking and stealing.....	Oct., 1878	4
23	Charles St. George.....	Albany, N. Y.....	Merrimack.....	Breaking and stealing.....	Oct., 1878	3
37	Michael Martin.....	New York.....	Merrimack.....	Burglary.....	Oct., 1878	7
16	Charles Rawley.....	Portsmouth, N. H.....	Merrimack.....	Breaking and stealing.....	Oct., 1878	3
18	Frank O'Brien.....	Boston, Mass.....	Merrimack.....	Breaking and stealing.....	Oct., 1878	3
19	George Connors.....	Greenfield, Mass.....	Merrimack.....	Breaking and stealing.....	Oct., 1878	3
52	Edward P. Deyball.....	England.....	Merrimack.....	Attempt to kill.....	Oct., 1878	10
22	Henry Gladding.....	Pennsylvania.....	Rockingham.....	Stealing horse, breaking and stealing.....	Oct., 1878	5
28	Edward McNab.....	Ireland.....	Hillsborough.....	Rape.....	Oct., 1879	25
19	James Mahan.....	Boston, Mass.....	Reform School.....	Burglary.....	Jan., 1879	3 3
23	John Kennedy.....	New York.....	Sullivan.....	Breaking, entering and assault.....	Feb., 1879	5
28	William G. Hall.....	Wilton, N. H.....	Strafford.....	Stealing horse.....	Feb., 1879	4
27	Darius G. Hanscomb.....	Barnstead, N. H.....	Strafford.....	Stealing horse.....	Feb., 1879	5
25	Patrick Shea.....	Ireland.....	Hillsborough.....	Stealing.....	Feb., 1879	3
44	Fred. Furbush.....	Bucksport, Me.....	Strafford.....	Burning barn.....	Mar., 1879	3
21	John Clark.....	Concord, N. H.....	Merrimack.....	Breaking and stealing.....	Apr., 1879	4
35	Martin V. Dickey.....	Thornton, N. H.....	Grafton.....	Manslaughter, first degree.....	Apr., 1879	7
34	Edward J. Knece.....	Randolph, Mass.....	Merrimack.....	Manslaughter, first degree.....	Apr., 1879	8
34	Freeman H. Perkins.....	Berlin, N. H.....	Coos.....	Burglary.....	May, 1879	9
30	Newell Hayes.....	Swanton, Vt.....	Rockingham.....	Stealing horse.....	May, 1879	5
43	Thomas P. Fletcher.....	Sheffield, Vt.....	Hillsborough.....	Stealing horse.....	May, 1879	3
41	John Snyder <i>alias</i> Jackson Wise.....	Pennsylvania.....	Hillsborough.....	Breaking and stealing.....	May, 1879	4
24	William Martin.....	Franklin, N. H.....	Hillsborough.....	Breaking and stealing.....	May, 1879	4

*Register of Convicts in Prison May 1, 1881,—Continued.*

NAME.	Age.	Where born.	What county convicted in.	Crime.	When committed.	Sentence.		
						Years.	Months.	Days.
Joseph Shanty.....	30	Canada.....	Grafton.....	Highway robbery.....	May, 1879.....	8	..	..
John Sweeney.....	21	Waltham, Mass.....	Hillsborough.....	Breaking and stealing.....	Sept., 1879.....	3	..	..
Patrick Kerrigan.....	19	Fall River, Mass.....	Strafford.....	Stealing.....	Sept., 1879.....	2	..	..
Augustus Thorndike.....	61	Boston, Mass.....	Belknap.....	Stealing horse.....	Sept., 1879.....	7	..	..
Miles S. Wilson.....	29	New York.....	Hillsborough.....	Burglary.....	Oct., 1879.....	10	..	..
James Cunningham.....	20	Canada.....	Hillsborough.....	Stealing.....	Oct., 1879.....	2	..	..
William Coombs.....	38	Kingston, N. H.....	Hillsborough.....	Receiving stolen goods.....	Oct., 1879.....	5	..	..
Frank G. Gregg.....	25	Francetown, N. H.....	Hillsborough.....	Stealing horse.....	Oct., 1879.....	3	..	..
Charles W. Cook.....	22	Farmington, N. H.....	Carroll.....	Murder, second degree.....	Oct., 1879.....	30	..	..
Edwin Dearborn.....	24	Northfield, N. H.....	Merrimack.....	Obstructing railroad track.....	Oct., 1878.....	15	..	..
Curtis P. Lamos.....	42	Lee, N. H.....	Rockingham.....	Burglary.....	Nov., 1879.....	3	..	..
George W. Johnson.....	60	Haverhill, Mass.....	Rockingham.....	Stealing horse.....	Nov., 1879.....	3	..	..
Charles E. Wilson.....	22	Palmer, Mass.....	Rockingham.....	Burglary.....	Nov., 1879.....	3	..	..
William M. Ladd.....	20	Lawrence, Mass.....	Grafton.....	Stealing horse.....	Nov., 1879.....	3	..	..
Robert R. Carlton.....	35	Canton, Mass.....	Grafton.....	Stealing.....	Nov., 1879.....	3	..	..
Ira Bragdon.....	31	Hollis, Me.....	Carroll.....	Stealing.....	Nov., 1879.....	3	..	..
Charles Nite.....	34	Roxbury, Mass.....	Carroll.....	Attempt to rape.....	Nov., 1879.....	3	..	..
John T. Bohan.....	22	Manchester, N. H.....	Hillsborough.....	Burglary.....	Jan., 1880.....	3	..	..
Dudley P. Warner.....	48	New York.....	Hillsborough.....	Forgery.....	Jan., 1880.....	3	..	..
Albert E. Dewey.....	21	Hanover, N. H.....	Sullivan.....	Perjury.....	Feb., 1880.....	4	..	..
Edward McCabe.....	32	Ireland.....	Hillsborough.....	Stealing.....	Feb., 1880.....	4	..	..
Thomas Kelley.....	38	Ireland.....	Hillsborough.....	Stealing.....	Feb., 1880.....	3	..	..
George Brooks.....	27	Maryland.....	Strafford.....	Breaking and stealing.....	Feb., 1880.....	2	..	..
Joseph Devall.....	28	Canada.....	Merrimack.....	Stealing horse, 2 indictments.....	Apr., 1880.....	10	..	..
Oliver D. Rich.....	19	Hooksett, N. H.....	Merrimack.....	Stealing horse.....	Apr., 1880.....	1	3	..
Elmer Tuttle.....	17	Nottingham, N. H.....	Rockingham.....	Burglary.....	Apr., 1880.....	2	..	..

Henry F. Beckman.....	24	Seabrook, N. H.....	Rockingham.....	Stealing horse.....	Apr., 1880	3.....
Burleigh Tuttle.....	21	Nottingham, N. H.....	Rockingham.....	Burglary.....	Apr., 1880	2.....
Lindall E. Hoyt.....	19	Newton, N. H.....	Rockingham.....	Burglary.....	Apr., 1880	5.....
George P. Downs.....	47	Acton, Me.....	Carroll.....	Stealing, 2 indictments.....	Apr., 1880	5.....
William Mansell.....	28	Providence, R. I.....	Hillsborough.....	Breaking and stealing.....	May, 1880	1.....
Hugh Brady.....	23	Scotland.....	Hillsborough.....	Tramp.....	May, 1880	1.....
Clarence M. Randall.....	26	Swanton, Vt.....	Hillsborough.....	Breaking and stealing.....	May, 1880	8.....
George E. Randall.....	24	Swanton, Vt.....	Hillsborough.....	Breaking and stealing.....	May, 1880	8.....
Henry H. Hayes.....	27	Sunapee, N. H.....	Sullivan.....	Man-slaughter.....	June, 1880	9.....
Elias Putnam.....	18	New York.....	Reform School.....	Stealing from person.....	Aug., 1880	4.....
Charles A. Porter.....	29	Harlem, N. Y.....	Hillsborough.....	Breaking and stealing.....	Sept., 1880	4.....
William Rivers.....	26	N. Y. City.....	Hillsborough.....	Breaking and stealing.....	Sept., 1880	1.....
John Clark.....	65	N. Y. City.....	Hillsborough.....	Tramp.....	Sept., 1880	1.....
Ralph Colonel.....	27	Philadelphia.....	Hillsborough.....	Breaking and stealing.....	Sept., 1880	3.....
George W. Wallace.....	24	Fayette, Me.....	Hillsborough.....	Breaking and stealing.....	Sept., 1880	4.....
Jacob H. Goodhue.....	33	Wilnot, N. H.....	Hillsborough.....	Stealing.....	Sept., 1880	3.....
Orrison H. Garthner.....	32	Manchester.....	Hillsborough.....	Stealing horse.....	Sept., 1880	3.....
Henry Law.....	28	Warner, N. H.....	Hillsborough.....	Stealing from person.....	Sept., 1880	3.....
Frank P. Proctor.....	28	Topsam, Vt.....	Hillsborough.....	Obtaining money under false pretense	Sept., 1880	1.....
Joseph Garbi.....	40	Boston, Mass.....	Hillsborough.....	Tramp.....	Sept., 1880	1.....
John Law.....	43	Manchester, N. H.....	Hillsborough.....	Robbery from person.....	Sept., 1880	2.....
Jerry Cronin.....	35	Manchester, N. H.....	Hillsborough.....	Receiving stolen goods.....	Sept., 1880	2.....
William H. Canny.....	65	Portsmouth.....	Straford.....	Murder, second degree.....	Sept., 1880	30.....
Joseph H. Otis.....	26	Straford.....	Straford.....	Murder, second degree.....	Sept., 1880	30.....
John J. Belford.....	21	Canada.....	Belknap.....	Breaking and entering.....	Oct., 1880	7.....
George Ela.....	23	Manchester.....	Merrimack.....	Breaking, entering, and assault.....	Oct., 1880	5.....
Daniel Tuohy.....	19	Newburyport, Mass.....	Merrimack.....	Breaking and stealing.....	Oct., 1880	1.....
Charles A. Bean.....	31	Sutton, N. H.....	Merrimack.....	Stealing horse.....	Oct., 1880	1.....
Michael J. Griffin.....	17	Newmarket, N. H.....	Rockingham.....	Attempted rape.....	Oct., 1880	5.....
John H. Elkins.....	22	Kingston, N. H.....	Rockingham.....	Murder, second degree.....	Nov., 1880	20.....
Lewis St. Johns.....	15	Manchester, N. H.....	Hillsborough.....	Breaking, entering, and stealing.....	Jan., 1881	3.....
James Burgess.....	20	Boston, Mass.....	Hillsborough.....	Breaking, entering, and stealing.....	Jan., 1881	3.....
James Morgan.....	47	Worcester, Mass.....	Hillsborough.....	Obtaining money under false pretense	Jan., 1881	3.....
Charles H. Stark.....	19	Buffalo, N. Y.....	Hillsborough.....	Breaking and stealing.....	Jan., 1881	2.....
Pierce E. Powers.....	19	Chicope, Mass.....	Hillsborough.....	Man-slaughter, second degree.....	Jan., 1881	5.....
Stephen Berry.....	24	Chicope, Mass.....	Straford.....	Stealing.....	Feb., 1881	2.....
Edward O. Knox.....	20	Cookshire, C. E.....	Straford.....	Assault with intent to kill.....	Feb., 1881	5.....

*Register of Convicts in Prison May 1, 1881, — Continued.*

NAME.	Age.	Where born.	What county convicted in.	Crime.	When committed.	Sentence.		
						Years.	Months.	Days.
Edward W. Merrill.....	19	Dover, N. H.....	Strafford.....	Breaking and entering.....	Feb., 1881	2	...	...
George W. Bolo.....	19	Dover, N. H.....	Strafford.....	Stealing.....	Feb., 1881	2	...	...
Warren S. Abbott.....	40	Nashua, N. H.....	Merrimack.....	Breaking and stealing.....	Apr., 1881	2	6	...
Thomas J. Burke.....	25	Concord, N. H.....	Merrimack.....	Breaking and stealing.....	Apr., 1881	2	6	...
Frank H. Currier.....	30	Hooksett, N. H.....	Merrimack.....	Stealing.....	Apr., 1881	2	6	...
Thomas J. Woods.....	22	Concord, N. H.....	Merrimack.....	Robbery.....	Apr., 1881	10	...	...
Michael J. Storn.....	19	Concord, N. H.....	Merrimack.....	Robbery.....	Apr., 1881	10	...	...
Whitefield H. Chichester.....	39	Concord, N. H.....	Rockingham.....	Stealing.....	Apr., 1881	2	...	...
Thomas Ash.....	20	Lowell, Mass.....	Hillsborough.....	Burglary.....	Apr., 1881	2	...	...
Albert W. Harriman.....	21	Madison, N. H.....	Carroll.....	Breaking and stealing.....	Apr., 1881	1	...	1
John Lyons.....	42	Charleston, S. C.....	Rockingham.....	Stealing horse.....	Apr., 1881	3	...	...
Edwin L. Bean.....	23	Nottingham, N. H.....	Rockingham.....	Breaking and stealing.....	Apr., 1881	5	...	...
George E. Moulton.....	19	Stratham, N. H.....	Rockingham.....	Stealing.....	Apr., 1881	3	...	...
Charles W. Warren.....	34	Dover, N. H.....	Rockingham.....	Adultery.....	Apr., 1881	2	...	...
George H. Young.....	29	Concord, N. H.....	Reform School.....	Breaking and stealing.....	Apr., 1881	2	...	...

# REPORT

OF THE

## COMMITTEE ON STATE-PRISON.

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*To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.*

The committee on the state-prison have to report that since their last report the prisoners have been transferred to the new prison. We do not think it necessary for us, at this time, to dwell at length on the superior conveniences of the new over the old prison ; but it is due to the commissioners who have had charge of the building of the new prison to say what we believe the facts will bear us out in saying, that they have spared no efforts to introduce into this structure all approved conveniences and improvements, and that they have demonstrated the feasibility of constructing a costly public work in a first-class manner, within the original estimates and appropriation.

For further information on this subject you are respectfully referred to the report of the commissioners.

The old prison property has been disposed of by public sale, according to law.

### CONTRACTOR.

In January, 1880, Mr. George T. Comins, contractor for convict labor, anticipating the removal of the convicts to the new prison, by request of your committee, submitted to the governor and council a memorandum of agreement, which was to be the basis of a new contract which he stood ready to make with the

State for the labor of the convicts at the new prison. In accordance with that memorandum, a new contract was made dating October 1, 1880, which is as follows, to wit: —

## CONTRACT.

### ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.

Parties.

By and between the State of New Hampshire, by Natt Head, its governor, and Warren Brown, Hiram A. Tuttle, Nathan Parker, James Burnap, and Joseph Burrows, councilors, thereto duly authorized, of the one part, and George T. Comins of Concord in the county of Merrimack and State of New Hampshire, of the other part, relative to the work and labor of the male convicts in the New Hampshire state-prison, agree as follows: —

Term, five  
years.  
Number of  
convicts.  
Price per  
day.

ARTICLE 1. The said State hereby lets to the said George T. Comins, for the term of five years from and after the first day of October, A. D., 1880, all the male convicts in said prison, on said first day of October, or who may thereafterwards be committed to said prison during the said term of five years, except such as may be discharged from said prison by pardon or otherwise, and excepting, also, such as may be unfit for work, or such as may be required by the warden of said prison for prison work, at the price of fifty cents per day for each and every convict employed.

Contractor  
to have use  
of shops, ma-  
chinery, etc.  
Reservation.

ART. 2. The said State also agrees that the said Comins shall have the free use of the cabinet shops, with all the machinery and fixtures for motive power in the same belonging to the State, and also other reasonable room for lumber and merchandise on land belonging to said State, not deemed objectionable by the warden or the governor and council of said State; and said Comins shall also have the use of the steam-engine, boilers, and machinery connected therewith, for motive power; reserving, however, to the said State, the right to make any alterations of the uses of the

above buildings and motive power that the governor and council may deem proper, so far as the same may be done without abridging or impairing the accommodations secured to the said Comins by this contract.

ART. 3. The said State further agrees to employ, at its own expense, such a number of overseers as, in the judgment of the governor and council, may be required to take charge of the discipline of the convicts when in the shops, and said overseers shall be under the direction of the warden, with the approval of the governor and council; and in addition to such other duties as may be required of them, they shall keep a regular roster or time-book of the labor of said convicts.

ART. 4. The said State further agrees that said Comins, and such proper servants and agents as he shall require and employ, shall have access to the prison, for the necessary and proper management of their business affairs, under this contract, subject at all times to such rules, regulations, and restrictions as may be deemed advisable for the government of said prison; and the warden may remove and displace any and every such servant or agent at any time, at his pleasure, with the consent of the governor and council; provided, that, in all cases, where the exigency demands immediate action, the warden shall have authority to dismiss such servants or agents till the convening of the governor and council.

ART. 5. The said State also agrees to keep all buildings and property belonging to said State, and occupied and used by said Comins under this contract, in good and suitable repair, so far as unavoidable casualties may have rendered repairs thereto necessary.

ART. 6. The said Comins agrees that he will, at all times, during the continuance of this contract, furnish employment in said shops for each and every male convict who shall be well and able to work, and is not otherwise employed by the terms of this contract; and said Comins agrees to pay at the rate of fifty cents per

Overseers.  
Time-book.

Contractor  
and em-  
ployés have  
access to  
prison.  
Warden may  
remove em-  
ployés,  
when.

State to keep  
buildings in  
repair.

Number of  
convicts to  
be employed.  
Price per  
day.  
Time of pay-  
ment.

day for each and every convict so employed ; and the payment for the labor of said convicts is to be made monthly, within sixty days from the close of each month's labor performed ; and said Comins obligates himself to pay interest on all sums of money due and not paid within such sixty days for the labor of said convicts.

Fuel, etc.,  
for motive  
power.  
Contractor  
to keep ma-  
chinery,  
tools, etc.,  
in repair.

ART. 7. The said Comins also agrees that he will furnish fuel, run and operate the steam-engine on said premises carefully and skillfully, at his own expense ; that he will at all times keep the same, and all machinery, shafting, tools, buildings, fixtures, and other property belonging to said State which shall come into his possession under and by virtue of this agreement, in as good and suitable repair as the same now is, the wear by reasonably careful usage and the damage by unavoidable casualties excepted, and will so deliver up the same at the termination of this contract.

Merchan-  
dise pledged  
to secure ful-  
fillment of  
contract.

ART. 8. Said Comins further agrees that any goods, effects, or merchandise, of whatever nature, which he shall have in said prison-shops, or on land owned by the said State during the continuance of this contract, shall stand pledged to said State for the due fulfillment of the terms of this contract, and the warden of said prison may hold the same accordingly.

Shavings  
and sawdust.  
Warden may  
use boilers,  
when.

ART. 9. Said Comins also agrees that all shavings and sawdust made in the prison-shops, and not required by him for his use during the continuance of this contract, shall be by him turned over to the warden, and shall then become the property of the State, and that the warden may make use of the boilers connected with the motive power herein before mentioned, at any time when the same are not in use by said Comins, for making steam with such fuel, for prison uses.

Warden may  
use steam  
for certain  
purposes,  
when.  
Contractor  
to pay for  
water.

ART. 10. And said Comins further agrees that the warden may draw from said steam-boilers all the steam required for cooking and laundry purposes in said prison during the summer months, or when the prison

buildings are not heated by the steam-boilers erected for that purpose ; and said Comins agrees to pay for the use of the water in the departments occupied by him, as registered by a water-meter to be provided for determining the amount so used.

ART. 11. It is hereby mutually agreed by the said parties to this contract, that the said convicts shall at all times be under the exclusive control, government, and discipline of the warden of said prison, and also that the time of labor of each convict shall be computed from the roster or time-book of the overseers employed by the State as aforesaid, and the settlement for labor shall be made according to that account.

ART. 12. It is also mutually agreed that either party to this contract may terminate the same by giving six months' notice in writing, in the month of October in any year, to the other party, for that purpose ; and if at any time three months' pay is overdue under the terms of this contract, the State may, if the governor and council so elect, terminate this contract without notice. And it is further understood and agreed that any and all conflicts in the interpretation of this contract shall be settled and determined by the governor and council.

In witness whereof, the parties have hereunto set their hands and seals, this twenty-ninth day of December, A. D. 1880.

Signed, sealed, and delivered  
in presence of

A. B. THOMPSON,  
E. H. WOODMAN.

} NATT HEAD, [L. S.]  
Governor.

WARREN BROWN, }  
HIRAM A. TUTTLE, } [L. S.]  
NATHAN PARKER, } [L. S.]  
JAMES BURNAP, } [L. S.]  
JOSEPH BURROWS, } [L. S.]  
Councilors.

GEO. T. COMINS. [L. S.]

Government  
and discipli-  
ne.  
Time of la-  
bor, how  
computed.

Contract,  
how termin-  
ated.  
Interpreta-  
tion of con-  
tracts.

This contract is substantially the same as the old one, excepting that the price paid under the old contract was only forty-six and one-half cents a day, and the terms of the contract included only one hundred and forty men ; whereas, under the present contract, the contractor obligates himself to pay fifty cents a day each for all the male convicts who are able to work and not needed for the menial services of the prison.

Under the terms of the memorandum above mentioned, Mr. Comins agreed to pay for the men for all the time they were unemployed while being transferred to the new prison. The transfer was successfully made in about six hours on the thirtieth day of November, 1880. The prisoners were conveyed in closed carriages, under guard, and made no attempt to escape. The time lost on account of the transfer of the men and machinery and setting up of the latter was only six days.

#### NEW WARDEN.

On the third day of September last, Frank S. Dodge, Esq., then sheriff of Merrimack county, was appointed warden to succeed John C. Pilsbury, Esq., whose term had already expired. Mr. Dodge entered immediately upon the discharge of his duties, and his report will show what has been done since he took charge of the prison.

#### CONDITION OF PRISONERS.

It affords us much pleasure to be able to report that the physical and moral condition of the prisoners has much improved in the short time they have occupied their new quarters. This result was looked for as a natural consequence of removing men from a cold, damp, dimly lighted and poorly ventilated prison, erected fifty years ago, to a prison lighted, ventilated, and warmed in accordance with the most approved methods of modern architecture.

The capacity of the new prison is much greater than is needed for the present number of convicts, and probably much greater than will ever be required for the accommodation of all the convicts that may be committed to it.

## EARNINGS OF THE PRISON.

It is not to be expected that there will be any increase in the net income of the prison. A decrease in the number of prisoners, and the necessarily increased expense of running and keeping in repair an institution so much larger and more expensively fitted up and furnished as this, will draw largely from its surplus revenue. If the warden shall succeed in so managing it as to make it self-supporting, we think he will do all that can reasonably be expected of him. And Mr. Dodge thinks and we believe, that, under his administration, it will not become a burden to the tax-payers of the State.

## PRISON INVESTIGATION.

The hearing on the charges against the prison management, which was in progress at the time of our last report, has been concluded, and the report of the result thereof has been published. Grave charges of cruel and inhuman treatment of prisoners had been made, and the governor and council, in the interest of justice and humanity, gave the parties making the charges an opportunity to be heard. They also summoned the officers complained of to attend the hearing and answer the charges. The hearing occupied eighteen days, and Warden Pilsbury was put to great expense for counsel and witnesses. We think the State should pay the bill, as not one of the charges of cruel and inhuman treatment was sustained. Mr. Pilsbury was appointed warden, by the governor and council, in 1870, and discharged the duties of his office with the entire approbation of every executive board for a period of ten years. In view of this fact, and in view of the further fact that during his administration of the affairs of the prison he turned into the treasury of the State more than sixty thousand dollars in cash, we would most earnestly recommend that he be reimbursed the amount he expended for counsel and witnesses. This, we think, is an act of justice due to a faithful public officer, whose official conduct stood the test of a most searching investigation conducted by able counsel. But no pecuniary consideration can recompense an honest and conscientious officer for the hurt done to his good

name by the slanderous charges that flew on the swift wings of falsehood into every city, village, and hamlet, within the borders of our State.

HIRAM A. TUTTLE,  
J. BURROWS,  
WARREN BROWN,  
*Committee on State-Prison.*

## TREASURER'S REPORT.

*To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.*

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to respectfully submit the following report of the financial transactions on account of the New Hampshire state-prison for the fiscal year ending April 30, 1881:—

### RECEIPTS.

	May 1 to Sept. 8, 1880.	Sept. 8, 1880 to Apr. 30, '81.	Total for year.
Cash on hand.....	\$7,715.76	.....	\$7,715.76
United States prisoners (board of) .....	266.73	\$81.00	347.73
Subsistence (board of officers).....	796.66	1,605.13	2,401.79
Incidentals.....	22.60	91.43	114.03
Interest.....	.....	119.56	119.56
Convict labor.....	3,022.26	15,819.68	18,841.94
Visitors' fees.....	107.25	108.99	216.15
Care of machinery.....	.....	142.23	142.23
Water used in shops (per meter).....	.....	50.62	50.62
Proceeds land sold.....	.....	700.00	700.00
Total .....	\$11 931.26	\$18,718.55	\$30,649.81

### DISBURSEMENTS.

	May 1 to Sept. 8, 1880.	Sept. 8, 1880, to Apr. 30, '81.	Total for year.
Overseers, including expenses of prison committee of honorable council.....	\$2,750.42	\$5,504.95	\$8,255.37
Incidentals.....	122.26	381.19	503.45
Subsistence.....	2,030.21	4,190.87	6,221.08
Deputy warden.....	355.58	644.42	1,000.00
Hospital supplies.....	89.12	282.35	371.47
Funeral expenses.....	13.00	73.00	86.00
Clothing.....	340.22	1,852.95	2,193.17
Discharged convicts.....	45.00	97.00	142.00
Care of machinery.....	142.23	.....	142.23
Physician.....	142.23	299.41	441.64
Repairs.....	31.65	41.18	72.83
Light, water, and fuel.....	15.93	2,570.75	2,586.68
Furniture.....	14.96	2,843.22	2,858.18
Library.....	.....	100.00	100.00
State treasurer (paid from prison fund). .....	.....	5,000.00	5,000.00
Cash on hand.....	.....	675.71	675.71
Total .....	\$6,092.81	\$24,557.00	\$30,649.81

The following are the earnings and expenses of the institution for the year ending April 30, 1881:—

## EARNINGS.

	May 1 to Sept. 8, 1880.	Sept. 8, 1880, to Apr. 30, '81.	Total for year.
Labor of convicts.....	\$6,620.36	\$12,275.07	\$18,895.43
Visitors' fees .....	107.25	108.90	216.15
Care of machinery.....	142.23	.....	142.23
Interest .....	.....	119.56	119.56
Board of United States prisoners.....	318.73	29.00	347.73
Gain on inventory.....	.....	26.94	26.94
Total earnings .....	\$7,188.57	\$12,559.47	\$19,748.04

## EXPENSES.

	May 1 to Sept. 8, 1880.	Sept. 8, 1880, to Apr. 30, '81.	Total for year.
Library .....	.....	\$100.00	\$100.00
Deputy warden's salary.....	\$355.58	644.42	1,000.00
Physician.....	142.23	299.41	441.64
Overseers.....	2,750.42	5,504.95	8,255.37
Clothing .....	340.22	1,852.95	2,193.17
Discharged convicts.....	45.00	97.00	142.00
Furniture .....	14.96	2,843.22	2,858.18
Subsistence (net) .....	1,233.55	2,585.74	3,819.29
Light, water, and fuel (net).....	15.93	2,520.13	2,536.06
Hospital supplies .....	89.12	282.35	371.47
Care of machinery .....	142.23	.....	142.23
Funeral expenses .....	13.00	73.00	86.00
Repairs .....	31.65	41.18	72.83
Loss in inventory.....	65.66	.....	.....
Incidentals (net).....	99.66	289.76	389.42
Total expenses.....	\$5,339.21	\$17,134.11	\$22,407.66

Expenses brought forward . . . . .	\$22,407 66
Earnings . . . . .	\$19,748 04

Loss during year . . . . .	2,659 62
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Earnings, May 1, 1880, to Sept. 8, 1880, \$7,188 57

Expenses, May 1, 1880, to Sept. 8, 1880, 5,339 21

Gain, May 1, 1880, to Sept. 8, 1880 \$1,849 36

## FINANCIAL CONDITION.

## ASSETS MAY 1, 1880.

Land, at cost . . . . .	\$700 00	
Provisions, etc., on hand, as per inventory	1,684 05	
Due from contractor, for convict labor		
for March and April, 1880 . . . .	3,022 26	
Cash on hand May 1, 1880 . . . . .	7,715 76	
	<hr/>	\$13,122 07

## ASSETS MAY 1, 1881.

Provisions, etc., on hand, as per inventory	\$1,710 99	
Due from contractor, for convict labor		
for March and April, 1881 . . . .	3,075 75	
Cash on hand May 1, 1881 . . . . .	675 71	
	<hr/>	\$5,462 45
Transferred from prison fund to state		
treasury, by direction of governor		
and council . . . . .	\$5,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$10,462 45
Loss during the year . . . . .		\$2,679 62

I have transferred from the prison fund to the state treasury the sum of \$5,000, making an aggregate of \$56,000 since April 19, 1879, paid into the state treasury from the earnings of the institution

The net earnings of the prison from May 1, 1880, to September 8, 1880, the date of the retirement of Warden Pilsbury, were \$1,849.36.

The apparent loss for the year is more than offset by the payment from the earnings, by direction of the governor and council, of sundry bills for furnishing and fitting of a permanent character.

The item "land at cost, \$700," reported in assets May 1, 1880, is dropped, the land having been sold with the old prison, and the amount returned to prison fund from proceeds of sale.

SOLON A. CARTER,

*Treasurer of State Prison.*



## REPORT OF THE CHAPLAIN.

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*To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.*

GENTLEMEN, — In making my annual report, I cannot hope to enlist your attention by anything new in the department under my immediate supervision. The routine of duty has little variation or incident, and the results are not such as to inspire great enthusiasm, or awaken flattering hopes for the future ; yet the work of a prison chaplain, however small his success in winning souls, is such as to awaken a profound interest in the future of those committed to his care. While many are hardened, even professional criminals, there are constantly coming to us young men, even lads, less than twenty years of age, who awaken our sympathy and sometimes inspire a hope of reform.

### RELIGIOUS SERVICES

are held as heretofore, and sometimes I flatter myself with good results. The new chapel is all that can be desired, and, it seems to me, cannot fail to awaken some respect for the house of God. The hymn and tune book which has been in use for several years had become obsolete and was out of print, and we have recently put in the hands of every convict a new book with tunes, and require all to bring them to the service, whether they sing or not, or even if they cannot read ; and these Christian songs are, I believe, a source of good influence, as they breathe a spirit of living, practical religion, and leave their impress upon the hearts of some who have soiled their souls with low and disgusting ribaldry.

In my personal visits to the cells after the morning service the quivering lip and moistened eye are an indication that, in some, at least, all sensibility is not blunted, and that thoughts of responsibility have at least been awakened, and these are often discharged with a strong hope that they will make a good record in the future ; but I regret to say that we are doomed to disappointment in too many instances. I cannot here discuss the cause or causes of this sad failure ; but I fear a part of the blame lies with society, and a part with the fact that a discharged prisoner is tabooed in the shop and the home, while his weakness of moral principle is easily overcome by the temptations to which he is exposed. Many have no home or friends to whom to go, and, destitute of means and unable to obtain immediate employment, they become an easy prey to what to them appears a necessity.

The longer I occupy my position the more I am impressed with the importance of more being done for the education of a class of convicts who can neither read nor write. Every year more or less come to us whose early education has been entirely neglected. It is painful to see a young man from twenty to thirty years of age who does not know a letter of the alphabet, and cannot, of course, write his name. To teach such these things is no light task, and requires more time than is at my command, where so many are to be personally visited. Then this class do not feel the importance of these accomplishments. They have got on so far, as they think, tolerably, and now they are too old ; but a few weeks of silence and solitude awaken a desire for something to occupy their attention, and, if for no other reason, for the privilege of seeing the chaplain more frequently and a little conversation, they will attempt to master the mysteries of the printed page, and form the hieroglyphics that constitute their name. If it is the desire of the State not only to punish, but to impart a healthful idea of a higher and better life, I submit to your consideration if a larger degree of attention should not be given to, and greater facilities afforded for, the accomplishment of this end. There are difficulties in the way of doing all that may be desired, but it is worthy of our best thoughts if something more ought not to be done in this

direction. We cannot afford to send them out either morally or intellectually as weak as they came to us. The soil is questionable ; but good seed well and faithfully sown is at least hopeful in results, in the immediate or remote future.

#### THE LIBRARY

has undergone a more complete renovation than ever before in its history. Additions have been made, from time to time, until our last catalogue numbered one thousand five hundred and thirty-four volumes. Very many of these were very old, and by long and constant use, with poor opportunities for caring for them, had become dilapidated and filthy, and if carried to the new prison would hardly be in harmony with the neat and beautiful surroundings of all other departments. A careful examination of every book revealed that a very large number were quite unfit for use. More than five hundred volumes were finally condemned, and the balance carefully cleansed and repaired. As a new catalogue must be printed, it appeared desirable that as large an addition as possible should be made, to avoid the necessity of any further change for some time to come. I therefore exceeded the balance of the last appropriation remaining after meeting the current expenses for repairs for the two years now closing, in the needed improvements and additions occasioned by the large number of volumes condemned. Our present catalogue numbers one thousand four hundred and fifty volumes, in the selection of which great care has been taken, and I am pleased to notice that the books are sought and read with interest. The labor of stripping the soiled covers, cleansing and repairing, as far as possible, the old books, and covering and cataloguing the entire library of one thousand four hundred and fifty volumes, occupied a large amount of time, and required no little patience, but was accomplished with small expense save for materials.

In this connection let me suggest that the same appropriation as made two years ago will be very necessary, viz., one hundred and fifty dollars per year for two years, bearing in mind that from this appropriation must be furnished slates, pencils, a few

school-books, materials to keep the library in good repair, and for the occasional purchase to supply vacancies occasioned by throwing out damaged books, and meet the deficiency as noted above.

In the absence of any definite rules by which my official duties are to be measured, I have tried to do what seemed to be needed rather than what was required. Not a little attention has been given to discharged convicts, providing employment for a few who had no home, and aiding others to go to their friends by funds from the Prisoners' Aid Society, of which Hon. Oliver Pillsbury is the agent and treasurer.

Let me here express my obligations to the warden and all other officers for their uniform courtesy and kindness.

Hoping my efforts to faithfully discharge my duty in my official relation to the prison will meet with your approbation, I am, gentlemen,

Obediently yours,

S. HOLMAN, *Chaplain.*

## PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

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*To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.*

GENTLEMEN,—As the medical and sanitary officer of the prison, acting under your instructions for the past political year, it gives me great pleasure to state that in my department the new prison has fully realized the hopes entertained when we took possession of the elegant structure now devoted to the safe-keeping of criminals in this commonwealth. Your medical officer had struggled so long and so hopelessly against malarial influences of all kinds, in the old buildings, and this was so well understood by the inmates, that any change for the better was warmly welcomed. The change in this matter was at once noticed and appreciated by the class for whose benefit the changes were chiefly made. Says one invalid, a former inmate of the old hospital, “I expected to see something nice, but this is a palace.” Another said to the warden that he did not know that anybody ever slept upon such comfortable beds. The transition from the dark, narrow, badly ventilated and imperfectly heated dens to the large, light, and airy rooms, with comfortable beds and furniture, did really astonish the convicts, and they soon found that the change meant something more than a mere increase in bodily comfort. It meant a sufficient quantity of pure air, not only to barely sustain life, but air with enough oxygen in it to render them brisk and active after the night's sleep. It meant a sufficient amount of room for all the purposes of life, and the opportunity to use water as needed to secure cleanliness, instead of being limited to the weekly or semi-weekly wash. The cells, in fact, are so commodious and comfortable that the hospital has not yet been opened at all, but all the sick have been treated in the cells, and with as good

results as are usually obtained in ordinary dwelling-houses. We are even able to place a watcher in the sick man's cell, and, if necessary, there is room for a mattress upon the floor for the comfort of the attendant. Notwithstanding we have occupied the new quarters but a very few months, there is a marked and satisfactory change in the length of minor illnesses. Formerly, a man suffering from severe cold or acute catarrh would be confined to his cell from one to three weeks, while now it only averages about as many days, or about the same as in well regulated private families. It should be remembered that the test of the sanitary condition of the new building has been a severe one, for the winter has been unprecedented of late years in its length and its long-continued cold. Pneumonia, bronchitis, and influenza have prevailed very extensively, and often attended with fatal results, while in the prison we have not had a case of either of the first two diseases, and but one or two cases of influenza. In short, so good has been the health of the prison that I am sure I am right in declaring that no shop in New Hampshire, employing a like number of men, has had so little sickness among its inmates.

I regret that I cannot report a continued immunity from accidents, for we have had one which was fatal, and two others injured by circular saws, one of whom lost a finger and has a permanent deformity of the hand. The unfortunate man who was the victim of the fatal accident was working upon a circular saw when a stick of green timber was thrown with great violence, striking him fairly upon the head and fracturing the skull in a great many places. The coroner was notified at once, and an examination made, but the facts were so plain that he did not deem an inquest necessary. His name, Charles A. Chase, will be found in its proper place among the deaths for the year.

The number of prescriptions made during the year was less than the average, and they were mostly made for trivial or unimportant diseases, such as colds, constipation, indigestion, throat troubles, headache, etc. The more serious diseases treated have been the various forms of syphilis, which so many of the convicts bring with them as the vicious record of past impurity and crime, rheumatism, spermatorrhœa, which is often induced in the prison from the practice of masturbation,

diarrhœa, etc. Two men died at the old prison hospital from diseases rarely seen in such institutions, viz., one of inflammation of the brain, and one of tetanus or lockjaw. The history of both cases was obscure, as there was no evidence that either of them had received any injury likely to result in these forms of disease and death. It should be noted that John Sullivan died at the old prison six days after the transfer of the men and machinery to the new building. At the time of the removal he was in the last stages of consumption and very low. Under these circumstances he was made as comfortable as possible, and a convict nurse detailed to stay with him constantly, while a trustworthy man was employed by the warden to furnish such fuel, food, and luxuries as would conduce to the comfort of the dying man.

I cannot, in justice, close this imperfect report without again acknowledging my indebtedness to Your Excellency and to the Gentlemen of the Council, for the aid and support you have given me in the discharge of my official duties; and I must also extend my thanks to the warden and his deputy, for the courtesy that has characterized their intercourse with me, and for the valuable assistance they have rendered me, when their advice and coöperation were needed. I must also thank the veteran hospital steward, Mr. Eaton, for the zeal and faithfulness with which he has discharged his manifold and difficult duties, and for the intelligent manner in which he has carried out the treatment of every case intrusted to him.

#### LIST OF DEATHS.

Joshua Hanscomb, August 2, 1880, inflammation of brain.

Martin Kelly, October 30, 1880, phthisis.

John Dowery, November 4, 1880, tetanus.

John Sullivan, December 6, 1880, phthisis.

Stephen P. Horne, December 18, 1880, diarrhœa.

Charles A. Chase, January 24, 1881, accident.

Charles White, April 5, 1881, phthisis.

I have the honor to remain

Your obedient servant,

ALBERT H. CROSBY, M. D.,

*Prison Physician.*







REPORT  
OF THE  
PRISON COMMISSIONERS  
OF THE  
STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE,  
FOR THE ERECTION OF A  
NEW STATE-PRISON  
TO  
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR AND THE  
HONORABLE COUNCIL,  
JUNE, 1881.  
[WITH AN APPENDIX.]

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MANCHESTER:  
JOHN B. CLARKE, PUBLIC PRINTER.  
1881.



# REPORT

## OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE ERECTION OF A NEW STATE-PRISON.

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*To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council of the  
State of New Hampshire.*

GENTLEMEN,—At the June session of the legislature, 1877,  
the following act was passed :—

### CHAPTER LXVI.

AN ACT PROVIDING FOR THE ERECTION OF A NEW STATE-PRISON.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in  
General Court convened :—*

SECTION 1. That the erection and construction of a new state-prison in this State is now imperatively demanded, not only by considerations of humanity and economy, but also for the advancement of the public interests, and for the protection and security of the public peace and public safety.

SECT. 2. That His Excellency the Governor, with advice of the council, be hereby authorized to appoint three commissioners, whose duty it shall be to procure plans and specifications for the construction of a new state-prison, with all necessary offices, work-shops and other appurtenances at a cost not to exceed the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, and of sufficient capacity in all its parts and appointments to accommodate and employ two hundred convicts, the said specifications to contain an exact estimate, as near as may be, of the cost of each

portion of said prison in detail, viz. : of the land, the foundations, the superstructure, the furnishing of all its parts, and all necessary appurtenances, the cost of the walls inclosing the same, the amount and cost of each and every kind of material to be used in the construction of the same, and cost of labor, and the necessary time required for the completion of said prison ; and said plans and specifications, together with the detailed statements and estimated expense, shall be exhibited to public inspection for at least thirty days previous to their acceptance by the commissioners, and approved by the governor and council ; to make all contracts necessary for the erection, building and completion of a new state-prison in Concord, in the county of Merrimack, in said State, in accordance with the plans and on the site proposed and recommended by the commissioners appointed by the governor under the resolution of the legislature of 1874, or in accordance with any other plan and on any other site, approved by the governor and council and warden of the state-prison, which shall provide accommodations for the same number of convicts as provided for by said plan, and which shall reduce the cost to the State. No contract shall be made by said commissioners until they shall have definite plans and specifications for the full completion of said prison, nor shall such contract be made until they have advertised for at least thirty days, in not less than three papers in this State, for sealed proposals under said plans and specifications, for the entire construction of the prison in one contract or in several contracts, for the different classes of work to be done, and such contract or contracts shall be made with the lowest responsible bidders complying with the terms of this act in relation to the amount of bonds required to guarantee the completion of said contracts ; and no contract by them made shall be of any binding force or effect until first submitted to and approved by the governor and council ; and it shall be the further duty of said commissioners to superintend the erection, building and completion of said prison, and they shall receive for their services each the sum of three dollars per day when employed, and their actual expenses, and their bills shall be approved by the governor and council ; and the governor shall draw his orders upon the state treasurer

for the amounts due from time to time upon said bills, and the treasurer shall pay the same out of any money provided for said prison by this act. Said commissioners, or either of them, may be removed at any time by the governor and council.

SECT. 3. Said commissioners shall have power and authority to purchase for and on behalf of the State the land recommended by the commission of 1874 as a site for a new prison, said land being owned and occupied by Benjamin Farnum, and lying in said Concord between the public highway leading from Concord to Boscawen and the Northern Railroad, and such portion thereof as in their opinion may be necessary and convenient for the erection and maintenance of such prison and its appurtenances, or any other land which they may select in Concord, such selection to be approved by the governor and council.

SECT. 4. In case said commissioners shall be unable to purchase such land for the State at a price which they deem reasonable, they are hereby fully authorized and empowered to take and appropriate the same for the use of the State for the purposes aforesaid; and if such land is so taken and appropriated for the use of the State, said commissioners shall apply to the county commissioners for the county of Merrimack to assess the damages to the owner or owners of such land, and said county commissioners, upon reasonable notice to all persons interested, and a hearing thereon, shall assess and award damages to the owner or owners of such land for so much land as the commissioners hereby appointed shall designate as necessary and convenient for the purposes aforesaid. Said assessment and award of the county commissioners shall be in writing, and filed in the office of the city clerk of said Concord within ten days after the same is completed, which shall contain a particular description by metes and bounds of the land so taken, as well as of the damages and the persons to whom the same is awarded. And upon payment or tender to the owner or owners of the land of the sums so assessed, the title to the land so taken shall be vested in the State.

SECT. 5. Such land-owner or other party interested shall have the right to appeal from said assessment and award to the supreme court in said county of Merrimack, and to an assess-

ment of said damages by a jury on such appeal, by filing in the office of the clerk of said court a petition in proper form for that purpose, within sixty days after the filing of said assessment and award of said county commissioners in the office of the city clerk as aforesaid.

SECT. 6. Said commissioners hereby appointed shall have full power and authority to sell, transfer and convey, by deed or otherwise, with the approval of the governor and council, all the real and personal property and estate that is now owned by the State and used and occupied for a state-prison, or in connection therewith, when in their judgment the interests of the State will be promoted thereby, provided such sale be at public auction, due notice of which shall be given by publishing the same for one month previous to the date of sale, in the three papers having the largest circulation in this State; the last publication whereof shall be at least fourteen days previous to the date of said sale; such sale may be in whole or in parts, as said commissioners may deem for the interest of the State.

SECT. 7. The governor shall draw his orders on the state treasurer for the amounts that may be or become due from time to time under the contracts of the commissioners hereby appointed for the purposes aforesaid, after said bills shall have been duly approved by said commissioners and the governor and council, to an amount not exceeding two hundred thousand dollars.

SECT. 8. To meet the necessary expenses of building such new prison and purchasing land for the same, the amount of forty thousand dollars, or thereabouts, now in the state treasury, known as the state-prison fund, shall be, and the same is, hereby first appropriated. Next, the state treasurer, under the direction of the governor, is hereby authorized to borrow, for the use and in the name of the State, a sum not exceeding sixty thousand dollars, for such time and on such terms as the governor and council shall determine, so that the same may be replaced in the treasury from the sale of the real and personal property and estate of the State now used for and in connection with the present state-prison; and further, the treasurer of the State is hereby authorized, under the direction of the governor and coun-

cil, to issue bonds or certificates of indebtedness in the name and on behalf of the State, to an amount not exceeding one hundred and ten thousand dollars, payable from year to year, in such sums and at such times, not exceeding twenty years at the longest, as the governor and council shall determine, at the lowest rate of interest, payable semi-annually, at which the same can be obtained, such bonds to have interest warrants or coupons attached thereto, signed by the state treasurer; and said bonds and coupons to be made payable at such place or places as the governor and council shall designate. Said bonds shall be designated as "state-prison bonds"; it being the intention that such bonds and coupons shall be payable in such sums and at such times as that the income derived from the state-prison shall be sufficient to pay such bonds and coupons as they become due, and such income is hereby ordered to be used and appropriated for that purpose.

SECT. 9. All such bonds shall be countersigned by the governor, and shall be deemed a pledge of the faith and credit of the State. The secretary of state shall keep a record of all the bonds countersigned by the governor, showing the number and amount of each bond, the time of countersigning, the time when payable, and the date of the delivery to the treasurer. The treasurer shall keep a record of all bonds disposed of by him, showing the number thereof, the name of the person to whom sold, the amount received for the same, the date of the sale, and the time when payable. The treasurer may negotiate and sell such bonds to the best advantage for the State, but no bond shall be sold for less than its par value, nor shall such bonds be loaned, pledged, or hypothecated in any way whatever.

SECT. 10. The whole cost of constructing and completing said prison, including land, inclosure wall, gates and other fixtures, including suitable work-shops, heating and lighting apparatus, the right of way to said prison, and all fees, charges and expenses attending the construction of the same as provided and contemplated in this act, shall not exceed the sum of two hundred thousand dollars; and no expense or liability whatever shall be made or incurred in any way on account of the same until the full completion of said prison, with land, wall, gates and fixtures, and payment of all fees, charges and expenses as

aforesaid, within the limit of the total sum above named, shall be secured by proper contracts with sufficient guarantees and sureties to the satisfaction and approval of the governor and council ; it being the true intent and meaning of this act that said maximum sum of two hundred thousand dollars shall cover and embrace the cost of the land and right of way thereto suitable for the prison, the erection and completion in every respect of the prison building, and the walls, fences, gates, and guard-houses, but shall also include shops of equal capacity as those now connected with the state-prison, and store-houses, and other necessary outside buildings ; all the grading of the grounds, roads and approaches leading to the prison ; all the drainage and sewerage of the prison and appurtenant buildings ; all piping of the prison and appurtenant buildings for gas, water and steam ; all necessary furnaces, boilers and apparatus for properly heating the prison and appurtenant buildings ; the supplying the prison and appurtenant buildings with water sufficient in supply and satisfactory in quality ; the furnishing the prison with all needful and proper furniture sufficient for the use of prisoners and the officers thereof ; and no contract shall be completed with the contractor or contractors until said bonds and guarantees, to the amount of two hundred thousand dollars, shall have first been filed with the governor and council. Nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prohibit the commissioners, with consent of the governor and council, from employing a suitable architect or architects to prepare plans and specifications upon which to base their contract for the erection of a new state-prison ; but on the contrary the governor may draw his warrant for such sum or sums as may be necessary for this purpose not exceeding one thousand dollars, and the treasurer shall pay said sum or sums out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and all such amounts so paid out shall be returned to said treasury from the prison appropriation whenever a contract shall be made for the erection of a state-prison so that its whole cost when complete and ready for use shall not exceed the sum of two hundred thousand dollars.

SECT. 11. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

[Approved July 19, 1877.]

In accordance with section 2 of the preceding act, the governor and council, at a meeting held at the executive council-chamber in Concord, August 13, 1877, John Kimball of Concord, Albert M. Shaw of Lebanon, and Alpha J. Pillsbury of Northwood, were appointed commissioners under said act, and, having been notified by the secretary of state, were formally called together August 28, 1877, duly qualified and organized by the choice of John Kimball as chairman and acting secretary.

#### SELECTION OF THE SITE.

A plan of the land owned by Benjamin Farnum, the person named in section 3 of said act, also a plan of land owned by Moses B. Critchett and others, having been made, the sites referred to by said plans were examined by the commissioners.

*Voted*, That these plans, with the following paper describing the tract of land owned by Moses B. Critchett and others, be submitted to the governor and council for approval at their next meeting, to be held in Concord, September 3, 1877.

#### *To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.*

The undersigned commissioners appointed under an act of the legislature, approved July 19, 1877, providing for the erection of a new state-prison, having been duly qualified, met at the house of John Kimball in Concord on the twenty-eighth day of August, A. D., 1877, and having given the matter of the location of said prison due consideration, selected the following described tract of land, which they respectfully present for your approval:—

Beginning at a stone bound numbered twelve, situated on the west side of the highway, and at an angle thereof in the city of Concord, leading from said Concord to Boscawen, and adjoining land of Moses B. Critchett; thence running south sixty-three and three-fourths degrees west eight hundred feet, to a stone bound on land of the Phenix Granite Company; thence north twenty-six and one-fourth degrees west about thirteen hundred and ten feet, to a bound in a wall at land of Ezekiel C. Sargent; thence north sixty-three and three-fourths degrees east

eight hundred feet, to a bound on the west side line of said highway, twenty-four feet south of a stone bound situate at an angle in said highway, and numbered fifteen ; thence south twenty-six and one-fourth degrees east on the westerly side line of said highway about thirteen hundred and ten feet to the bound begun at, containing in all about twenty-four acres of land.

JOHN KIMBALL,  
ALBERT M. SHAW,  
ALPHA J. PILLSBURY,

*Commissioners.*

CONCORD, Sept. 3, 1877.

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The governor and council, with the commissioners, having examined the tract of land named in section 3 of the act, and such other tracts as were deemed suitable for the location of the new prison, at a meeting held in Concord, Nov. 27, 1877, voted unanimously to approve of the lot selected by the commissioners, with the following amendment, viz.: to diminish the width of the lot described, from eight hundred feet to five hundred and fifty feet, and increase the length on the south by the highway six hundred and fifty-four feet to a line fifty feet northerly from Calvary Cemetery ; also the right of way over three tracts of land situate on the line of the highway, north of the foregoing described tract, owned by the Concord Granite Company, John B. Giles, and Louisa Garland, the whole containing twenty-one and fifty-four one-hundredths acres. This site is situated on the west side of the highway leading from the main village of Concord to Boscawen, eight thousand nine hundred and seventy-six feet, or one and seven-tenths miles from the state-house. The lot of land is one thousand nine hundred and seventy-one feet long on the highway, and five hundred and fifty feet wide, not including the right of way for the railroad track, which is four hundred and fifty feet long on the highway.

Josiah Minot was employed to prepare the legal papers "to take and appropriate for the use of the State" the land according to section 4, and to advise the commissioners in all legal matters relating to the erection of the prison.

## CONDEMNATION OF THE LAND.

The following is a copy of the paper filed in the office of the city clerk of the city of Concord, condemning the land for the prison, as provided in section 4 of said act.

*To the County Commissioners of the County of Merrimack in the State of New Hampshire.*

Respectfully represent the undersigned that they have been duly appointed and qualified as the commissioners to have charge of the erection of a new state-prison for the State aforesaid, as provided in the act of July 19, 1877, in relation thereto; and in accordance with the provisions of said act they have selected as the site for said prison, and for its appurtenances, the several tracts of land, and rights on lands, all in Concord in the county aforesaid, which are hereinafter described and mentioned; and said selection thereof has been duly approved by the governor and council, as required by said act.

The said tracts and lands are as follows:—

The first tract, supposed to belong to Moses B. Critchett of said Concord, is bounded and described thus: Beginning on the west side of the highway leading from Concord street to West Parish, so called, at a stone bound standing on said side of said highway, about eighty-one feet northerly from the northeast corner of Calvary Cemetery, so called, and running thence westerly in a line parallel with the northerly line of said cemetery, and fifty feet distant therefrom, about eight hundred and ninety-two feet to a stone bound; thence north twenty-six and a quarter degrees west one thousand one hundred and seven feet, to land of the Concord Granite Company; thence easterly by land of said Granite Company five hundred and seventy-one feet, to land of Ezekiel Reed; thence southerly by said Reed's land and land of H. H. Chapman about two hundred and twenty-eight feet; thence easterly at right angles one hundred and fifty feet, to the highway aforesaid; and thence southerly by said highway about one thousand and seventy-eight feet, to the place of beginning; and containing thirteen and seventy-one hundredths acres.

The second tract, supposed to belong to Ezekiel Reed of said Concord, is bounded and described thus: Beginning at the southeast corner of land of the Concord Granite Company, on the westerly side of the highway herein before mentioned, and running thence southerly by said highway seventy-five feet; thence westerly at right angles with said highway ninety-five feet, to land of H. H. Chapman; thence northerly by said Chapman land one hundred and eight feet; thence westerly, through the house, by said Chapman land sixty-eight feet, to the first tract herein named; thence northerly by said first tract, and parallel with the highway aforesaid, to land of the Concord Granite Company; and thence easterly by said Concord Granite Company's land to the place of beginning; and containing thirty-six one-hundredths of an acre.

The third tract, supposed to belong to H. H. Chapman of said Concord, is bounded and described thus: Beginning at the southwest corner of the same, being a corner of the first tract above mentioned, and running thence northerly by said first tract about one hundred and twenty-one feet, to a corner of the second tract above mentioned; thence easterly, through the house, by said second tract sixty-eight feet, to a corner of said second tract; thence southerly by said second tract one hundred and eight feet, to the first tract above mentioned; and thence westerly by said first tract fifty-five feet, to the place of beginning; and containing sixteen one-hundredths of an acre.

The fourth tract, supposed to belong to the Concord Granite Company, is bounded and described thus: Beginning at the northeast corner of the second tract above mentioned, on the westerly side of the highway above mentioned, and running thence westerly by said second tract and the first tract above mentioned seven hundred and eighty-five feet; thence north twenty-six and a quarter degrees west, parallel with the highway aforesaid, two hundred and fifty-six feet, to a stone bound; thence easterly at right angles five hundred and fifty feet, to said highway, to a stone bound set twenty-six feet southerly of a stone bound, No. 15, which stands at an angle in said highway; thence southerly by said highway eight hundred and eighteen feet, to the place of beginning, and containing six and seventy-five one-hundredths acres.

Also the right of way with cattle, horses, carts, and teams, and with engines, cars, and a railway track or tracks, and the right to construct, maintain, and operate a railway on and over three certain other tracts or parcels of land hereinafter described, to wit:—

The first, supposed to belong to the Concord Granite Company, is bounded thus: Beginning at the northeast corner of the fourth tract above mentioned, and running thence westerly by said fourth tract ninety-seven feet; thence northerly one hundred and twenty-four feet, to land of John B. Giles; thence easterly by said Giles's land sixty-five feet, to the highway aforesaid; and thence southerly by said highway to the place of beginning; and containing sixteen one-hundredths of an acre.

The second tract, supposed to belong to John B. Giles of said Concord, is bounded thus: Beginning on the westerly side of the highway aforesaid, at the northeast corner of the tract last above described, and running thence westerly by said tract sixty-five feet; thence northerly in a straight line to land of Mrs. Louisa Garland, at a point twenty-five feet westerly from the highway aforesaid; thence easterly by said Garland land to said highway; and thence southerly by said highway about four hundred and three feet, to the place of beginning; and containing thirty-seven one-hundredths of an acre.

The third tract, supposed to belong to Mrs. Louisa Garland of said Concord, is bounded thus: Beginning on the westerly side of the highway aforesaid, at the northeast corner of the tract last above described, and running thence westerly by said last described tract twenty-five feet; thence northerly in a continuation of the westerly line of said last described tract about ninety-four feet, to land of the Concord & Claremont (N. H.) Railroad; thence southerly by land of said railroad about seventy-eight feet, to the highway aforesaid; and thence southerly by said highway about twenty-one feet, to the place of beginning; and containing three one-hundredths of an acre.

And they further represent that the undersigned commissioners have been unable to purchase the lands and rights above mentioned for said State at prices which they deem reasonable, and therefore they have taken and appropriated the same for

the use of the State, for the purposes aforesaid, as authorized and provided in the act aforesaid. And they make this application to the said county commissioners, and hereby request said county commissioners to make assessment and award of damages to the owner or owners of said lands respectively, for the same so taken and appropriated by the undersigned as aforesaid, and to cause said assessment and award, made in writing, to be filed in the office of the city clerk of Concord aforesaid, as provided in said act.

JOHN KIMBALL,  
ALBERT M. SHAW,  
ALPHA J. PILLSBURY,  
*Prison Commissioners.*

CONCORD, March 26, 1878.

## STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

COUNTY OF MERRIMACK, SS.

MARCH 26, 1878.

The foregoing application being duly presented to us, the undersigned county commissioners for said county, it is hereby ordered : —

That a hearing thereon for the purposes therein stated be had before us, at the state-house in Concord in said county, on the twelfth day of April next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon ; and that said prison commissioners give notice of said hearing, by causing a true and attested copy of said application, and of this order thereon, to be given in hand to, or left at the usual place of abode of, the owners of the lands therein mentioned, respectively, at least fourteen days prior to said day of hearing.

JOHN S. THOMPSON,  
J. F. LANGMAID,  
JOHN E. RINES,  
*County Commissioners.*

I hereby certify that on the 27th day of March, 1878, I left, at the usual place of abode of each of the above named, Moses

B. Critchett, Ezekiel Reed, H. H. Chapman, Mrs. Louisa Garland, and John B. Giles, and on the twenty-eighth day of said March I gave in hand to Ezekiel C. Sargent, treasurer and agent of the above named Concord Granite Company, a true and attested copy of the foregoing application, and order of notice thereon.

JOHN KIMBALL.

MERRIMACK, SS. Subscribed and sworn to this twelfth day of April, 1878.

Before me,

J. MINOT,

*Justice of Peace.*

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The application hereto annexed of John Kimball and others, prison commissioners, having been duly made and presented to us, the undersigned county commissioners of the county of Merrimack in the State of New Hampshire, on the twenty-sixth day of March, 1878, it was thereupon on the same day ordered by us that a hearing thereon for the purpose therein stated be had before us at the state-house in Concord in the county aforesaid, on the twelfth day of April then next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and that said prison commissioners give notice of said hearing by causing a true and attested copy of said application, and of our said order thereon, to be given in hand to, or left at the usual place of abode of, the owners of the land therein mentioned respectively, at least fourteen days prior to said day of hearing, as appears by our said order on said application. And accordingly, on said twelfth day of April 1878, at said state-house in said Concord, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, we met for said hearing; and due notice of said hearing having been given, agreeably to the order aforesaid, to the respective parties mentioned in said application as being the owners of the lands above mentioned, to wit, Moses B. Critchett, Ezekiel Reed, Hiram H. Chapman, the Concord Granite Company, John B. Giles, and Louisa Garland, as appears by the return of said service annexed to said order; and they having appeared at said hearing, were then fully heard by us in the premises. And we also examined the several tracts of land taken and appropriated by said prison commissioners, as men-

tioned in the application aforesaid, which are described as follows :—

The first tract, supposed to belong to Moses B. Critchett of said Concord, is bounded and described thus : Beginning on the west side of the highway leading from Concord street to West Parish, so called, at a stone bound standing on said side of said highway, about eighty-one feet northerly from the northeast corner of Calvary Cemetery, so-called, and running thence westerly, in a line parallel with the northerly line of said cemetery, and fifty feet distant therefrom, about eight hundred and ninety-two feet to a stone bound ; thence north twenty-six and a quarter degrees west, one thousand one hundred and seven feet, to land of the Concord Granite Company ; thence easterly by land of said Granite Company five hundred and seventy-one feet, to land of Ezekiel Reed ; thence southerly by said Reed's land and land of H. H. Chapman about two hundred and twenty-eight feet ; thence easterly at right angles one hundred and fifty feet, to the highway aforesaid ; and thence southerly by said highway about one thousand and seventy-eight feet, to the place of beginning ; and containing thirteen and seventy-one one-hundredths acres.

The second tract, supposed to belong to Ezekiel Reed of said Concord, is bounded and described thus : Beginning at the southeast corner of land of the Concord Granite Company, on the westerly side of the highway herein before mentioned, and running thence southerly by said highway seventy-five feet ; thence westerly, at right angles with said highway, ninety-five feet, to land of H. H. Chapman ; thence northerly by said Chapman land one hundred and eight feet ; thence westerly, through the house, by said Chapman land sixty-eight feet, to the first tract herein named ; thence northerly by said first tract, and parallel with the highway aforesaid, to land of the Concord Granite Company ; and thence easterly by said Concord Granite Company's land to the place of beginning ; and containing thirty-six one-hundredths of an acre.

The third tract, supposed to belong to H. H. Chapman of said Concord, is bounded and described thus : Beginning at the southwest corner of the same, being a corner of the first tract

above mentioned, and running thence northerly by said first tract about one hundred and twenty-one feet, to a corner of the second tract above mentioned; thence easterly through the house, by said second tract, sixty-eight feet, to a corner of said second tract; thence southerly by said second tract one hundred and eight feet, to the first tract above mentioned; and thence westerly by said first track fifty-five feet, to the place of beginning; and containing sixteen one-hundredths of an acre.

The fourth tract, supposed to belong to the Concord Granite Company, is bounded and described thus: Beginning at the northeast corner of the second tract above mentioned, on the westerly side of the highway above mentioned, and running thence westerly by said second tract and the first tract above mentioned seven hundred and eighty-five feet; thence north twenty-six and a quarter degrees west, parallel with the highway aforesaid, two hundred and fifty-six feet, to a stone bound; thence easterly at right angles five hundred and fifty feet, to said highway, to a stone bound set twenty-six feet southerly of stone bound No. 15, which stands at an angle in said highway; thence southerly by said highway eight hundred and eighteen feet, to the place of beginning; and containing six and seventy-five one-hundredths acres.

The fifth tract, supposed to belong to the Concord Granite Company, is bounded thus: Beginning at the northeast corner of the fourth tract above mentioned, and running thence westerly by said fourth tract ninety-seven feet; thence northerly one hundred and twenty-four feet, to land of John B. Giles; thence easterly by said Giles's land, sixty-five feet, to the highway aforesaid; and thence southerly by said highway to the place of beginning; and containing sixteen one-hundredths of an acre.

The sixth tract, supposed to belong to John B. Giles of said Concord, is bounded thus: Beginning on the westerly side of the highway aforesaid, at the northeast corner of the tract last above described, and running thence westerly by said tract sixty-five feet; thence northerly in a straight line to land of Mrs. Louisa Garland, at a point twenty-five feet westerly from the highway aforesaid; thence easterly by said Garland land to said highway; and thence southerly by said highway about four

hundred and three feet, to the place of beginning ; and containing thirty-seven one-hundredths of an acre.

The seventh tract, supposed to belong to Mrs. Louisa Garland of said Concord, is bounded thus : Beginning on the westerly side of the highway aforesaid, at the northeast corner of the tract last above described, and running thence westerly by said last described tract twenty-five feet ; thence northerly, in a continuation of the westerly line of said last described tract, about ninety-four feet, to land of the Concord & Claremont (N. H.) Railroad; thence southerly by land of said railroad about seventy-eight feet, to the highway aforesaid ; and thence southerly by said highway about twenty-one feet, to the place of beginning ; and containing three one-hundredths of an acre.

And said hearing was continued by us, by due adjournments from day to day, to this seventeenth day of April aforesaid.

And now, having duly considered the matter, we hereby make an assessment and award of damages to the respective owners of said lands, for the lands and the rights of way, etc., on lands taken and appropriated by said prison commissioners, as described and mentioned in the application aforesaid, as follows : —

To the above named Moses B. Critchett, as owner of the first tract above described, the sum of \$3,300.

To the above named Ezekiel Reed, as owner of the second tract above described, the sum of \$1,200.

To the above named Hiram H. Chapman, as owner of the third tract above described, the sum of \$800.

To the above named Concord Granite Company, as the owner of the fourth and fifth tracts above described, the sum of \$2,800.

To the above named John B. Giles, as the owner of the sixth tract above described, the sum of \$275.

And to the above named Louisa Garland, as the owner of the seventh tract above described, the sum of \$83.

JOHN S. THOMPSON,  
JAMES F. LANGMAID,  
JOHN E. RINES,

*County Commissioners.*

April 17, 1878.

This certifies, that, in the matter of the application of John Kimball, Albert M. Shaw, and Alpha J. Pillsbury, prison commissioners, for and in behalf of the State of New Hampshire, to us, the undersigned, for an assessment and award of damages to the owners of the lands respectively taken and appropriated by said prison commissioners for the use of said State, for the purposes of the new state-prison, as provided in the act of July 19, 1877, in relation thereto, as mentioned in said application, we do assess and award said damages to the owners of said lands respectively, as follows :—

To Moses B. Critchett, the sum of	\$3,300 00
To Ezekiel Reed, the sum of	1,200 00
To Hiram H. Chapman, the sum of	800 00
To Concord Granite Company, the sum of	2,800 00
To John B. Giles, the sum of	275 00
To Louisa Garland, the sum of	83 00

JOHN S. THOMPSON,	} <i>County Commissioners</i>
JAMES F. LANGMAID,	
JOHN E. RINES,	
	<i>of the</i>
	<i>County of Merrimack.</i>

April 17, 1878.

A true copy of the record. Attest :

J. A. COCHRAN,  
*City Clerk.*

CONCORD, April 20, 1881.

Moses B. Critchett, Hiram H. Chapman, Ezekiel Reed, and Louisa Garland came and received the several amounts awarded them by the county commissioners.

The Concord Granite Company and John B. Giles declined to receive the amounts awarded them, and appealed to the supreme judicial court for an increase of damages. At the April term, held at Concord, 1880, the case of John B. Giles *versus* the State was tried before the jury, when a verdict was rendered for the State.

May, 1881, the Concord Granite Company came and received the amount awarded them, without a trial.

## PRISON BUILDINGS.

Messrs. Edward Dow and Giles Wheeler, of Concord, were appointed architects, and after visiting several prisons and jails in New England, accompanied by the governor and council and the commissioners, a plan was agreed upon, and the architects were instructed to prepare drawings illustrative of the buildings proposed.

## ARCHITECTS' REPORT.

CONCORD, November 28, 1877.

*To the Commissioners.*

GENTLEMEN, — We have to acknowledge the receipt of instructions and directions to prepare plans and drawings illustrative of the buildings proposed to be erected for the new prison.

In conformity with those instructions, we have the honor to present to you a full set of exterior and interior plans and drawings, illustrating the views of the commissioners as nearly as practicable, which, with the following written description, will convey a clear idea of the interior accommodations of the prison and appurtenant buildings. You will see, by the elevations, that no attempt has been made to produce an architectural effect by ornamentation. Our effort has been to make the proportions of the building and the harmony of its several parts as pleasing as possible, and at the same time to have every part constructed with good materials, substantial and durable in their character, bearing in mind that the whole expense is not to exceed the sum of \$200,000. The description of the contemplated buildings is as follows: —

## DWELLING.

The dwelling-house for the warden and deputy-warden is located in front of the central building, and will be 57 feet front by 48 3-4 feet deep, two stories in height, to be a double-tenement house divided in the center, with a cellar under the entire building 7 feet deep. The entrance halls in first story will be 8 1-3 feet wide by 35 feet long; each to have a parlor 15 by 18 feet, sitting-room 15 by 22 1-2 feet, kitchen 15 by 15 feet, and pantry 8 by 10 feet. There will be a rear entrance hall, to be used in common. Ascending by a flight of stairs to the second story, the hall or vestibule will be 8 1-3 by 35 feet, chambers, 15 by 18, 15 by 22 1-2, and 15 by 15 feet, a bath-room 8 by 10 feet, respectively, for each tenement, and with a rear passage leading to the prison, to be used in common. There will also be a flight of stairs to the attic, where each tenement will have three rooms. The stories are to be 10 feet high in the clear when finished. The corridors connecting the house with the prison are to be 24 feet long by 34 feet wide. The first story will be an open arch or drive-way. In the second story there will be a passage 5 feet wide leading from the house to the prison; on the right and left are to be rooms for the library and dispensary, 13 by 24 feet each. The second floor of the house is to be on a level with the second floor of the central building.

## CENTRAL OR MAIN BUILDING.

The central building will be 54 feet front by 66 feet deep, and three stories high; to contain on the first floor an entrance hall to the prison 12 by 29 feet, with a flight

of stairs to the second story. On the right of the vestibule is the reception room for convicts; this room is 19 by 29 feet, provided with a clothes-room, bath-tub, and wash-bowl. On the left of the hall is a room 19 by 29 feet, with water-closets, urinals, and wash-bowls, for the use of the prison officials, and in the rear a cook-room, 33 by 51 feet; this story to be 10 feet high. On the second floor there will be a vestibule 12 by 29 feet; and on the left the warden's office, 19 by 29 feet, with a retiring room in the same, with wash-bowl. On the right, will be a sleeping-room for the guards, 19 by 29 feet; and in the rear, a guard-room, 33 by 51 feet. This story will be 12 feet in the clear. The chapel to be in the third story, and occupy the front part, 40 by 51 feet; the hospital to be in the rear, 22 by 51 feet. The chapel to be furnished with settees to accommodate 198 persons, with a gallery capable of seating 42 persons. This story will finish 20 feet high. There has been ample provision made for ventilating the chapel and hospital. The roof to be surmounted by a tower 8 by 20 feet, in which is to be placed a bell weighing 1,000 pounds.

#### NORTH WING. \*

The north wing will be 186 feet on the front by 46 feet deep, and 32 feet high to top of crown molding of the cornice.

In this wing are to be 184 cells for the male convicts. There will be 46 cells on the ground tier, and four stories in height, with iron stairs and balconies to the cells in each story. The balcony floor of the fourth tier of cells is intended to be on a level with the chapel and hospital floors, — the cells to be 6 feet wide, 8 feet long, and 7 1-2 feet high, the floors to be of brick, and the covering of the upper cells of iron. There will be grated iron doors for the cells, 2 by 7 feet; also, an iron grated window, 18 by 36 inches, for each cell. The space in the roof, over the cells, is to be used as a ventilating chamber, with four large ventilators on the roof to conduct the foul air from this chamber. Each cell is to be supplied with a ventilating flue, so constructed as to take the air from near the floor and ceiling, and conduct it into the air chamber.

#### SOUTH WING.

The south wing will be 80 feet long by 46 feet wide, and three stories in height, of 10 feet each. There will be a cellar under a portion, 24 by 42 feet, and 7 feet deep. On the first floor there will be two store-rooms, 24 by 42 feet and 20 by 30 feet respectively, a wash-room and drying-room, 20 by 22 feet each, a cook-room for the female department, 20 by 30 feet, and a bath-room, water-closet, and wash-bowl; also, an elevator running from the cook-room to the dining-room, in the second story, and the hospital in the third story.

In the second story there will be a hall 5 feet wide, from the guard-room to the female prison; on the left hand, the matron's room, 17 by 18 feet, with a bath-room, water-closet, wash-bowl, and wardrobe, and a flight of stairs to the third floor. On the right, a dining-room, 18 by 24 feet, for the prison officers. In the south end, on the second story, are placed ten cells for female convicts, 6 by 8 feet, two cells 8 by 12 feet, and a work-room, 19 by 53 feet, — the cells to be ventilated by ducts leading to the ventilators on the roof.

#### WEST WING.

The west wing will be 75 by 45 feet, to contain the boiler-room, 27 by 42 feet; six solitary cells, 5 by 8 feet, covered and floored with stone, with passage in front 5 feet wide; laundry and bath-room, 30 by 43 feet; oven connected with the cook-room and the large chimney; — the story to be 10 feet.

\* By an act of 1878, this wing was enlarged to contain 248 cells.

## WORKSHOP.

The shop, boiler and engine house, will be in the rear of the prison, and 115 feet from it. The shop will be 240 by 40 feet, two stories high, of 13 feet each, with a cellar under the entire building, 7 feet deep, for the storing of fuel from the workshop. The boiler and engine house to be 36 by 50 feet, one story high, and fire proof, — the boiler and engines to be placed on a level with the cellar bottom, as nearly as practicable.

## WALL AND YARD.

On the west of the main building is to be located the prison yard, 529 feet long and 267 feet wide, surrounded by a brick wall 20 feet high, on which are to be built three watch-towers and a gallery for the guards. There will be two double gates opening into the yard, — one on the north for railroad cars, the other on the south for carriages. The yard will contain 3 1-4 acres, of which 7-10 of an acre is to be covered with brick buildings.

Respectfully submitted,

DOW & WHEELER, *Architects.*

## WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE.

The act of the legislature provides for "supplying the prison and appurtenant buildings with water sufficient in supply and satisfactory in quality." The location of the prison is favorable, as the main pipe of the Concord Water-Works passes the front of the buildings, in the highway, and is supplied with water from Long Pond, which is about two miles distant, containing three hundred and fifteen acres. This pond is ninety feet higher than the prison-yard. A six-inch pipe connects with the main pipe, and extends to the prison grounds. From this pipe water is distributed to all necessary places in the warden's house, main building, boiler and engine rooms, and the workshops. Three fire hydrants have been located at suitable places in the yard, and the same number in the main building and workshop, all well provided with hose, which affords reasonable protection against fire.

On the prison lot is a spring of water, from which a pipe has been laid to carry the water to the warden's house and the prison.

All of the buildings have sewers of Akron pipe, to carry the sewage to Merrimack river. The drains and water-closets are ventilated through the roofs of the several buildings.

## MODIFICATION OF PLANS, AND PROPOSALS.

Charles Edward Parker of Boston, an experienced architect,

and a native of our State, was invited to examine the plans and specifications as prepared by the architects and commissioners for the approval of the governor and council, and suggest any modifications that should seem desirable. In his report several modifications were proposed that met the approval of the architects and commissioners, which were adopted.

The plans, specifications, and estimates, as prepared by the architects and commissioners, were laid before the governor and council, and ordered to be exhibited for public inspection at the office of the secretary of state in Concord, thirty days from December 1, 1877, as required by section 2 of the act of 1877.

The notice, which was published in the "Independent Statesman," "People," and "Mirror and Farmer," three newspapers having the largest circulation in the State, was as follows : —

#### NOTICE.

The undersigned commissioners, appointed under the act of the legislature, approved July 19, 1877, entitled "An act providing for the erection of a new state-prison," hereby give notice that they have prepared plans, specifications, and estimates for the same, which will be exhibited for public inspection for thirty days from December 1, 1877, at the office of the secretary of state in Concord, as provided in said act.

JOHN KIMBALL,  
ALBERT M. SHAW,  
ALPHA J. PILLSBURY,

*Commissioners.*

CONCORD, Nov. 27, 1877.

No objection or amendment having been proposed to the plans, specifications, estimates, or location, for thirty days, they were approved by the governor and council, and by the warden of the prison.

The following "Proposals for the Work" were published in the "Dover Press," "Portsmouth Chronicle," "Manchester Mirror and Farmer," "Independent Statesman," "People," "Cheshire Republican," and "Lebanon Free Press," five times.

In compliance with the provisions of the act of the legislature relative thereto, notice is hereby given that proposals will be received by the undersigned until the eighteenth day of March next inclusive, for the materials and work in the construction of a new state-prison, in accordance with the plans and specifications therefor, under the following classes : —

1. Water supply, and drainage.
2. Excavation, grading, culverts, and stone masonry for foundations.
3. Ashler, quoins, sills, steps, and other cut stone work.
4. Brick masonry of all kinds.
5. Iron doors, and iron work for cells, stairs, windows, and railing.
6. Steam works for heating, cooking, and washing.
7. Make the patterns, and furnish fifty tons of iron castings, more or less, consisting of cell-tops, columns, plates, registers, bucket irons, and other castings.
8. Carpentry work, including plastering, painting, slating, plumbing, and inside water and gas pipe; and all other work not included in the other classes.

The plans and specifications may be examined at the office of Dow & Wheeler, architects, in Concord, and all other information may be obtained by application to the undersigned.

The proposals must be made for each class of work as above designated, by itself, and include all materials and work in that class, and all the incidentals required therefor.

The undersigned reserve the right to reject any proposals as in their judgment the interests of the State may require. And the parties whose proposals may be accepted will be required forthwith to execute proper contracts accordingly, and to furnish satisfactory bonds for the completion of the same, as contemplated in the act.

All proposals are to be inclosed in a sealed envelope, addressed to the undersigned, care of John Kimball, chairman, at Concord, and forwarded so that they will be received by them within the time above specified.

JOHN KIMBALL,  
ALBERT M. SHAW,  
ALPHA J. PILLSBURY,

CONCORD, Feb. 12, 1878.

*Commissioners.*

Proposals were received from forty individuals and firms, making eighty-one different bids for the several classes of the work, which were opened at the executive council chamber by the governor, in presence of the commissioners, March 20, 1878. Contracts were awarded as follows:—

<i>Class 1.</i> Water supply and drainage.—To Lyman R. Fellows of Concord,	
	\$2,780 00
<i>Class 2.</i> Excavation, grading, culverts, and stone masonry for foundations.—To Andrew J. Holmes of Concord; assigned to Charles H. Norton of Concord and J. M. Robbins of Lewiston, Maine,	
	12,000 00
<i>Class 3.</i> Ashler, quoins, sills, steps, and other cut stone-work.—To Granite Railway Company of Concord, L. Johnson, Sup't,	
	3,478 00

- Class 4.* Brick masonry of all kinds.—To Creesy and Noyes of Boston, \$40,630 00
- Class 5.* Iron doors, iron-work for cells, stairs, windows, and railing.—To Albion H. Lowell of Manchester, 10,841 00
- Class 6.* Steam works for heating, cooking, and washing.—Award deferred until the buildings are erected.
- Class 7.* Make the patterns, and furnish fifty tons of iron castings, more or less, consisting of cell-tops, columns, plates, registers, bucket irons, and other castings.—To Ford & Kimball of Concord, 2,240 00
- Class 8.* Carpentry work, including plastering, painting, slating, plumbing, and inside water and gas pipe ; and all other work not included in the other classes.—To W. L. Dow & Co., Newport, 37,800 00

The above named parties having been duly notified that their bids were accepted by the commissioners, appeared and signed the several agreements prepared, which provided that they would furnish all the materials, and do all the work included in the class described and contemplated in the specification annexed to their several agreements, for the sums stated in their proposals. They also furnished bonds with sufficient sureties ; and the original agreements and bonds were filed with the governor and council, as provided in section 10 of said act, and approved by them April 17, 1878.

The several contracts bear date, March 30, 1878.

The buildings were located in April, 1878. Nahum Robinson of Concord was appointed to superintend the work.

Governor Prescott, in his message to the legislature, June session, 1878, after referring to the steps taken toward the erection of the new prison and the progress of the work, said :

“ A very important question just here presents itself. The act called for a prison sufficient in cell accommodations for two hundred convicts. At the time the act was passed, the largest

number of convicts, at one time, had been one hundred and sixty-nine, and no doubt the opinion was, that crime would diminish, and that the contemplated prison would satisfy the demand for many years to come. Events do not warrant the prediction. Since the adjournment of the last legislature, the number of convicts has reached two hundred and one, and the indications now are that the number will largely exceed this before the new prison is completed. The time to prepare for this emergency is now, before the work has progressed to such a point as to require additional expense to make the extra accommodations needed. Considering the reasonable expense in the construction of this work, the prudence and economy shown by the commissioners, and the absolute need of more cell accommodations, I earnestly recommend the passage of an act authorizing the addition of forty-eight cells, by the extension of the north wing, making the number of cells in that wing two hundred and thirty-two, and that an appropriation sufficient, in the judgment of the legislature, for this extension be made."

During the session the following act was passed : —

#### AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE ENLARGEMENTS OF THE NEW STATE-PRISON.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened : —*

SECT. 1. That the commissioners appointed to superintend the erection and completion of a new state-prison are hereby authorized to provide for enlargement of the same from the plans heretofore made therefor, so as to include at least sixty-four cells in addition to the number included in said plans, together with the other additional accommodations proper to be provided in connection with the same ; and to make such arrangements and contracts for said enlargement as they may think proper ; *provided, however*, that the plans for said enlargement, and said provisions and contracts therefor, shall be approved by the governor and council ; *and, further provided*, that the whole cost of constructing and completing the prison, including said enlargements, in all respects as provided in the original act of July nineteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-

seven, in relation thereto, shall not be increased by a sum exceeding thirty thousand dollars in addition to the sum of two hundred thousand dollars mentioned in said act.

SECT. 2. The governor shall draw his orders on the state treasurer for the amounts which may be required for the purposes of said enlargement as herein before provided; and the state treasurer, under the direction of the governor and council, shall issue bonds or certificates of indebtedness as provided in the original act aforesaid for the same amounts, not, however, exceeding in the aggregate the sum of thirty thousand dollars, in addition to the sum of one hundred and ten thousand dollars mentioned in said act.

SECT. 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

The plans for the enlargement having been made, as required by the act of July 15, 1878, the present contractors for the several classes of the work were invited to make proposals to build the additions required.

The following proposals were accepted and awarded :—

For stone work.— To Charles H. Norton of Concord,	\$1,671 99
For ashler and cut stone.— To Granite Railway Co. of Concord,	520 00
For brick work.— To Creesy & Noyes of Boston,	7,555 00
For wrought-iron work.— To Albion H. Lowell of Manchester,	3,851 82
For cast-iron work.— To Ford & Kimball of Concord,	1,347 05
For carpenter work. — To Wallace L. Dow & Co. of Newport,	3,219 20

October 15, the commissioners laid before the governor and council the contracts made with the above parties for the enlargement of the prison, which were approved and placed on file in the office of the secretary of state.

By the proposals issued February 12, 1878, only a part of the grading of the yard was placed under contract. It was deemed advisable to grade the remainder, and the following proposals were issued :—

Notice is hereby given that proposals will be received by the undersigned until the tenth day of October, 1878, for grading so much of the prison-yard as is not now under contract. The stone are to be separated from the earth, and both deposited at such places on the land owned by the State as the prison commissioners may direct. The commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

JOHN KIMBALL,  
ALBERT M. SHAW,  
ALPHA J. PILLSBURY,  
*Commissioners.*

CONCORD, Sept. 26, 1878.

This contract was awarded to Thomas and Robert Shanahan of Portland, Maine, for fifty-five cents per yard ; total, \$5,618.85.

#### PROGRESS OF THE WORK DURING 1878.

The ground was broken May 3, and about the first of December the contractors for the stone masonry, ashler, and brick work had so far progressed with the warden's house and main building, including the cells, that the contractors for the carpenter work were enabled to complete the roofs and insert the windows before extreme cold weather. The contractors for the water supply and drainage had nearly completed their work, and a large amount of the grading was finished. The Concord & Claremont Railroad had extended their track into the prison-yard. A steam boiler was placed in the basement of the main building, supplying steam for a line of pipe extending around the cell block, which successfully protected the brick work from frost during the winter.

Thus far the progress of the work had been as successful as the most sanguine friends of the enterprise had anticipated.

#### STEAM HEATING, COOKING, AND WASHING.

The commissioners had omitted to award the contract for "steam-works for heating, cooking, and washing," until the buildings were erected, as stated on page 25. After a careful examination of the methods used by different manufacturers, and receiving bids for the work required to be done, awards were made to the following parties : —

Manchester Locomotive Works, two boilers, \$800  
each,

\$1,600 00

Walworth Manufacturing Co., Boston :—

Heating apparatus for warden's house and main building, including fire hydrants in every story,	\$3,520 00
Cooking apparatus,	567 00
Hot-water boiler,	375 00
This Company subsequently were employed to carry the hot water to different parts of the building, to fit up bath-tubs and boilers, including those in the shop, and to do all extra work, for which they were paid,	691 51

#### ENLARGEMENT OF THE PRISON-YARD.

At the June session of the legislature, 1879, the committee on state-prison were of the opinion that the best interest of the State required that the prison-yard should be enlarged by an addition to the west side of about twenty-six feet.

The following joint resolution was reported, and passed :—

#### CHAPTER 96.

##### JOINT RESOLUTION INCREASING THE SIZE OF THE YARD OF THE NEW STATE-PRISON, AND APPROPRIATING MONEY THEREFOR.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened :—*

That the commissioners appointed under chapter sixty-six of the Pamphlet Laws of 1877, to build a new state-prison, be and are hereby instructed to locate the west wall of the prison yard at least seventy-two feet westerly from the westerly wall of the workshop already built for the new prison; and a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars (\$5,000) is hereby appropriated for the purpose of making the change in existing plans herein contemplated, which sum the state treasurer, with the advice and consent of the governor and council, is hereby authorized to borrow on the credit of the State, upon the best terms he is able to make.

[Approved July 19, 1879.]

The following proposals were issued :—

Notice is hereby given, that proposals will be received by the undersigned until August 18, 1879, at noon, for grading the extension to the prison-yard, as required by the act of July 19, 1879. The stone are to be separated from the earth, and both deposited on the railroad cars, or at such places on the land owned by the State as the prison commissioners may direct. Plans and specifications may be

seen at the office of Dow & Wheeler, Concord, N. H. The work to begin at once, and to proceed as rapidly as possible. The commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

JOHN KIMBALL,  
ALBERT M. SHAW,  
ALPHA J. PILLSBURY,  
*Commissioners.*

CONCORD, Aug. 9, 1879.

August 19 the bids were opened, and the contract awarded to A. J. Holmes of West Concord, at sixty-four cents per yard. The contract included building a passage to conduct the water from the west side of the yard to the large culvert which leads to Merrimack river, the whole amounting to \$5,668.24.

#### PROGRESS OF THE WORK IN 1879.

About the first of April, the contractors for the stone and brick masonry resumed their work. The warden's house and main building had been nearly completed the previous year. There remained to be added this year the west wing, workshop, including the engine and boiler rooms, and that part of the yard wall which was not included in the contract of March 30, 1878. Good progress was made during the summer months, so that by the close of the season the structures above named were nearly complete. The apparatus for heating, cooking, and washing had been put in successful operation. The grading of the extension to the yard was completed, the foundation for the additional wall was ready for the brick work, and much interior work done, such as brick and wood floors, plumbing, sheathing, painting, and white-washing. The surface of the prison-yard and the grounds outside had been graded, the old buildings removed from the premises, and the whole work had begun to assume a more pleasing aspect than at any time since the ground was broken.

#### MACHINERY FOR THE SHOP.

It was deemed advisable to furnish steam power sufficient to employ two hundred or more convicts in the manufacture of bedsteads and other hard-wood furniture, the capacity of the engine to be not less than one hundred horse-power, with boilers

sufficient to supply the engine and heat the shops in cold weather.

Favorable contracts were made with the Manchester Locomotive Works to furnish two boilers with sixty-inch steel fire-box, flues fifteen feet long, and shell fifty inches in diameter, delivered on the premises, for \$1,250 each,		\$2,500 00
The Putnam Machine Company of Fitchburg, Mass., were awarded the contract for the stationery engine, with first length of main shaft, and large driving pulley, heater and injector, all set in place ready for use, for		4,100 00
The same company furnished the shafting, pulleys, and hangers, all complete and put up for		3,757 14
Albion H. Lowell of Manchester furnished the elevator complete for		395 00

#### STEAM AND WATER PIPE FOR THE SHOP.

This contract was concluded with the Swamscot Machine Company of Newmarket, to furnish and put in all the steam-pipe, with proper connections with the boilers and heater, including a large water-pipe to supply water for the fire hydrants located in every story of the shop, complete, for \$1,309.99.

#### LIGHT FOR THE PRISON.

Section 10 of the act of 1877 provides that the prison shall be furnished with "piping for gas," evidently intending to have gas supplied from the works of the Concord Gas-light Company. The distance from the nearest main pipe of the company to the prison is about six thousand two hundred feet. The company were unwilling to incur the whole expense of laying the pipe, and the commissioners had not sufficient amount appropriated to do it at the expense of the State.

With the advice of the governor and council, a portable gas machine, manufactured by the Walworth Manufacturing Company, and furnished by Andrew G. Paul of Boston, has been

put in operation at the prison, which furnishes gas for the warden's house and main building. The cost, including gas fixtures, was about \$1,800.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

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The following shows the amount appropriated by the legislature at different times for the erection of the new state-prison, and the amounts expended under the several headings. Vouchers numbering from one to three hundred and fifty-two inclusive have been approved by the governor and filed with the state treasurer. The first payment was made November 26, 1877, and the last, May 20, 1881.

### APPROPRIATIONS AND RECEIPTS.

Act of July 19, 1877, for prison for 200 convicts .	\$200,000 00
Act of July 15, 1878, for 64 additional cells .	30,000 00
Act of July 19, 1879, for enlargement of yard .	5,000 00
Received from the sale of old buildings . .	200 00
Received for work done for contractors . .	120 00
<hr/>	
Total receipts . . . . .	\$235,320 00

### EXPENDITURES.

#### SURVEYS AND PLANS.

John Baker . . . . .	\$66 06
Charles C. Lund . . . . .	1,063 99
Lund & Foss . . . . .	134 74
Dow & Wheeler . . . . .	2,860 35
W. G. C. Kimball . . . . .	75 00
Charles E. Parker . . . . .	104 00
Charles H. Norton & Son . . . . .	219 75
<hr/>	
	\$4,523 89

## ADVERTISING, PRINTING, AND STATIONERY.

Henry H. Metcalf . . . . .	\$8 75	
Chronicle and Gazette Publishing Co. .	8 00	
Fred W. Cheney . . . . .	6 00	
Julius N. Morse . . . . .	10 00	
Western Union Telegraph Company .	9 40	
Republican Press Association . .	121 55	
John B. Clarke . . . . .	25 00	
Dow & Wheeler . . . . .	9 75	
Morrill & Silsby . . . . .	87 44	
George H. H. Silsby & Son . . .	9 57	
John Kimball (chairman) . . .	14 75	
C. C. Pearson & Co. . . . .	20 42	
	<hr/>	\$330 63

## LAND.

Merrimack County Commissioners .	\$74 80	
Ezekiel S. Reed . . . . .	1,200 00	
Hiram H. Chapman . . . . .	800 00	
Moses B. Critchett . . . . .	3,300 00	
Emma J. Gray . . . . .	83 00	
John B. Giles . . . . .	275 00	
Ezekiel C. Sargent, treasurer . .	2,800 00	
George L. Theobald . . . . .	250 00	
H. W. Greene . . . . .	35 00	
	<hr/>	\$8,817 80

## WATER AND DRAINAGE.

George Goodhue . . . . .	\$48 59	
Henry W. Clapp & Co. . . . .	12 25	
Humphrey, Dodge & Co. . . . .	268 40	
Lyman R. Fellows . . . . .	3,905 29	
	<hr/>	\$4,234 53

## EXCAVATING AND GRADING.

J. M. Robbins . . . . .	6,225 16	
T. and R. Shanahan . . . . .	6,093 25	
Northern Railroad . . . . .	154 40	

Norton & Robbins . . . .	\$1,558 04	
Charles H. Norton . . . .	745 24	
George P. Clark . . . .	14 37	
B. and C. H. Farnum . . . .	180 60	
Lyman R. Fellows . . . .	564 62	
	<hr/>	\$15,535 68

## STONE MASONRY.

Charles H. Norton . . . .	\$11,611 49	
T. and R. Shanahan . . . .	422 83	
Lyman R. Fellows . . . .	467 36	
George W. Brown . . . .	142 80	
	<hr/>	\$12,644 48

## ASHLER AND CUT STONE.

Granite Railway Company . . . .	\$5,090 52	
Donegan & Davis . . . .	226 00	
John F. Hunton . . . .	12 50	
	<hr/>	\$5,329 02

## BRICK MASONRY.

Creesy & Noyes . . . .	\$50,082 29	
Lyman R. Fellows . . . .	5,309 31	
Samuel Holt . . . .	586 30	
Woodworth, Dodge & Co. . . .	302 85	
Kenney & Godfrey . . . .	26 14	
Nahum Robinson . . . .	36 00	
	<hr/>	\$56,342 89

## WROUGHT-IRON WORK.

Albion H. Lowell . . . .	\$17,066 98	
E. H. Randall . . . .	254 39	
Northern Railroad . . . .	72 28	
George Goodhue . . . .	50 00	
	<hr/>	\$17,443 65

## STEAM HEATING, COOKING, AND WASHING.

Samuel C. Forsaith . . . .	\$85 00	
George Goodhue . . . .	186 37	

J. A. Dadmun . . . . .	\$16 55	
George L. Theobald . . . . .	35 00	
George S. Locke & Co. . . . .	122 80	
Charles H. Norton . . . . .	41 25	
Manchester Locomotive-Works . . . . .	1,600 00	
Samuel Holt . . . . .	9 00	
Walworth Manufacturing Company . . . . .	5,153 51	
M. E. Clough & Company . . . . .	312 50	
George W. Brown . . . . .	366 50	
Bowker, Torrey & Co. . . . .	123 62	
David B. Varney . . . . .	93 50	
Swamscot Machine Company . . . . .	1,309 99	
Nathaniel White . . . . .	24 47	
	<hr/>	\$9,480 06

## CAST-IRON WORK.

Ford & Kimball . . . . .	\$5,496 87
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## CARPENTER WORK.

Wallace L. Dow & Co. . . . .	\$44,714 98	
E. B. Hutchinson . . . . .	351 63	
Estate of G. Chilson . . . . .	318 50	
William P. Ford & Co. . . . .	12 49	
Northern Railroad . . . . .	94 89	
Partridge & Crossman . . . . .	7 80	
J. H. Nutt & Co. . . . .	134 55	
Bowker, Torrey & Co. . . . .	376 38	
John Kimball (chairman), small bills paid	596 94	
John F. Scott . . . . .	42 22	
W. M. Darrah . . . . .	42 32	
George Goodhue . . . . .	1,128 11	
Connell & Savory . . . . .	757 42	
Humphrey, Dodge & Smith . . . . .	80 34	
Charles H. Martin & Co. . . . .	48 47	
George Abbot, Jr. . . . .	23 13	
	<hr/>	\$48,730 17

## COMMISSIONERS' SERVICES AND EXPENSES.

A. and G. A. Foster . . . .	\$6 00	
Charles H. Norton & Son . . . .	132 50	
John Kimball . . . . .	4,875 13	
Albert M. Shaw . . . . .	2,047 32	
Alpha J. Pillsbury . . . . .	1,443 52	
	<hr/>	\$8,504 47

## EXPENSE OF AGENTS AND CLERKS.

William K. McFarland . . . .	\$57 79	
Josiah Minot . . . . .	350 00	
Nahum Robinson . . . . .	3,620 00	
	<hr/>	\$4,027 79

## FURNITURE.

Samuel Eastman & Co. . . . .	\$322 75	
Tucker Manufacturing Company . . . .	1,473 50	
Towne & Cross . . . . .	2,391 50	
H. Thompson . . . . .	44 92	
Goodell & Co. . . . .	29 60	
Saxonville Mills . . . . .	748 75	
A. H. Davenport . . . . .	773 80	
E. I. Seavey . . . . .	372 50	
R. C. Danforth & Co. . . . .	107 25	
C. Halstead . . . . .	244 55	
William P. Ford & Co. . . . .	80 31	
Hammond & Thurston . . . . .	36 87	
A. R. Ayers . . . . .	177 46	
Jordan, Marsh & Co. . . . .	481 33	
John Kimball (chairman), small bills paid	84 95	
Mead, Mason & Co. . . . .	221 56	
	<hr/>	\$7,591 60

## EXPENSE NOT IN OTHER ACCOUNTS.

Meneely & Kimberly, bell . . . .	\$254 55
Albert A. Moore, lightning-rod . . . .	142 75
C. and J. A. Robbins, oven . . . .	181 18

Thompson, Rowell & Co., concrete . . . . .	\$528 57	
New York Belting and Packing Co., hose . . . . .	241 00	
Andrew G. Paul, gas-works . . . . .	1,652 00	
	<hr/>	\$3,000 05

## INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

John Kimball (chairman), small bills paid	\$346 92	
E. B. Hutchinson . . . . .	93 71	
George Goodhue . . . . .	13 75	
Heirs of Cyrus Hill . . . . .	43 11	
Jeremiah McCarty . . . . .	6 23	
A. and G. A. Foster . . . . .	14 50	
Humphrey, Dodge & Co. . . . .	396 63	
Concord & Claremont Railroad . . . . .	24 51	
Levi Roby . . . . .	112 50	
T. and R. Shanahan . . . . .	13 75	
Solomon C. Sleeper . . . . .	228 75	
George P. Clark . . . . .	492 50	
James Buckley, and others . . . . .	170 73	
Concord Water-Works . . . . .	201 92	
Ezekiel Morrill . . . . .	139 00	
Dow & Wheeler . . . . .	150 00	
James Buckley . . . . .	207 62	
Bowker, Torrey & Co. . . . .	37 00	
Fuller, Dana & Fitz . . . . .	17 41	
	<hr/>	\$2,710 54

## EXTENSION OF THE YARD.

Charles H. Norton . . . . .	\$3,120 00	
Norton & Holmes . . . . .	301 52	
George W. Brown . . . . .	2,246 72	
	<hr/>	\$5,668 24

## MACHINERY.

Manchester Locomotive Works . . . . .	\$2,500 00	
Putnam Machine Company . . . . .	7,882 99	
George L. Theobald . . . . .	50 00	

L. R. Fellows . . . . .	\$242 83
E. H. Randall . . . . .	41 80
Walworth Manufacturing Company . . . . .	162 06
George Prescott . . . . .	50 00
Page Belting Company . . . . .	318 02
	<hr/> \$11,247 70

## ADDITIONAL EXPENDITURES.\*

Lyman R. Fellows . . . . .	\$76 40
John F. Scott . . . . .	140 95
Charles H. Norton & Son . . . . .	99 86
E. H. Randall . . . . .	125 53
L. L. Bates . . . . .	19 00
A. H. Lowell . . . . .	72 87
W. C. Elkins & Co. . . . .	64 65
Bowker, Torrey & Co. . . . .	55 12
Samuel Holt . . . . .	32 93
Seth W. Fuller . . . . .	286 50
Charles W. Farnum . . . . .	30 00
J. A. Dadmun . . . . .	25 60
E. B. Hutchinson . . . . .	1,434 94
Elmer E. Dodge, and others . . . . .	315 40
Nahum Robinson . . . . .	248 00
Granite Railway Company . . . . .	152 50
	<hr/> \$3,180 25

## SALE OF THE OLD STATE-PRISON.

Charles H. Campbell . . . . .	\$25 00
John Kimball (chairman), advertising . . . . .	107 75
	<hr/> \$132 75
Whole amount expended . . . . .	\$234,973 06
Amount unexpended . . . . .	346 94
	<hr/> \$235,320 00

\*These expenditures were made after October 28, 1880, when the prison passed from the commissioners to the executive.

## RECAPITULATION.

For surveys and plans . . . . .	\$4,523 89
advertising and printing . . . . .	330 63
land . . . . .	8,817 80
water and drainage . . . . .	4,234 53
excavating and grading . . . . .	15,535 68
stone masonry . . . . .	12,644 48
ashler and cut stone . . . . .	5,329 02
brick masonry . . . . .	56,342 89
wrought-iron work . . . . .	17,443 65
steam heating, cooking, and washing . . . . .	9,480 06
cast-iron work . . . . .	5,496 87
carpenter work . . . . .	48,730 17
commissioners' services and expenses . . . . .	8,504 47
expense of agents and clerks . . . . .	4,027 79
furniture . . . . .	7,591 60
expense not in other contracts . . . . .	3,000 05
incidental expenses . . . . .	2,710 54
extension of the yard . . . . .	5,668 24
machinery . . . . .	11,247 70
additional expenditures . . . . .	3,180 25
sale of the old state-prison . . . . .	132 75
	<hr/>
	\$234,973 06
Amount unexpended . . . . .	346 94
	<hr/>
	\$235,320 00

## SALE OF THE OLD PRISON.

Section six of the act of 1877 provides that the prison commissioners shall have full power and authority to sell, transfer, and convey all the real and personal property now owned by the State, known as the old state-prison. By the advice and approval of the governor and council, the following advertisement, offering the property for sale by auction, was inserted five times in the "Mirror and Farmer," "Independent Statesman," and "People and New Hampshire Patriot," as provided in said act.

## AUCTION SALE

OF THE OLD NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE-PRISON.

In accordance with chapter 66, section 6, of the laws of the State, approved July 19, 1877, the undersigned commissioners, appointed under said act, will sell at auction, on the premises, Tuesday, April 12, 1881, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the property known as the old state-prison, situate on State street, in Concord, about one hundred and ten rods north of the state-house. Said property consists of about three and three-fourths acres of land, being about two hundred and ninety-five feet on State street, extending westerly about five hundred and seventy-five feet, to Harrod's court, on which are the following described buildings:—

1. The old prison, built of granite, three stories high, 242 feet long, wings 36 feet wide, and main building 44 feet wide, projecting 8 feet in front for 50 feet in length, with slated roofs.

2. The store-house, of brick, 65 feet by 32, two stories high, with wooden shed attached, 65 feet by 22, one story high.

3. The workshop, of brick, 243 feet by 40, two stories high, boiler and engine room 60 feet by 32, one story high, and chimney about 80 feet high.

4. The barn, of wood, 33 feet by 30, shed 32 feet by 30, and carriage-house 30 feet by 16, all outside of the yard.

5. The yard wall, of granite, about 800 feet long by 17 feet high, and 3 feet thick.

In the sale will be included the stationary engine of 80 horse-power, two large fire-box boilers, main shaft in work-shop, main belt, heating apparatus, elevator in shop, the furniture in the prison, with steam-boiler, pump, heating and cooking apparatus. The whole property will be sold in one lot.

Terms: \$1,000 to be paid at the sale, and the balance in thirty days.

For particulars, inquire of either of the commissioners.

JOHN KIMBALL, Concord,

ALBERT M. SHAW, Lebanon,

A. J. PILLSBURY, East Northwood,

*Commissioners.*

CONCORD, Feb. 22, 1881.

The sale was made on the premises, at the time mentioned. Charles H. Campbell of Nashua acted as auctioneer. The whole property, real and personal, was sold to Henry Robinson of Concord, he being the highest bidder, for sixteen thousand and fifty dollars. The commissioners have executed a deed to the purchasers, Nahum Robinson and Oscar V. Pitman, of Concord, which has been approved by the governor and council. The purchasers have promptly paid the amount to the state treasurer, according to the terms of sale.

This property, which has now passed from the ownership of the State, has been in its possession since August 20, 1810,

a period of more than seventy years. Nineteen hundred and ninety-three persons have been sentenced and committed there during this time, and on the thirtieth day of November last one hundred and forty-eight were transferred to the new prison.

## SERVITORS UPON NEW PRISON.

### ARCHITECTS.

The commissioners are pleased to place on record their appreciation of the services of Messrs. Dow & Wheeler, the architects. Mr. Dow had made plans for the prison commission of 1874; and had devoted much time and study to this subject. He was a member of the legislature of 1877 when the act was passed, and chairman of the committee on prison in 1878. The general outline and proportions of the buildings were designed by him. The details of the work were largely made by Mr. Wheeler, who has shown patient industry in his labors, and made himself useful in developing many of the minor things which go to make up and perfect the whole structure; and they have honestly and faithfully performed a work which is creditable both to themselves and the State.

### SUPERINTENDENT.

Nahum Robinson of Concord was selected to superintend the work. He came with a large experience as a builder, and has devoted all of his time to carrying out and furthering the plans and directions of the commissioners, watching all the particulars of the varied classes of the work during its progress under the different contractors, with commendable zeal, ability, and faithfulness. He possessed in a great degree those traits which are necessary to carry on successfully a large public work, and deserves the thanks of those whom he has served so well.

### ENGINEERS.

At the commencement of the work it was found necessary to employ a skillful and practical civil engineer. The services of Charles C. Lund of Concord were secured, to whom, with his

assistant, and subsequently his partner, Charles O. Foss, were intrusted the survey of the site, laying out the foundations of the buildings and wall, establishing grades, locating railroad track, sewers, and water pipe, leveling for the cut stone and iron work throughout the whole prison, and much other work requiring their services. The commissioners desire to make mention of the satisfactory manner in which their work has been performed.

#### CONCLUSION.

The commissioners, in closing their labors, are gratified that they are able to record that no accident has occurred to any of the large number of workmen employed upon the several branches of the work ; that settlement has been made with every contractor ; and they know of no person who has an unsettled claim against the State on account of the construction of the prison.

We have labored diligently for more than three and one-half years on this, the largest public work ever undertaken by the State ; have held one hundred and fifty-one formal meetings ; have considered and investigated, in connection with the architects, all of the plans and specifications ; and have made it our constant study and aim to provide for the State the best penal institution possible for the money placed at our disposal. We do not claim that our work is perfect. We are not the judges. Time and experience will test it, and pronounce their decision ; but if it shall be found that every reasonable need of a complete prison has not been provided for, we trust its incompleteness will be regarded with a due degree of leniency.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN KIMBALL,  
ALBERT M. SHAW,  
*Commissioners.*

CONCORD, May 25, 1881.



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# APPENDIX.



DEDICATORY EXERCISES

AT THE

NEW STATE-PRISON

IN

CONCORD, N. H.,

OCTOBER, 28, 1880,

## ORDER OF EXERCISES.

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1. Opening Remarks . . . . . Gov. Head
2. Singing . . . . . Arion Quartet
3. Prayer . . . . . Rev. C. W. Wallace, D. D.
4. Introductory Address . . . . . Ex-Gov. Prescott
5. Delivery of the Keys of the Prison to State Authorities  
. . . . . John Kimball
6. Acceptance . . . . . Gov. Head
7. Address . . . . . John H. George
8. Singing . . . . . Arion Quartet
9. Remarks . . . . . Invited Guests
10. Prayer and Benediction . . . . . Chaplain Rev. S. Holman

## DEDICATION OF THE NEW STATE-PRISON.

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The dedication of the new state-prison took place at twelve o'clock M., October 28, 1880, and an extra train of seven cars, all filled, left the Concord passenger station at 11.30 A. M., over the Concord & Claremont Railroad. The passengers were set down very near the prison, and were soon within the building, inspecting its several departments, all of which were thrown open. In addition to those conveyed by rail, a great many came by carriages.

The exercises were held in the second story of the workshop, which was provided with settees and chairs for the accommodation of one thousand persons, and fully that number was present. The audience was a representative one, persons from all sections of the State being present, and representing all walks of life.

Among others present, beside state officials, were ex-Gov. Smyth, Judge Daniel Clark, Hon. George W. Nesmith, Hon. J. W. Patterson, Hon. J. E. Sargent, Hon. Dana Sargent, Hon. Dexter Richards, Dr. John W. Barney, Hon. Levi W. Barton, Supt Ray of the Reform School, and ex-Warden Pilsbury.

A temporary platform on the east side, and near the north end of the shop, contained the gentlemen who were to take part in the exercises, the select quartet, and Col. William Kent, who was probably the only gentleman present who witnessed the opening of the old prison, in 1812.

Promptly at twelve o'clock, Gov. Head called the assembly to order, and spoke as follows:—

*Fellow-Citizens, Ladies and Gentlemen:—*

This great public work having been completed, it was deemed proper and advisable to extend a general invitation to the people of the State to assemble here at this time, not only to examine and inspect the same, but to assist in dedicating it to the use and purposes for which it is intended; and, my fellow-citizens, it is very gratifying to me to see so many of our people interested, and especially those holding official positions in our State, who favor us with their presence to-day, to assist in the exercises and ceremony for which we are met. Ladies and gentlemen, you will now listen to music by a select quartet.

A select quartet, consisting of A. A. Spaulding, F. P. Andrews, Dr. H. M. French, and Capt. D. E. Howard, sang a selection from Mozart's "Magic Flute," accompanied by J. H. Morey on the organ.

Rev. C. W. Wallace, D. D., of Manchester, offered a fervent prayer, after which ex-Governor Prescott spoke as follows:—

*Your Excellency, and Ladies and Gentlemen:—*

It is an important event in the history of a State to build and dedicate its public buildings, or set in operation its institutions; and as the years pass rapidly away, those who follow us are greatly benefited by the completeness of the record. We have assembled here to-day to learn of the facts concerning this public institution, and to record thus far its accurate history. We are here to witness the ceremony of its transfer by the commissioners appointed to build it to the state authorities, who are hereafter to have it in charge. I am highly gratified to see so many present, and hope you will carefully examine the buildings and all their appointments, and frankly render your judgment thereon. We wish for your opinion whether the location was well selected, and whether the prison, as a whole, meets the demands of the State, and is constructed in accordance with the advanced and enlightened sentiment of our people. You are invited to make the closest scrutiny. The commissioners do not claim perfection in their work, or that certain improvements could not have been made with a lavish expenditure of money, but they do claim that everything essential to the comfort and health of the convicts has been carefully studied and perfected. The legislature, with propriety, limited the cost of this institution, and the commissioners, I am happy and frank to say, have diligently studied economy at every point. They have purchased this extensive and charming site, and built this great public work as you witness it to-day, within the appropriations, and have a surplus still remaining in the treasury.

Such a result is rare in this or any other country, and when it occurs is worthy of public mention. I was disinclined at first to say a word on this occasion, and desired to attend only as a listener. My connection, however, with its beginning and subsequent advancement, gave others the opinion that it would not be inappropriate that I should say a few words in introduction.

The want of a new prison had long been felt, and had frequently been discussed by the officers of the old prison and many of our citizens; but, like numerous other questions, from year to year passed by without any act of the legislature. My immediate predecessor, Gov. Cheney, in his annual message to the legislature

in 1876, seconded the recommendation of the warden that some provision should be speedily made for the accommodation of the rapidly increasing number of convicts. No act was passed at this session, however, either to enlarge the old or to build a new prison. I felt a deep interest in the subject, and quietly gave the matter a thorough examination, visiting frequently the old prison, and carefully inspecting it at every point. I was clearly of the opinion that the wants and credit of the State demanded a new prison and the abandonment of the old one. In my first message to the legislature, in June, 1877, I called their attention to this important matter, and urged them to give it their individual examination. With intelligent judgment, careful investigation, and cautious enactment, they made provision for this massive, convenient, healthful, and elegant structure. It is an honor and a lasting monument to their wisdom and enlightened judgment. So accurately and understandingly did they consider the subject, the work has progressed with but little embarrassment to the commissioners under their first act, and, so far as I have been able to ascertain, has met with the hearty approval of our people. At all events, no unpleasant criticisms have been made; no suggestion that the slightest irregularity or double dealing has been practiced,—a fact certainly as gratifying to the tax-payers of the State as it must be to the commissioners.

This board of commissioners, who now deliver this property into the custody of Your Excellency and the Honorable Council, received their appointment August, 1877. The council were unanimous in their confirmation of each officer. They were selected from both the leading political parties of the State, gentlemen well known for honesty, energy, and unquestioned executive ability.

The first question which presented itself to the commissioners was the selection of a proper and convenient site within the limits of Concord, as provided in the act. This was an important question, on which there were differences of opinion; but the governor and council and the commissioners were unanimous in their opinion as to the superiority of this location over all others. The State now owns a frontage of two thousand feet and a depth of five hundred and fifty feet, making about twenty-one acres. By this wise conclusion the State now owns sufficient land on either side of the prison wall for all future requirements, and can so control the property that no structure, offensive or otherwise, can be erected within a long distance, either to annoy the occupants or endanger the property of the State. I mention this fact, because, in most instances, the grounds about public buildings are too small either for beauty or for convenience. The act of 1877 made provision for two hundred cells, but before the assembling of the legislature of 1878, two hundred and one convicts had at one time been confined within the old prison. I deemed it advisable, in view of that fact, to make a recommendation to the legislature of 1878 that an extension to the north wing, or main block of cells for male convicts, be made, so as to increase the cells forty-eight in number, thus making ample provision for any requirements in the near future. This recommended extension did not disturb the architectural harmony of the building. The legislature, composed of men of liberal minds and philanthropic impulses, with but few inquiries and little discussion, having the fullest confidence in the acts of the commissioners up to that time, ordered the extension of the block so as to increase the cells sixty-four in number, and made ample appropriation for the extension.

The legislature of 1879 made an appropriation for the enlargement of the yard, which was a wise step, as the spacious and beautiful inclosure now shows. I have

given a general but by no means a minute history of this the greatest public work our State has ever undertaken; and to-day you witness this institution with its beautiful surroundings, where the offenders against the laws are to be confined. The buildings are perfectly heated, ventilated, lighted, drained, and equipped with the most substantial and improved apparatus for the requirements of such an institution. It has all been done within the appropriations, at different times, of \$235,000, and, as I have before stated, with an unexpended balance in the treasury.

As a citizen and tax-payer of the State I am entirely satisfied with what has been accomplished. The unfortunate men and women who offend against the peace of society will find here ample conveniences for their comfort while under restraint. A prison can have but few charms, and it ought not to have. The discipline should be rigid and exact, for the good of the prisoner and for the security of the officers. The treatment should be humane, without cruelty, kind but uncompromising in the enforcement of the rules. We do not invite occupants, and warn all to keep away. The law says offenders are placed here as a *punishment* for crime. There cannot be much punishment except in the confinement. If you allow prisoners to have their own way, give them all the luxuries of the season, and the current news and literature of the day,—if this is allowed, there will be no terror to those who have once been placed here, or dread to others who learn of the accommodations, and easy, comfortable life through them. There certainly can be no reformation of the convict if he is allowed to hold high carnival while serving out his sentence.

I will not close without reference to the old prison, which is soon to be abandoned. It was erected in 1811-12, upon two acres of land purchased of Joshua Abbott, Jr., for \$100. The first convict admitted was John Drew of Barnstead, who was convicted September 12 for stealing a horse, and was committed November 23, 1812. He was pardoned May 15, 1816. Since then two thousand convicts, for the great catalogue of crimes, have been sentenced in our small State within the past sixty-eight years; and we think we have as good order and live in as well regulated society as any people. The cost of the old prison was about \$37,000, but subsequent enlargements probably increased its cost to \$75,000. The north wing was built in 1833, with one hundred and twenty cells, too small by one-half, and poorly lighted, heated, and ventilated; but the builders then copied after prisons already in existence, and did what they thought was proper and necessary. It has served, it may be, poorly its purpose; but I will venture the assertion that no prison in the country has a better record in its financial management, health of the convicts, discipline, and general good order, than our own. There have been a few escapes, perhaps for the want of proper vigilance; there have been deaths, it may be for want of proper and comfortable hospital accommodations; there may have been imprisonment of innocent persons on the false testimony of others, or the weakness of circumstantial evidence; pardons may have been injudiciously granted through undue influence or misrepresentation: but, considering the nature of the institution and the difficult questions constantly arising, the want of proper knowledge as to what the correct management of a penitentiary should be, the State has passed through the past sixty-eight years with but few stains upon its prison record.

The late warden, John C. Pilsbury, Esq., received his commission from Governor Stearns in 1870, after the law was passed authorizing the governor and council to appoint a warden and to have the general management and supervision of the prison. For a long period previous to this enactment the wardens had been

elected by the legislature, to whom they were responsible; but the gentlemen upon the committee on the state-prison had but little time, during the short sessions of the legislature, to make the proper examinations and investigation which were absolutely necessary. It was a wise step on the part of the legislature to place the management where it now is. Under the new act, rules and regulations were made by the warden and the governor and council for the better management of the prison. For the past ten years the institution has been governed under those rules. Mr. Pillsbury has now retired from a long and faithful stewardship to the State, conscious in having maintained firm discipline, so that no escape was made during his long administration. There were no assassinations or murders within the prison, no insubordination which was not readily and easily quelled, no wrangling among prisoners which resulted in personal encounters and conflicts. His success is owing to the fact that he ran the prison, and did not allow the institution and its surroundings to run him. No institution can show a successful record which is not under thorough discipline.

The State is to be congratulated on now having one of the finest penal institutions in the land, situated in this healthful location, commanding one of the most delightful landscape views in the whole Merrimack valley. We are satisfied it will meet the requirements for many years to come; and, if it does, the State will have reason to thank the commissioners who have built it, for their prudence, foresight, and painstaking, and for their economy and uprightness in the discharge of their duties.

Hon. John Kimball, chairman of the Board of Commissioners for the erection of a new state-prison, was then introduced, and spoke as follows:—

*Your Excellency and the Honorable Council:—*

We meet this day to surrender into your hands this new prison with all its appurtenances, which has been built for a place of confinement and labor for those who offend against the laws.

The act of the legislature, approved July 19, 1877, provided that the governor and council be authorized to appoint three commissioners, whose duty it should be to procure plans for the construction of a new state-prison, with all necessary offices, workshops, and other appurtenances, of sufficient capacity to accommodate and employ two hundred convicts, to be located on the site proposed and recommended by the commissioners appointed by the governor under the resolution of the legislature of 1874, or on any other site approved by the governor and council. Subsequent acts were passed in 1878-79, increasing the number of cells sixty-four, and providing for the enlargement of the prison-yard.

At a meeting of the governor and council, held August 13, 1877, John Kimball of Concord, Albert M. Shaw of Lebanon, and Alpha J. Pillsbury of Northwood were appointed said commissioners, and on the twenty-eighth day of the same month were qualified, and entered upon their duties.

Messrs. Dow & Wheeler, of Concord, were appointed architects, and after visiting several institutions of a similar kind, accompanied by the governor and council, a plan, which was substantially what you see before you, was adopted. It will be observed that the general arrangement is not unlike that of the old prison. After the plans were perfected, and approved by the governor and council, con-

tracts for building the different parts of the work were made, all bearing date March 30, 1878. The buildings were located in April, and ground was broken May 3, the same year. The warden's house and the main building were put up during the year, the shop in 1879, and the yard wall and all completed in 1880.

#### LOCATION OF THE BUILDINGS.

The site recommended by the commissioners of 1874 is the field opposite this prison. After a careful examination of that location and others, the spot where we stand was deemed by your commissioners to be more favorable for this institution than the site opposite, or any other place proposed. Plans for this location were submitted to the governor and council, September 3, 1877, and received their unanimous approval.

This lot is situated on the main highway leading from the main village of Concord to Boscawen, and distant one and one-half miles from the state-house. It is about two thousand feet long on the highway, and five hundred and fifty feet wide, containing twenty-one acres.

The buildings command a view of the Merrimack River valley for more than ten miles. From the front toward the east are seen the hills of Canterbury, Loudon, Epsom, Chichester, and East Concord with its beautiful village. On the west and north, near by, are the Concord granite quarries. The track of the Concord & Claremont Railroad extends by level grade into the prison-yard, without crossing the highway.

#### WATER AND DRAINAGE.

The act of the legislature referred to provides for supplying the prison with water "sufficient in supply and satisfactory in quality."

The main pipe of the Concord Water-Works passes in the highway and connects with Long Pond, a body of water comprising more than three hundred and fifteen acres. This pond is ninety feet higher than the prison-yard. Its water has been analyzed by Prof. Hayes, and found to be as pure as the water from the best water supply in New England. From the main pipe the water is conducted to the prison by a six-inch pipe, and distributed through all parts of the main building, warden's house, and workshop. There are located in the yards, at suitable places, three hydrants, and the same number in the main building and workshop, supplied with hose sufficient to protect the property in case of a fire.

Just south of the prison-yard is a spring long known by the quarry-men for the purity of its water. From this spring a pipe extends to the warden's house and the prison, rendering its use accessible to the officers and convicts.

Sewers of Akron pipe have been laid from the buildings and grounds to the Merrimack river. All the drains and water-closets are ventilated through the roofs of the several buildings.

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDINGS.

1. The warden's house, 57 by 48 3-4 feet, two stories high, contains 20 rooms, of sufficient capacity to accommodate the warden, deputy-warden, and their families.

2. The central building, 54 by 66 feet, three stories high, is to be used for the warden's office, guard-room, chapel, hospital, lavatory, receiving-room, library, and cook-room.

3. The north wing, 247 by 46 feet, contains 248 cells for male convicts. Each cell is 8 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 7 1-2 feet high, and is furnished with furniture necessary for the convenience and health of the occupant. They are built of brick, cement, and iron, and ventilated by an 8-inch flue extending to the roof of the building.

4. The south wing, 80 by 46 feet, is to be used for cells for the female convicts, a dining-room for subordinate officers, matron's room, lodging-rooms, and kitchen.

5. The main building, comprising the central building and north and south wings, is located 125 feet from the highway, and stands 90 feet above the water in the Merrimack river. It is 381 feet long, built of stone, brick, iron, and wood, in a substantial manner, and covered with slate. All the walls on the outside of the building accessible to the male convicts are secured by heavy iron bars inserted in the brick work.

A circular roadway and sidewalk leave the highway south of the warden's house, passing between the house and main building under the corridor to the main entrance, thence to the highway on the north.

6. The west wing, 75 by 45 feet, is one story high, and contains 6 solitary cells, wash-room, and steam-boilers used to heat the buildings and supply the cook-room with steam, and hot water for all parts of the prison.

7. In rear of the main building, and 115 feet from it, is located the workshop, where the convicts are to be employed. This building is of brick, 280 8-12 feet long; a part of it is 50 8-12 feet wide, and the remainder 40 8-12 feet wide, two stories high, with a basement for storage and fuel. On the north end stands the chimney, 100 feet high, with two boilers of large size, and a steam-engine of 100 horse-power. This shop is warmed by steam. A line of shafting extends the entire length of both stories.

#### PRISON-YARD.

On the west side of the main building is the prison-yard, surrounded by a brick wall 20 feet high, on which there are three watch-towers and a gallery for the prison guards. There are two double gates opening into the yard, one on the north, for railroad cars; the other on the south end, for carriages. This yard is 529 feet long and 267 feet wide inside, containing 3 1-4 acres. The brick buildings in the yard cover about 7-10 of an acre.

#### APPROPRIATIONS.

The appropriations made by the several acts of the legislature to build and furnish the prison and enlarge the yard were:—

The act of July 19, 1877 . . . . .	\$200,000 00
The act of July 15, 1878 . . . . .	30,000 00
The act of July 19, 1879 . . . . .	5,000 00

Total . . . . .	\$235,000 00
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Of this sum, there has been expended for surveys and plans . . .	\$3,665 17
Advertising, printing, and stationery . . . . .	306 31
Land, and legal expenses . . . . .	8,817 80
Water supply, and drainage . . . . .	4,234 53
Stone masonry . . . . .	12,644 48
Excavating and grading . . . . .	15,468 68
Ashler and cut stone . . . . .	5,329 02

Brick masonry . . . . .	\$56,164 81
Wrought-iron work . . . . .	17,189 26
Heating and cooking apparatus . . . . .	9,016 56
Cast-iron work . . . . .	5,496 87
Carpenter work . . . . .	46,783 65
Commissioners' services and expenses . . . . .	93 50
Expense of agents . . . . .	407 79
Furniture . . . . .	6,525 01
Expenses not included in other contracts . . . . .	1,348 05
Incidental expenses . . . . .	1,712 01
Extension of yard, act of 1879 . . . . .	5,668 24
Machinery . . . . .	11,125 60
Amounts due contractors, and other claims estimated . . . . .	19,637 68
Unexpended balance . . . . .	3,365 00
Total . . . . .	<hr/> \$235,000 00

The work has been done and goods furnished by the following-named contractors and dealers : —

Plans and Specifications.—Dow & Wheeler, Concord, architects.

Engineering.—Lund & Foss, Concord.

Superintendent.—Nahum Robinson.

Water Supply and Drainage.—Lyman R. Fellows, Concord.

Stone Masonry.—Norton & Holmes, Concord; T. and R. Shanahan, Portland, Maine.

Excavating and Grading.—Charles H. Norton, George W. and William H. Brown, Concord; J. M. Robbins, Lewiston, Maine; and Thomas and Robert Shanahan, Portland, Maine.

Ashler and Cut Stone.—Granite Railway Company, and Donegan & Davis, Concord.

Brick Masonry.—Creesy & Noyes, Boston, Mass.; and Lyman R. Fellows, Concord.

Wrought-iron Work.—Albion H. Lowell, Manchester.

Heating and Cooking Apparatus.—Walworth Manufacturing Company, Boston; and Swamscot Machine Company, Newmarket.

Cast-iron Work.—Ford & Kimball, Concord.

Carpenter Work.—Wallace L. Dow & Co., Newport.

Marble and Tile.—Bowker & Torrey, Boston.

Plumbing and Gas-Fitting.—George Goodhue, Concord.

Copper Work.—David B. Varney, Manchester.

Soapstone.—Williams & Co., Nashua.

Brick Oven.—Charles Robbins, Boston.

Machinery.—Putnam Machine Works, Fitchburg; Manchester Locomotive-Works, Manchester; and Page Belting Company, Concord.

Furniture.—Towne & Cross, Nashua; Tucker Manufacturing Company, Boston; A. H. Davenport, Boston; William P. Ford & Co., Concord; E. I. Seavey, Fisherville; Saxonville Mills, Boston; Mead, Mason & Co., Lebanon; and others.

Time will not permit me to speak in detail of the different parts of the work. It is now before you substantially complete, and awaits your examination. You

will not fail to give proper credit to the contractors and furnishers named, who have done their work faithfully and well.

The commissioners were required by the statute to build a prison complete for the amount appropriated. In discharging the trust committed to them they have used their best endeavors to secure the improvements which experience and a due regard for safety have shown to be desirable, and to secure for the State a prison which would best meet its wants for many years to come, within the limits of the appropriation. But if you shall find that they have come short in any degree in attaining the end sought, they trust that such shortcomings will be regarded with a due degree of leniency.

It remains for me only to add, that the commissioners, in surrendering the possession of this structure into the hands of Your Excellency and the Honorable Council, are grateful for the confidence reposed in them, and come to the end of their arduous and often perplexing labors with an earnest desire that this institution, with its new appointments, may meet the expectations of their fellow-citizens, and that coming generations may be blessed with the good order and obedience to law which it is designed to secure.

At the conclusion of his address, Hon. John Kimball delivered the keys of the prison to Gov. Head, who accepted the same, and replied as follows : —

*Mr. Chairman:* — I deem it an instance of special good fortune that I have the honor, as chief magistrate, to receive at your hands, in behalf of the commonwealth, this completed public work. Your duty to the State has been well and faithfully discharged. Nothing which intelligence and efficiency could accomplish has been left undone. The building speaks for itself in a way to make any poor words of mine seem tame and superfluous. I do not pride myself upon facility in the construction of sentences, but I claim some knowledge of bricks, masonry, and the art of building, and I do not hesitate to pronounce this structure as nearly perfect, of its kind, as the knowledge and skill of our day can produce. In strength and thoroughness of construction, in convenience and adaptation to its uses, in beauty of location and completeness of appointments, nothing seems to be wanting. No State to-day can boast of a prison superior to this. The work seems equally faultless in design and execution, and is a monument to the genius of the architect, and the capacity and faithfulness of those who executed his design. The intelligence, energy, and economy of the commission whom my predecessor had the sagacity to appoint have been observable from the beginning of the enterprise to its completion, and you deserve and will receive the hearty commendation of the State.

It is sometimes said our modern prisons are palaces which tempt the outcast and the homeless to the commission of crime. The question of prison discipline is very abstruse and difficult, and one which I will leave to the students of social science to discuss; but I will venture to remind any who are thus disposed to criticise, that this attractive structure contains ample means of punishment to make it a place of terror to the violators of law; while at the same time it impresses upon them that the rule of the State is paternal, and punishes its disobedient children for reform and not revenge. We would impart to the idle and reckless the skill and habits of industry, and teach them that liberty is the price of virtue. The objects of our

penal institutions, as I apprehend, are: first, to protect the society against the violators of the law; and, second, to reform the criminal classes and bring them into obedience as good citizens.

I might allude to the economic provisions of the new prison by pointing to its workshops and their overhanging quarries of granite; but my duty to-day is not to speak, — that will be the pleasing task of one who is able to marshal words and thoughts at command, — but, as the representative of the State, to accept and dedicate to its lawful uses this splendid structure which you have finished for less than the \$235,000 which the legislature appropriated to the work.

In the name of the commonwealth I thank you for your faithfulness in the discharge of duty, and receive from your hands the new prison, and place it with pride among the public institutions of the city.

At the conclusion of Gov. Head's remarks, Dr. French sang the song, "A Warrior Bold," in a very pleasing manner.

Col. John H. George was then introduced and delivered the following

#### ADDRESS.

In accepting the invitation of His Excellency the Governor and the committee of arrangements to deliver a short address on this occasion, I desire to express my thanks that I am thus permitted to participate in the ceremonies incident to the completion of this penitentiary. Its construction, to my mind, marks an epoch in the history of our State. It is a local indication of the enlightened advancement of our civilization, and proves that the seed sown a century since in the mother country continues to take root and bear good fruit in the new world. For seventy years confinement at hard labor has been provided in New Hampshire as a punishment for crime; but a proper appreciation of the idea that the reformation of the criminal and warning to the community are the great objects and ends of punishment has been here as elsewhere of slow growth. During this period of seventy years our prison has been managed with various degrees of success. At times a fitness and capacity have been developed, in striking contrast with the inefficiency and want of capacity which have been shown in other periods of its existence. At times, a gross want of discipline has tended to the demoralization of the convicts, and led to deplorable financial results. At times, a changeable, uncertain policy, or rather want of policy, has apparently controlled its management, with detriment to all concerned. Like other public institutions, especially under a republican form of government, it has been and will continue to be largely affected by the general sentiment which surrounds and sustains it. If that sentiment be intelligent, logical, and humane, we shall find our prison management fraught with good results; if ignorant, unreasoning, cruel, or fanatical, we should expect neither moral nor financial success. Entertaining this belief, I shall therefore be more than gratified if what I say shall tend to promote a correct and enlightened public sentiment, which will neither tolerate barbarism, cruelty, or inhumanity in the treatment of criminals on the one hand, nor approve a morbid sympathy for crime, a sickly sentimentality, or a mercenary philanthropy on the other.

To thoughtful persons, the fact that society has imposed upon it the duty of protecting itself against crime is evident. It is not only a duty, but a palpable

necessity. To permit crime to go unpunished would bring, as a direct result, absolute disorganization. The security of life and property depends upon the way this necessity is met and this duty is performed. This duty can only be properly performed in that punishment of crime which by prevention and warning tends, in the greatest degree practicable, to lessen its commission. The community cannot afford to look upon that punishment as either just or effective which has regard simply to the individual criminal. The protection and safety of society is the end to be obtained; and the punishment of the individual, the means by which that end is to be sought. To punish through mere vindictiveness is neither policy nor wisdom. The object should be to prevent the criminal and deter the vicious in the community from the further commission of crime.

It is not a pleasant fact to contemplate, that crime has grown with our growth, rendering penal and reformatory and correctional institutions of all sorts more and more inevitable. Would it were otherwise, and that the huge structures for the isolation and detention of the dangerous and criminal classes did not of necessity cast their shadows in every State and every considerable municipality. But society has no alternative. There is, unfortunately, a certain percentage of population everywhere so badly organized and so vicious that liberty with them means criminal license, the opportunity to plunder and wage war against the persons and property of their fellow-men. It has been said that in a civilized country criminals are the great enemies of society; and such they undoubtedly are. This being the case, a community is compelled to inflict punishment on offenders, and provide walls strong enough to keep all who will misuse their liberty to injure others in a state of confinement and seclusion, and under a rigorous penal discipline.

In punishing criminals the State acts purely on the defensive, then; on the principle of self-preservation, and in no spirit of vindictiveness. The man who commits murder, arson, burglary, rape, highway robbery, or other heinous crimes, has manifestly forfeited his right to liberty. For no one, be his mental constitution and circumstances what they may, can be permitted with impunity to prey upon the property or molest the persons of his neighbors. He cannot therefore justly complain of any measures which society may necessarily use to insure its own safety, however painful these may be to him. The offender, it has been said, may be effectually restrained from future crimes in one of three ways, — by putting him to death, by locking him up in prison for life, or by completely reforming him. In other days crime was not the gigantic thing in this country which it has become in recent years. Once, and at a time not far distant, the mood of our people was perhaps too lenient toward criminals. Sometimes it degenerated into what may be called a maudlin sympathy, which sought to do away with severe punishment altogether, substituting therefor a rose-water treatment; but the terrible experiences of late years have produced a general public sentiment which insists that rigorous and exact justice be meted out to criminals of all sorts and classes. We have seen that in recent years justice has come at last to be no respecter of persons here. Social influence and wealth in signal instances have failed to screen men guilty of gigantic frauds and embezzlements and breaches of trusts, or to prevent their being consigned to the felon's cell. Murders are of such constant occurrence that philanthropy has practically ceased to protest even against the infliction of the death penalty. All sane and honest people see and feel that there is no safety for the law-abiding and well disposed, except through the rigid enforcement of the law against offenders, according to the hein-

ousness of their crimes. As we grow in wealth and population, and as civilization becomes more complicated, crime will apparently continue to keep pace with our growth, so that provisions for its punishment and prevention become subjects of vital importance.

The proper management of our prisons is one of the most pressing problems of social science, to which the utmost attention is being paid. Crime and its punishment have, indeed, for a century past, been receiving the study of the very greatest minds; and that study has produced momentous results. What a contrast there is between the model prison of to-day and that of the eighteenth century, as it existed before John Howard had fulfilled his mission! The old-fashioned prison of no longer ago than the last century, about the time of our revolution, was indeed "a hell upon earth" throughout Christendom. It was gloomily constructed, for the exclusion rather than the admission of light and air, those common blessings which are intended alike for the just and the unjust. The incarcerated had no employment; they were herded together in corrupting contact, to concoct further schemes of iniquity against the peace of society. The idea that there was a percentage of criminals who might be reformed by a proper discipline and proper encouragement had not yet entered any human head, or caused a kindly palpitation in any human heart. Criminals were regarded as incurable and irreclaimable, to be got rid of as social pests and nuisances. They were subjected, while in prison, to the most cruel treatment; they were allowed to prey upon each other. "Once a convict always a convict," was a proverb up to the time of John Howard. There was no reformatory discipline thought of inside of a prison. Prisons were overcrowded. The morals of prisoners were totally neglected. The worst classes were kept constantly ironed. They were deprived of proper food, and in many instances half-starved. They existed in a state of habitual filth. Contagious diseases swept them off at times *en masse*, thus clearing the criminal docket without the intervention of judges or jury.

The most outrageous and vindictive of punishments were inflicted in sheer wantonness at the whim of their keepers, who were restrained by no proper official oversight or salutary public sentiment. In fact, the outside world gave no thought or heed whatever to the convict prisoner. It was satisfied to be rid of the presence of offenders by the aid of dungeons, transportation, or the infliction of the death penalty, as the case might be. It asked no questions as to their treatment, which was hardening and disheartening, but never reforming. Indeed, it never dreamed of reformation. The criminal code of England was perfectly Draconian. It visited multitudes of the minor offenses with death. Over the gates of the prisons of the last century might have been inscribed the Dantean legend, "Leave all hope behind, ye who enter here." At length, in 1774, Howard made his famous report upon the condition of English prisons and jails to the British parliament. That was the first ray of light let into the hitherto unbroken gloom of jail and prison life. It was a report that could not be easily overlooked. It aroused the public interest everywhere. Howard, in fact, preached a new gospel in regard to prison discipline and its unfortunate subjects. To Elizabeth Frye, too, the world owes a debt of gratitude. In her investigation of prison outrages and her unceasing efforts for their prevention, her labors were heroic. In gentle bravery and determined will she has never been surpassed by the representatives of either sex. Her qualities, her labors, and her career, all illustrate the power of woman, with courage and capacity for investigation, to mold public sentiment and advance public morality.

From 1774, a little more than a century since, began a revolution in regard to the treatment of convicts which has been fraught with the best results, both to society and the criminal class. The convict is not now regarded as necessarily a hopeless outcast, but as a human being, in many cases with a defective organization, both moral and mental. Of necessity he is still punished for his crimes, but he is made the subject of a humane, though severe discipline, that endeavors to fit him for restoration to liberty. The very architecture of the prison of to-day, as exemplified by the edifice which is now being formally set apart for the punishment and suppression of crime, is a substantial, palpable evidence of the improved and more humane methods of current criminal justice. It presents a striking contrast to the cruel, negligent, and vindictive spirit of former times toward offenders. Prisons and jails, up to the time of Howard, were the noisome dens of disease, cruelty, and corruption. The treadmill, the crank, and the shot drill were the common modes of punishment. Now these and other similar contrivances have given place to productive machinery and facilities for useful and healthful labor. This change, in addition to all its other advantages, materially contributes towards the support of criminals and the expenses involved in the suppression of crime.

This institution stands in a beautiful environment of pure air, woods and fields. Its cells are well ventilated, and susceptible of scrupulous cleanliness. It will have constant change of air, dryness, and an abundant supply of light. The arrangements for sewerage and for a supply of pure water are apparently all that could be desired. Its workshops, and facilities for the employment of the convicts, are permanent, roomy, and convenient. The idea has been acted upon that the safe custody of prisoners is perfectly consistent with the cheerful lightness of galleries, and the absence of those features of exaggerated architectural strength which belong to the traditional idea of the castle dungeon. Where there is careful oversight and many prisoners, the chief reliance to-day in penal institutions is on discipline,—the ear and the eye of prison authority. It is considered wholesome to let the prisoners feel that they are not objects of terror, requiring formidable precautions. The harsh, fierce manner which characterized the turnkey of old is now little known in any well regulated prison. The officers, in exacting strict obedience to the daily routine of discipline, should be unimpassioned as fate; for the criminal feels himself all the more hopelessly prostrate before the law, that he is neither an object of fear nor a subject of wrath.

The results which an intelligent investigation as to the treatment of criminals and the prevention of crime has reached may be briefly stated as follows: The protection of society and the good of the criminals unite in demanding that crime shall be adequately punished; that punishment shall be certain, speedy, and severe in proportion to the offense, and that neither wealth nor influence shall screen the guilty; that implicit obedience shall be exacted of the convict, and that such discipline must be maintained as will accomplish this end; that hard labor largely assists in reformation, and is essential to the health and well being of the convict; and that resort must be had to moral means to reach the heart and touch the conscience. The barbarism of the last century has given way to an enlightened but not maudlin philanthropy: that barbarism hardened the criminal, but failed to suppress crime; an enlightened philanthropy recognizes the fact that laxity of discipline debases the convict, encourages crime, lessens the chances of reformation, enhances the cost of maintenance, and thus wrongs the community. Pure air and water, wholesome food, suitable clothing, strict discipline, hard labor, and

good moral influences, with special credit for good behavior and special punishment for bad, are the convicts' just rights and liabilities; and neither more nor less than these should be provided and imposed by the State. The convict must be convinced by actual experience, and the community must recognize the truth, that "the way of the transgressor is hard," in order that a prison may answer the end of its establishment.

Among the experiments in prison discipline which have been tried in recent years, the chief elements dealt with have been solitude, silence, and labor. The system of aggregating and huddling convicts together in one large apartment has proved extremely dangerous and debasing. Continual solitude has been found destructive to both physical and mental health, resulting, in numerous instances, in suicide and insanity; while the absolutely silent system has proved scarcely less destructive to the mind than absolute solitude. Useless labor has been found vastly less efficient as a reformatory punishment than useful labor. The result has been the general adoption of the advantages, and the general discarding of the disadvantages, of each of these systems. The solitary cell at night, the common workshop by day, silence between prisoners, and constant supervision of officers are found to produce, in combination with useful labor, the best practical results. The suggestion made by the present chaplain, that the State should provide for teaching the convicts to read and write who are unable to do so, seems worthy of consideration. The expense and time required for such teachings appear slight when compared with the possible advantage to the convict.

I have the belief that few penal institutions have been better managed than the New Hampshire State-Prison of late years. Under very unfavorable circumstances, in a structure most inconvenient and unfit, and crowded to overflowing, discipline has been maintained, the convicts have been safely kept, their health has been preserved to a remarkable degree, the ends of justice have been subserved, and the institution has been much more than self-supporting. To say that no mistakes have been made, would be to make the preposterous claim of perfection for humanity; but I certainly cannot sympathize with those who fail to appreciate the difficulties under which the venerable head official has labored, and the success with which those difficulties have been mastered. The hereditary capacity for prison discipline and prison management which the Pilsbury family has so long illustrated, has certainly suffered no diminution in the late warden, whose fearlessness, efficiency, and integrity are alike conspicuous.

I congratulate the people of the State, that, impregnated with the true spirit of prison reform, they have provided this structure in place of the dismal, ill-ventilated, unhealthful buildings and appurtenances of former years. As a moral and financial investment, I believe it to be both wise and timely. Punishment and possible reformation will here be consistent with the dictates of humanity and wise economy. It is a matter of further and warm congratulation, that its erection has been intrusted to a competent commission; that good judgment and intelligent investigation have characterized its plan; that no corrupt jobbery has polluted its construction; and that for every dollar expended a fair and honest result has been obtained. And in this connection it is but just to say that the fitness and labors of the chairman of the board especially should receive public recognition. To the successful performance of the duties of his office he brought unusual mechanical skill and large experience in the construction of public works. He was a firm believer in the idea that "what was worth doing at all was worth doing well," and a vigorous opponent of the "penny-wise, pound-foolish" policy, which counts

unfitness and worthlessness and insufficiency as economy because they are cheap. He has struggled patiently and perseveringly to make this prison and its appurtenances all that they should be ; and if experience shall develop insufficiencies or defects, I feel sure that they will be found to exist, not in accordance with, but in spite of, his earnest efforts. That this institution may stand a monument to the enlightened liberality of our people, a credit to the ability of the commissioners who have had charge of the work, and to the faithfulness of the State executives who have supervised it, and that it may accomplish all the beneficent anticipations of its projectors and advocates, is, I am sure, the confident wish of every good citizen.

At the conclusion of Col. George's address, the select quartet sang most charmingly " Absence," by Dudley Buck, which elicited hearty applause, and the exercises closed with a prayer and benediction by the chaplain of the prison, the Rev. Sullivan Holman.

A half-hour was spent in inspecting the prison, which was placed in charge of Officers James E. Rand, Charles H. Jones, and E. A. F. Hammond this morning.

At fifteen minutes past 2 o'clock P. M., the train returned, every one being pleased with the exercises and the new prison.



# ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

BOARD OF VISITORS, TRUSTEES, SUPERINTEND-  
ENT, TREASURER, AND FINANCIAL AGENT

OF THE

# NEW HAMPSHIRE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE

TO THE

GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL.

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MANCHESTER:

JOHN B. CLARKE, PUBLIC PRINTER.

1881.



## OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

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### BOARD OF VISITORS.

(EX OFFICIO.)

HIS EXCELLENCY NATT HEAD.

HON. WARREN BROWN.

HON. NATHAN PARKER.

HON. HIRAM A. TUTTLE.

HON. JAMES BURNAP.

HON. JOSEPH BURROWS.

HON. JACOB H. GALLINGER, *President of the Senate.*

HON. HENRY H. HUSE, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

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### BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

GEORGE B. TWITCHELL, M. D., Keene, *President.*

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C. P. FROST, M. D., Hanover.

## RESIDENT OFFICERS.

J. P. BANCROFT, M. D., *Superintendent and Treasurer.*  
 B. R. BENNER, M. D., *First Assistant Physician.*  
 E. O. PEARSON, M. D., *Second Assistant Physician.*  
 J. H. CARR, *Clerk and Steward.*  
 MRS. FANNY B. CARR, *Housekeeper.*

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## VISITING COMMITTEES FOR 1881-82.

## FIRST VISIT IN EACH MONTH.

April, 1881.	WHOLE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.
May,	DAVID GILLIS.
June,	DEXTER RICHARDS.
July,	DR. WILLIAM G. PERRY.
Aug.,	DR. C. P. FROST.
Sept.,	DR. J. F. HALL.
Oct.,	DR. GEORGE B. TWITCHELL.
Nov.,	DEXTER RICHARDS.
Dec.,	E. A. HIBBARD.
Jan., 1882.	DAVID GILLIS.
Feb.,	DR. GEORGE B. TWITCHELL.
March,	JOHN H. GEORGE.
April,	WHOLE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

## SECOND VISIT IN EACH MONTH.

May, 1881.	JOSEPH B. WALKER.
June,	WATERMAN SMITH.
July,	E. A. HIBBARD.
Aug.,	JOHN H. GEORGE.
Sept.,	DR. C. A. TUFTS.
Oct.,	JOSEPH B. WALKER.
Nov.,	WATERMAN SMITH.
Dec.,	DR. CHARLES A. TUFTS.
Jan., 1882.	DR. C. P. FROST.
Feb.,	DR. J. F. HALL.
March,	DR. WILLIAM G. PERRY.
April,	WHOLE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

## REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS.

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*To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives.*

The undersigned, in their official capacity, in compliance with the requirements of law, have made many visits to the asylum during the past two years without giving previous notice to the superintendent. It gives us pleasure to be able to report that we have invariably found the house pervaded by an air of neatness and good order that commends its management to the approval of the friends of the unfortunate inmates. This stricken class of people are entitled to the kindest treatment, and we believe that they receive it at our asylum. No one can enter this institution without being struck by the homelike appearance of all its departments. From the kitchen in the basement to the uppermost room in the building every provision for the comfort and health of the patients that money judiciously expended can provide seems to have been made. With abundance of sunlight and fresh air in the building, and ample airing and exercise grounds surrounding it, the trustees and superintendent seem to have left nothing undone, with the means at their command, to promote the happiness, and, as far as possible, restore the health of the inmates.

The long experience of Dr. Bancroft, in charge of this asylum, coupled with his sound judgment and professional accomplishments, has made the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane a model of its kind. And so long as such men as now compose the board of trustees are willing to assume the responsibilities of that position and discharge its duties without remuneration, the legislature can safely leave the management of the asylum

in their hands, assured that they will require of all their appointees that the dictates of humanity shall govern them in their treatment of the patients, and that the strictest principles of economy consistent with the true design of the asylum will be exercised in the disbursement both of the funds of the institution and the state appropriations.

NATT HEAD, Governor,  
WARREN BROWN,  
HIRAM A. TUTTLE,  
NATHAN PARKER,  
JAMES BURNAP,  
JOSEPH BURROWS,

*Board of Visitors.*

## REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES.

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*To His Excellency the Governor and to the Honorable Council.*

The Trustees of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane respectfully present this, their

### THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT.

We herewith transmit to your honorable body the accompanying reports of the superintendent, treasurer, and financial agent of the asylum, to which you are respectfully referred for information in detail relative to the operations under their immediate supervision, during the asylum year ending March 31, 1881.

It will be seen from that of the superintendent, that the year closed with a larger number of patients under treatment, by seventeen, than that officer has ever before reported, and exceeds by twenty-four the average number in the institution at the close of the five several years last past ;—in other words, the number of patients has been gradually increasing until now the house is substantially full. The rooms temporarily occupied by foreign patients will afford accommodations for a few more from our own State ; but, should the increase of numbers continue to equal that of the past year, every apartment will be speedily filled and additional accommodations required.

We have deemed it our duty to call your attention to this important fact, in the belief that seasonable provision should be made by the next legislature to meet the demands quite likely to be made upon the institution before the session of another, in 1883. We are the more earnest in this representation, as we

know of no good ground upon which the treatment afforded by the asylum can be restricted to a part only of those requiring it.

The balance of the debt incurred some years ago for the erection of the addition to the Peaslee building, amounting, at the date of our last report, to two thousand dollars, has since then been paid in full. The present condition of the permanent funds of the asylum is set forth at length in the accompanying report of the financial agent. His accounts, as well as those of the treasurer, have been carefully examined by an auditor appointed for that purpose, whose reports thereon are also submitted for your inspection. We are happy to say that the asylum continues self-supporting and is free from debt. The funds given to it for benevolent purposes are judiciously invested, and the income derived therefrom has been of important service to patients of limited means, as well as in promoting some of the more general objects of the institution.

The embarrassment at times heretofore experienced from the want of a sufficient supply of pure water has been removed during the past year, and, we trust, forever. A well fifty feet in diameter and fifteen feet deep was sunk last autumn in the valley south of the Kent building, which has since afforded good water in great abundance. It was constructed in a time of drouth, when all streams and springs in this vicinity were low, but immediately upon its completion it gave a daily yield of one hundred and forty-four thousand gallons, or three barrels per minute, an amount far in excess of all the wants of the asylum ; and there are indications that this quantity will be increased as soon as the melting snows and spring rains have been fully felt and the ground has attained its normal degree of saturation.

As appears by the report of the superintendent, the Kimball wing has been greatly improved, the past year, by the erection upon its west side of an ample bay-window of four stories. This admits additional sunlight to all its halls and an increase of room of much value. Others are greatly needed, which, it is hoped, may be secured at no distant day. The architecture of the original building is, in many respects, very defective, and its errors can be mitigated only by repeated modifications of a similar character.

The farm proves of much importance to the asylum, both as a source of pecuniary income and as a curative agent, affording recreation and exercise to a portion of its patients during the mild seasons of the year. The value of out-of-door diversion in the treatment of mental disease is now more highly appreciated than formerly, and is, not infrequently, a remedial means of great worth. No asylum for the insane should be without ample grounds, and the wisdom of the founders of this institution in making liberal provisions in this direction is becoming more and more apparent year by year.

The comparative amounts and values of the products of the farm during the first and last asylum years are shown in the following statements. That of 1843 has been copied from the superintendent's report of 1844, while that of 1880 has been carefully prepared by Mr. Hiram A. Marsh, the foreman of the asylum farm. We commend them to your examination.

PRODUCTS OF ASYLUM FARM IN 1843.

" Hay, 15 tons at \$8 . . . . .	\$120.00
Corn, 55 bushels at 70 cts. . . . .	38.50
Potatoes, 70 bushels . . . . .	17.50
Pumpkins, 3 loads . . . . .	4.50
Turnips, 4 bushels . . . . .	1.00
Ruta-bagas, 100 bushels . . . . .	20.00
Beets, 6 bushels . . . . .	1.80
Carrots, 55 bushels . . . . .	13.75
Parsnips, 5 bushels . . . . .	1.40
Onions, 5 bushels . . . . .	1.40
Winter squashes, 35 bushels . . . . .	20.00
Pease, 8 bushels . . . . .	8.00
Summer vegetables . . . . .	10.00
Pork fattened, 1,157 lbs. at 6 cents . . . . .	69.42
Beef . . . . .	96.75
Milk, 4,380 quarts at 3 cts. . . . .	131.40
Butter, 50 pounds at 12½ cts. . . . .	6.25
Total . . . . .	<hr/> \$561.67

The stock on hand consists of one horse, one yoke of oxen, six cows and four swine."

## PRODUCTS OF ASYLUM FARM IN 1880.

100 tons of hay at \$20 . . . . .	\$2,000.00
10 tons of corn-fodder at \$6. . . . .	60.00
8 tons of straw at \$12 . . . . .	96.00
950 bushels of potatoes at 75 cts. . . . .	712.50
110 bushels of oats at 50 cts. . . . .	55.00
21 calves at \$3 . . . . .	63.00
54 pigs at \$4 . . . . .	216.00
8,400 lbs. pork at 7 cts. . . . .	588.00
91,248 quarts of milk at 4 cts. . . . .	3,649.92
25 barrels of apples at \$1 . . . . .	25.00
200 bushels table beets at 40 cts. . . . .	80.00
30 tons sugar beets at \$5 . . . . .	150.00
21 tons mangel-wurzels, at \$4 . . . . .	84.00
50 bushels of cucumbers at \$1 . . . . .	50.00
150 bushels of onions at \$1.50 . . . . .	225.00
100 bushels of carrots at 40 cts. . . . .	40.00
50 bushels of tomatoes at \$1 . . . . .	50.00
17 bushels of beans at \$1.25 . . . . .	21.25
40 bushels of turnips at 40 cts. . . . .	16.00
47 bushels of pease at \$1.50 . . . . .	70.50
168 dozen sweet corn at 15 cts. . . . .	25.20
10 tons squashes at \$20 . . . . .	200.00
2,500 lbs. cabbage at \$1.50 per cwt. . . . .	37.50
3,000 heads celery at \$1.25 per dozen . . . . .	312.50
Total . . . . .	<u>\$8,827.37</u>

While these statements do not give the net returns, that for 1880 amply suffices to show that, viewed from an agricultural standpoint merely, the asylum farm is yielding results surpassed by few others of equal size in the State. Aside from the land occupied by the asylum buildings, airing inclosures, pond, barns, etc., it has an area of about one hundred acres, and this has afforded, the past year, a gross income of eighty-eight dollars and twenty-seven cents per acre. We know of no farm where some ninety-one thousand quarts of milk have been more cheaply produced, or of better quality. We know of no herd of forty cattle whose normal demands for sustenance are more judiciously or exactly supplied. We know of no barns better adapted to the

saving of animal fertilizers than those upon this farm, where skillful manipulation, aided by a judicious use of absorbents, has produced, during the past year, five hundred cords of good manure, or an average of five cords per acre of the whole farm area. Upon no farm within our knowledge in New Hampshire has thorough drainage shown better results than have been realized upon this.

The asylum buildings have, by successive additions from time to time, become quite extensive, and the annual expense of insurance thereon has become large, amounting last year to seven hundred and seventy-three dollars and ten cents. As the State has made no provision for the payment of this, it is necessarily met from the income of the permanent funds, so that the sum available for the aid of indigent patients and the furtherance of other benevolent purposes is reduced in that amount. We would respectfully suggest that other provision be made to meet this expense, and that no part of the income of the funds be diverted from the purpose to subserve which they have been given to the institution by their several donors.

At no period of its existence has the asylum been in higher prosperity than at present. The extensive knowledge and mature experience of its superintendent, aided by the efforts of able assistant physicians and of devoted employés in its different departments, are maintaining it upon a high plane of extensive usefulness.

GEORGE B. TWITCHELL,  
JOSEPH BURROWS,  
CARLTON P. FROST,  
WILLIAM G. PERRY,  
ELLERY A. HIBBARD,  
DAVID GILLIS,  
JEREMIAH F. HALL,  
JOHN H. GEORGE,  
DEXTER RICHARDS,  
CHARLES A. TUFTS,  
WATERMAN SMITH,  
JOSEPH B. WALKER,

*Trustees.*

CONCORD, April 13, 1881.



## REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

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*To the Trustees of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane.*

In accordance with the statute, the superintendent presents this, the thirty-ninth annual report, embracing the operations of the year beginning April 1, 1880, and ending March 31, 1881.

At the beginning of the year there were at the asylum two hundred and eighty-five patients, — one hundred and twenty-nine being men, and one hundred and fifty-six being women. There were admitted during the year one hundred and thirty-four, — seventy-one men and sixty-three women. The whole number under care was four hundred and nineteen, — two hundred men and two hundred and nineteen women. Ninety-five have been discharged in the year, — fifty-four men and forty-one women ; and twenty-two have died, — ten men and twelve women. The year closed with three hundred and two patients, — one hundred and thirty-six men and one hundred and sixty-six women.

The largest number of men at any time was one hundred and forty-one, and the smallest number one hundred and twenty-six. The largest number of women was one hundred and sixty-six, and the smallest one hundred and fifty-two.

The daily average for the whole year was, of men, one hundred and thirty-three and three-tenths, and of women, one hundred and fifty-eight and six-tenths ; and the total average was two hundred and ninety-one and nine-tenths. The average number for the year was about seventeen higher than that of the year preceding, and there were seventeen more patients at the close than at the beginning of the year. The average number of women was twenty-five and a fraction above that of men, and the year closes with thirty more women than men.

The four hundred and nineteen *cases* under care during the year represent four hundred and thirteen persons, — five men and one woman being readmitted. The five men proved not sufficiently self-controlling to get on well at home, and after a time were returned. These are all included in the class discharged not recovered; some improved and others not. The one woman representing two cases was discharged recovered, being one of a class subject to attacks of acute insanity at intervals varying in length. In the intervening periods this person possesses every natural faculty, and is registered recovered. Tables I. and II., in connection with this explanation, will show the distinction between persons and cases registered recovered, and obviate any liability to error in the number of persons restored, growing out of the registry of the same person more than once. The number of cases recovered in the year was thirty-three. Twenty-one of them had never been insane before, but twelve had been insane at some time before, and these are on record somewhere as recovered one or more times before this. In order to estimate accurately the number of persons recovered from insanity in a given period, all instances of re-recovery must be deducted from the total for the same period. Thus, Table II. will show that only twenty-one persons have been added to the list of persons cured, twelve having appeared in some previous list. But so far as relates to the agencies of the asylum and the instances of relief to suffering individuals, the proper number of cures is thirty-three. This is twenty-four and six-tenths per cent on the whole number of admissions. Sixty-three and one-half per cent of the recoveries were from first attacks, and thirty-six and one-half per cent from those having previously been insane and recovered. Care has been taken to include in the list of recoveries from other than the first attack no cases of mere remission in those properly classed as recurrent mania, but only those restored to the prolonged use of their faculties. Such remissions have been registered on discharge as improved. In connection with the apparently low percentage of genuine recoveries, it should be noticed how large a proportion of those admitted are the subjects of chronic disease in various forms, and incurable at the start. To this

division belong those affected with epilepsy, paralysis, senile decay, paresis, and general chronic insanity. These are brought to the asylum rarely with any expectation of a cure, but generally for the alleviation of distressing symptoms, protection from danger, either to patient or others, and the regulating influences which cannot be realized in society at large. To this class belong fifty-five of those admitted in the last year. This constitutes over forty per cent of all admissions, and gives a good reason for the great accumulation of incurables in all institutions for the insane, which, at this time will be shown, by Table XXIII., to be over eighty-three per cent at this institution. It is noticeable how large a share of the work of the asylum is bestowed upon those who have no reasonable hope of restoration to permanent mental health. But this labor can hardly be reckoned of less service, either to the patient or the community, than that bestowed on the curable class, especially when the dangers and distresses from which these patients and the public are protected are intelligently estimated. The many reliefs brought to this incurable class, by medical treatment and skilled care, are a great solace to loving friends, for which many are both able and willing to provide through the remainder of life.

#### MORTALITY.

The number of deaths occurring in the year was twenty-two. Reckoned on the number of cases under care, it was five and two-tenths per cent; on the average number, it was seven and one-half per cent. An inspection of Table XIX. will show the special causes of death. In all cases but one, death was the result of the cerebral diseases for which the several persons were under treatment. The exceptional case was one of double pneumonia in an aged man with chronic insanity of long standing.

Of the two cases of suicide, one was an epileptic who had never exhibited evidence of the existence of suicidal tendency, and hence was not under constant observation in the night. The other was under special care, but adroitly used a few minutes allowed for dressing to suspend herself with an article of dress. In this connection it may be stated that of those under

treatment during the year, forty-seven —eighteen men and twenty-nine women — manifested suicidal impulses, and many of these in great intensity. This number is over sixteen per cent of the average number under care. Much of the time one, and often three, extra night attendants have been required to meet the demands for safety of this class of cases.

The case of pneumonia referred to was the only instance of intercurrent sickness which has not readily yielded to treatment. The sanitary condition of the house has been all that could be desired.

TABLE I.  
*General Statistics.*

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Patients in hospital April 1, 1880.....	129	156	285
Admitted within the year.....	71	63	134
Whole number of cases within the year.....	200	219	419
Discharged within the year.....	54	41	95
Viz., as recovered from first attack.....	10	11	21
“ as recovered from other than first attack.....	5	7	12
“ as much improved.....	5	3	8
“ as improved.....	20	11	31
“ as unimproved.....	14	9	23
Deaths.....	10	12	22
Patients remaining April 1, 1881.....	136	166	302
Number of different persons within the year.....	195	218	413
“ “ “ admitted.....	66	62	128
“ “ “ recovered.....	14	18	32
Daily average number of patients.....	133.3	158.6	291.9

TABLE II.  
*Showing results in all under treatment during the year.*

	Of those in hospital at beginning of year.			Of those admitted during the year.			Total both classes.	
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.
Discharged, — recovered. . . . .	2	9	11	13	9	22	15	18
Discharged, — improved. . . . .	15	10	25	10	4	14	25	14
Discharged, — unimproved. . . . .	10	4	14	4	5	9	14	9
Died . . . . .	5	4	9	5	8	13	10	12
Remaining, — improved. . . . .	16	22	38	17	22	39	33	44
Remaining, — unimproved. . . . .	81	107	188	22	15	37	103	122

TABLE III.  
*Admissions and discharges from the beginning of the hospital.*

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Admitted.....	2,163	2,073	4,236
Discharged.....	2,017	1,895	3,912
Discharged, — recovered.....	810	797	1,607
Discharged, — improved.....	490	507	997
Discharged, — unimproved.....	381	316	697
Died.....	346	287	633

TABLE IV.

*Showing the number of recovery in those recovered in the year.*

	Men.	Women.	Total.
From first attack.....	10	11	21
From second attack.....	3	2	5
From fourth attack.....	1	4	5
From fifth attack.....	1	..	1
From twelfth attack.....	..	1	1
	15	18	33

TABLE V.

*Duration of insanity before admission in those recovered in the year.*

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Less than 1 month.....	7	7	14
From 1 to 3 months.....	4	3	7
From 3 to 6 months.....	..	1	1
From 6 to 12 months.....	2	5	7
More than one year.....	2	2	4
	15	18	33

TABLE VI.

*Showing number of admissions to this hospital of those admitted in the year.*

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Admitted the first time.....	53	47	100
Admitted the second time.....	9	6	15
Admitted the third time.....	4	2	6
Admitted the fourth time.....	2	3	5
Admitted the fifth time.....	2	2	4
Admitted the seventh time.....	1	..	1
Admitted the twelfth time.....	..	1	1
Admitted the thirteenth time.....	..	2	2
	71	63	134

TABLE VII.

*The number of the attack in those admitted in the year.*

	Men.	Women.	Total.
First.....	52	42	94
Second..	9	6	15
Third.....	1	6	7
Fourth.....	2	3	5
Fifth.....	3	2	5
Sixth.....	1	..	1
Twelfth.....	..	2	2
Thirteenth.....	..	1	1
Unknown.....	3	1	4
	71	63	134

TABLE VIII.

*Duration of insanity before admission in those admitted in the year.*

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Less than 1 month.....	13	15	28
From 1 to 3 months.....	13	6	19
From 3 to 6 months.....	4	5	9
From 6 to 9 months.....	7	10	17
From 9 to 12 months.....	3	2	5
From 12 to 18 months.....	7	5	12
From 18 months to 2 years.....	1	..	1
From 2 to 3 years.....	5	4	9
From 3 to 4 years.....	5	5	10
From 4 to 5 years.....	1	..	1
From 5 to 10 years.....	4	7	11
From 10 to 15 years.....	2	1	3
From 15 to 20 years.....	1	..	1
Time unknown.....	5	3	8
	71	63	134

TABLE IX.

*The form of disease in patients admitted in the year.*

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Acute mania.....	13	13	26
Chronic mania.....	10	13	23
Recurrent mania.....	6	9	15
Acute melancholia.....	8	5	13
Alcoholism.....	6	..	6
Chronic insanity.....	3	1	4
Acute insanity.....	1	..	1
Chronic melancholia.....	2	5	7
Paresis.....	1	2	3
Monomania.....	2	..	2
Senile insanity.....	6	2	8
Epilepsy.....	3	..	3
Acute dementia.....	1	..	1
Chronic dementia.....	8	9	17
Opium habits.....	..	2	2
Hysterical mania.....	..	2	2
Delirium of typhoid fever.....	1	..	1
	71	63	134

TABLE X.

*Complications in those admitted in the year.*

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Hereditary predisposition.....	27	28	55
Suicidal.....	12	14	26
Homicidal.....	6	1	7
Epilepsy.....	4	1	5
Paralysis.....	1	..	1
Phthisis.....	1	..	1
Loss of sight.....	1	..	1
Dyspepsia.....	..	1	1
Syphilis.....	1	..	1
Alcoholism.....	1	..	1
Rheumatism.....	1	..	1
Neuralgic dysmenorrhœa.....	..	1	1
Uterine disease.....	..	5	5
Leucorrhœa.....	..	2	2
Physical deformity.....	1	..	1
Bright's disease.....	..	1	1
	56	54	110

TABLE XI.

*Showing number with suicidal propensity under treatment during the year.*

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Of those in hospital at beginning of year.....	6	15	21
Of those admitted during the year.....	12	14	26
	18	29	47

TABLE XII.

*Ages of those admitted in the year.*

	WHEN ADMITTED.			WHEN ATTACKED.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under 15 years.....		1	1	3	1	4
15 to 20 years.....	6	2	8	7	4	11
20 to 25 years.....	9	5	14	6	8	14
25 to 30 years.....	4	7	11	6	5	11
30 to 35 years.....	7	7	14	7	10	17
35 to 40 years.....	7	7	14	7	11	18
40 to 45 years.....	3	10	13	5	4	9
45 to 50 years.....	12	5	17	10	6	16
50 to 60 years.....	12	11	23	12	9	21
60 to 70 years.....	6	7	13	4	4	8
70 to 80 years.....	3	1	4	2	1	3
Over 80 years.....	2		2	2	..	2
	71	63	134	71	63	134

TABLE XIII.

*Civil condition of those admitted in the year.*

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Single.....	32	23	55
Married.....	32	30	62
Widows.....	..	9	9
Widowers.....	6	..	6
Divorced.....	1	1	2
	71	63	134

TABLE XIV.

*Occupation of those admitted in the year.*

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Farmers.....	18	..	18
Household employments.....	..	46	46
Laborers.....	8	..	8
Operatives.....	4	6	10
Carpenters.....	6	..	6
Clerks.....	3	..	3
Merchants.....	2	..	2
Wheelwrights.....	2	..	2
Physicians.....	2	..	2
Teamsters.....	2	..	2
Tanners.....	2	..	2
Shoemakers.....	2	..	2
Bar tenders.....	2	..	2
Wool broker.....	1	..	1
House painter.....	1	..	1
Machinists.....	3	..	3
Stone cutter.....	1	..	1
Cooper.....	1	..	1
Molder.....	1	..	1
Clergyman.....	1	..	1
Seamstresses.....	..	3	3
Teachers.....	..	4	4
No occupation.....	9	4	13
	71	63	134

TABLE XV.

*Nativity of patients admitted in the year.*

	Men.	Women.	Total.
New Hampshire.....	43	34	77
Massachusetts.....	10	4	14
Vermont.....	3	5	8
Maine.....	2	4	6
Connecticut.....	2	2	4
New York.....	..	2	2
Ireland.....	4	9	13
England.....	1	..	1
Canada.....	3	2	5
Nova Scotia.....	1	1	2
France.....	1	..	1
Portugal.....	1	..	1
	71	63	134

TABLE XVI.

*Residence of those admitted in the year.*

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Merrimack County, N. H.....	13	12	25
Hillsborough County, N. H.....	19	17	36
Rockingham County, N. H.....	13	4	17
Sullivan County, N. H. ....	4	1	5
Cheshire County, N. H.....	5	5	10
Belknap County, N. H.....	2	3	5
Grafton County, N. H.....	2	4	6
Strafford County, N. H.....	3	4	7
Carroll County, N. H.....	1	2	3
Coos County, N. H.....	2	1	3
Vermont.....	2	2	4
Connecticut.....	2	3	5
Massachusetts.....	1	3	4
Canada.....	1	1	2
California.....	1	..	1
Maine.....	..	1	1
	71	63	134

TABLE XVII.

*By what authority committed.*

	Men.	Women.	Total.
By self or friends.....	48	51	99
By town authority.....	15	8	23
By county commissioners.....	4	..	4
By court.....	3	4	7
By governor and council.....	1	..	1
	71	63	134

TABLE XVIII.

*By whom supported.*

	Men.	Women.	Total.
By self or friends.....	47	52	99
By town or city.....	14	8	22
By county.....	9	3	12
By state.....	1	..	1
	71	36	134

TABLE XIX.

*Deaths in the year, and the causes.*

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Acute mania.....	..	4	4
Acute mania with acute pharyngitis.....	..	1	1
Chronic mania.....	2	2	4
Chronic dementia.....	..	3	3
Chronic melancholia.....	1	..	1
Paresis.....	1	..	1
Paresis with acute dysentery.....	1	..	1
Obscure organic disease of brain.....	1	1	2
Paralysis.....	1	..	1
Apoplexy.....	1	..	1
Double pneumonia.....	1	..	1
Suicide by suspension.....	1	1	2
	10	12	22

TABLE XX.

*Ages at the time of death.*

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Between 20 and 30.....	..	2	2
Between 30 and 40.....	2	3	5
Between 40 and 50.....	2	2	4
Between 50 and 60.....	3	2	5
Between 60 and 70.....	..	3	3
Between 70 and 80.....	2	..	2
Over 80.....	1	..	1
	10	12	22

TABLE XXI.

*Ages of those remaining in hospital at the end of year.*

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under 15.....	..	1	1
15 to 20.....	5	2	7
20 to 30.....	18	23	41
30 to 40.....	38	31	69
40 to 50.....	31	33	64
50 to 60.....	24	38	62
60 to 70.....	10	20	30
70 to 80.....	6	15	21
Over 80.....	4	3	7
	136	166	302

TABLE XXII.

*Duration of disease in those remaining.*

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under 3 months.....	4	5	9
From 3 to 6 months.....	2	1	3
From 6 to 12 months.....	6	9	15
From 12 to 18 months.....	8	7	15
From 18 to 24 months.....	6	6	12
From 2 to 3 years.....	13	9	22
From 3 to 5 years.....	12	19	31
From 5 to 10 years.....	26	34	60
From 10 to 15 years.....	20	24	44
From 15 to 20 years.....	15	13	28
From 20 to 25 years.....	4	11	15
From 25 to 30 years.....	9	12	21
From 30 to 40 years.....	5	9	14
Over 40 years.....	5	3	8
Unknown.....	1	4	5
	136	166	302

TABLE XXIII.

*Remaining at the end of the year. — Prospect.*

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Curable (apparently).....	25	26	51
Incurable (apparently).....	111	140	251
	136	166	302

TABLE XXIV.

*Statistics of admissions, discharges, and deaths, from the opening of the asylum.*

Year.	Admitted.	Discharged and died.	Recovered	Partly recovered.	Unimproved.	Died.	Whole number.	Now in asylum.
1843	76	29	12	10	6	1	76	47
1844	104	81	37	20	19	5	151	70
1845	88	82	37	17	22	6	158	76
1846	98	76	26	23	16	11	174	98
1847	89	87	38	17	23	9	187	100
1848	92	83	29	20	26	8	192	109
1849	81	76	36	15	11	14	190	114
1850	103	90	45	18	20	7	217	127
1851	88	98	45	25	16	12	215	117
1852	107	106	66	13	16	11	224	118
1853	132	107	65	25	11	8	250	143
1854	141	123	63	24	22	14	284	161
1855	95	91	50	20	9	12	246	155
1856	85	96	66	13	7	10	250	154
1857	97	81	47	15	7	12	251	170
1858	76	77	34	20	5	18	246	169
1859	98	85	31	22	18	14	267	182
1860	85	83	38	16	12	17	267	184
1861	106	94	34	34	10	16	290	196
1862	86	94	42	32	7	13	282	188
1863	101	85	30	32	17	16	289	204
1864	105	92	36	16	17	23	309	217
1865	107	102	42	23	14	22	324	223
1866	104	91	26	28	16	21	327	236
1867	117	107	39	24	27	17	353	246
1868	118	129	51	39	18	21	364	235
1869	95	93	42	20	9	22	330	237
1870	130	114	37	34	20	23	367	253
1871	135	163	65	37	29	32	388	225
1872	152	123	55	31	16	21	377	254
1873	194	172	61	51	27	33	448	276
1874	140	137	42	44	27	22	416	281
1875	120	140	53	37	30	20	401	261
1876	140	122	35	34	27	26	401	279
1877	119	118	36	38	27	17	398	280
1878	114	118	35	36	30	17	394	276
1879	73	81	27	23	8	23	349	268
1880	111	94	28	27	22	17	379	285
1881	134	117	33	39	23	22	419	302

## IMPROVEMENTS.

The principal change in the wings, not belonging to ordinary repairs, is the projection built on the west side of the Kimball division. This, with the corresponding one on the south, is the oldest part of the asylum, and was most unfavorably situated in regard to light, fronting slightly to the northeast. As it was, these halls had a gloomy aspect, the direct sunlight leaving them about ten o'clock in the morning. About midway of the wing on the west side, the space of two rooms, seventeen feet of the outside wall have been taken out, and the inside wall removed, leaving the opening to the west. A projection, or bay, of corresponding width has been thrown out eleven feet, and the whole supplied with eight large windows. This affords a new sitting-room seventeen by twenty-two feet, extending out into the court-yard, and exposed to the direct sun nearly all day. The change has completely transformed the aspect of the halls of this wing, and no part of the house is more bright and cheerful. These new rooms became at once the great attraction for the patients, where, around the center tables and windows, are sure to be found most of those at all socially inclined or interested in games. They also prove to be attractive evening rooms. We have availed ourselves of this favorable occasion to much improve the facilities for warming and ventilating this part of the house, and these are now made complete in all respects. In addition to this a chimney was built and a coal grate put in the upper hall, occupied by the most responsible class of men, so that, when desired, an open fire can be enjoyed. The material is on hand for finishing the improvements projected in this wing, by adding a small bay-window to the north end. This was not attempted with the one just described, as it was not practicable to open the building on two sides at the same time while occupied, and when the first was inclosed it was too late in the season to commence the other. It will be done as soon as the weather is warm enough.

## THE VERANDA.

In obedience to your vote passed at the annual meeting, the veranda in front of the center building was erected and finished during the summer and autumn in accordance with a design fur-

nished by Mr. George D. Rand of Boston, and approved by the board. The work was done by the asylum masons and carpenters, and of the best material and in the best manner. The roof, being exposed to heavy slides of snow and ice, was covered with heavy sheet copper, as in the end being more economical than either tin or lighter copper. The general verdict on this improvement has been very favorable.

#### WATER SUPPLY.

A steady increase in demand for water is the universal experience. The want of the asylum has come to be about 25,000 gallons a day. The old spring in the valley would not supply over 6,000 gallons, at most. For the balance we were dependent on the city water and the pond near the asylum. The head of the city water will not force it up within fifteen feet of our main tank even at high water, so that, in depending on that, we should be compelled to use the pump. This expense, added to the cost of the water itself, would make the water bill very heavy, and hence impracticable. The water from the asylum pond is, much of the time, objectionable from its impurity. It has been used for laundry and steam purposes. It is very desirable to have good water for drinking in all parts of the house. The unprecedented scarcity of water of all kinds seemed to mark last autumn as the time to make the attempt to secure a full supply of pure spring water. The nearest practicable point, about forty-five yards from the house, was selected, and a circular excavation large enough to leave a clear diameter, after stoning, of fifty feet was made to the depth of fifteen feet. The earth removed was used to fill the unsightly valley near, accomplishing two objects at once. As the excavation was deepened the flow of water soon became so great that it required a steam pump of the capacity of one hundred and eighty barrels an hour to keep it clear. At the depth of fifteen feet we reached a stratum of quicksand and gravel four feet deep, full of water. Here the flow became so great that with the means within our reach it was not practicable to excavate lower, and the flagging of the wall was laid even here with much difficulty. This was of granite blocks three feet long, fifteen inches wide, and laid transversely to the

the line of the circle. On this was built a wall of granite blocks two feet in thickness, and backed up with small cobble-stones. This was carried so far above the surrounding earth that the surface water will flow away from the well in all directions. The pumps were kept in operation till the bottom was leveled, cleared, and spread with clean gravel. The well was then allowed to fill from the springs below. In the first ten hours the fill was three feet, or forty-four thousand gallons. In the week which elapsed before drawing the water for use it accumulated to the depth of seven feet and four inches, equal to one hundred and seven thousand gallons. This was at a time of extreme drouth. There has been no covering over the well, and yet there has been no freezing of consequence. Since November, water for all uses, including stock at the barn, has been drawn from the well, and at no time has there been a depth less than four feet and eight inches or fifty-eight thousand gallons, left after pumping the full supply for twenty-four hours. The water is perfectly clear, without taste, and of the temperature of forty-two degrees. Though not soft as rain water, it is fit for all uses. A four-inch pipe was laid through a brick archway, connecting the well with the pump which raises the water and forces it into the highest tanks in the attic of the center building. The pump is a new No. 9 Blake pattern of the capacity of two hundred and sixty-one gallons per minute. This settles, in the most satisfactory manner, the all important question of an abundant supply of pure water for any probable future demand.

In accordance with the vote of the board in December, the house to protect the well is being built and will be completed in the month of May. An incidental result of the excavation of this well is the filling of the wet valley in which it is located, without special expense, — a work which it was an object to have done even if the filling were to be drawn from a distance. It is now nearly ready to receive the surface of loam preparatory to seeding, and planting trees, when this will become one of the most attractive spots upon the grounds for the patients.

#### NEW BOILER.

Two of the old boilers have been in use seventeen years, and

called for frequent repairs. I did not regard it prudent to run the risk of commencing the last winter with these alone, lest one or more might become disabled and leave us helpless in winter weather. With the advice of individual trustees, I procured the building of a first-class steel boiler of one hundred horse-power, under the supervision of Mr. James N. Lauder, at the Northern Railroad shops. This was set in December, and the winter has proved the wisdom of the course taken. While on the subject I may add that the old boilers have shown so many signs of decay from use that it would seem to me wise to procure still another new one as soon as practicable, to take the place of two of the oldest. The demand for steam will continue to increase with every improvement, especially in ventilation, and it is economy to have sufficient boiler power to supply the needed steam without forcing the fires. Owing to the unprecedented cold of the past winter the demand for steam has been at least twenty-five per cent above that of any previous winter in my experience ; but the whole house has been uniformly comfortable.

#### PROTECTION FROM FIRES.

The large steam pump described is of sufficient power to force a large stream of water to any part of the buildings. To avail of that in case of fire, I have procured three hundred feet of two-and-one-half-inch linen hose, to be kept attached to a hydrant-pipe connected with the main supply-pipe. At short notice the large pump can be brought to bear through this hydrant and hose upon any part of the buildings. The fire alarm of the city has been extended to the asylum, and with these two additional facilities at hand our sense of safety will be much increased.

#### FUTURE WANTS.

##### ICE-HOUSE.

During the coming season a new ice-house will be required to take the place of the old one, now so much decayed that it would not probably stand for another winter. I availed myself of the more moderate price of last winter to include in

the contract for brick being used now a sufficient number for the ice-house. The great luxury of a full supply of ice is a very inexpensive one, as, while cutting, our neighbors call for more than enough to cover expenses.

#### ADDITIONAL ACCOMMODATIONS.

The demand for room has been, for the last two years, and especially the last year, quite equal to the supply on the side for women. At times, for a few days, we have been crowded. If the number of admissions of women should increase as it has in the past, the time is at hand when additional rooms will be imperatively needed. This has been apparent for two years, and has already received your attention. At your December meeting an informal consideration of the subject ended in the passage of a vote that the superintendent be requested to express, in the next annual report, his views as to the best form in which to build additional rooms, if such should be decided on. I have endeavored to weigh carefully the features and capabilities of the present buildings, with a view to see how far they afford the best means of meeting the wants, for care and treatment, of the great variety of cases presented for admission. The experience in a long series of years, derived from the examination of new cases, with a view to adapt accommodations to the special characteristics of the applicants, affords a good estimate of the features most needed to make our resources varied enough for the demand. Calling freshly to mind the difficulty hitherto frequently experienced in providing accommodations nicely adapted to the special wants of particular cases, I have no hesitation in recommending an increase of room, not an extension of the present buildings, but one detached, and at a moderate distance from the Rumford wing toward the south. Such building should be, in external form and style, as nearly as practicable that of the private dwelling, modified only so far as to admit of the interior adjustments required by the special uses to which the house is to be devoted. A building could be constructed to accommodate from fifteen to twenty-five patients requiring considerable variety in their individual surroundings and attentions, and still retain externally

and internally all the appearances of a private dwelling. Like the private house it might contain rooms varying in size and situation, — rooms isolated or in suites. There might be the common sitting-room, the single sleeping-room, or the same connected with private sitting-room, as in a large family with a diversity of members or a small hotel designed to accommodate guests varying considerably in their wants, tastes, and means. This arrangement would differ materially from all the main features existing in the present building and cover a class of wants not at present, in my estimation, sufficiently provided for. This is the strongest reason for its adoption. For a portion of our accommodation some departure from the stereotyped style of wards essentially alike in aspect is a real desideratum, in order to satisfy the demands of the great variety of persons requiring accommodations here.

This being the only institution in the State attempting the remedial treatment of the insane, it is called upon to provide for every form of mental disease and every class of persons, from the chronic and hopeless to the acute and recent, demanding the vigilant use of the most approved remedial measures from persons supported from the public treasury to those of high social position and possessed of abundant means to procure the best appliances within reach. We are called upon to provide for all. These last demand what they need, and are not willing to go from the State for it, but they cannot be gratified without greater diversity of accommodations. It should be considered that the fact of insanity does not reduce all personal tastes to a single standard, but leaves these, in large proportion, intact leaves a large majority entirely able to gratify their personal tastes and preferences without risk of injury. If this is true, a single type of situation and surroundings should not be expected to be sufficient to meet the legitimate wants of every class of those mentally diseased. Such a thing might just as well be asked in general society; for an invasion of mental disease, even in the gravest forms, is quite likely to leave the personal sensibilities normal, and, of all times, this is the last when these should be lightly regarded. As a rule, the refined person does not become gross, or the coarse delicate. In other words,

insanity does not transfer its subjects into a new category of human beings with identical wants. It is one of the mistakes of the uninformed to assume this, and this assumption was carried into the plans of most of the asylums of earlier date. In these, some features, such as liability to violent impulse, failure of self-control, and consequent need of safeguards, were sufficiently recognized. These features were emphasized out of due proportion to the number of cases demanding an exceptional architecture. This fact accounts for the rigid monotony of most of these buildings. It has too much limited the range of classifications, both as to number and character, and tended to reduce all to a dead level, with insufficient regard to individual peculiarities. The effect of this has been to render very difficult the attempt to vary the influences and adapt them to the indications growing out of individual constitution, habits of life, and form of disease, in a satisfactory degree. With resources thus limited, it is not rare to find any possible classification of a patient beset with grave objections, or lacking in some important demand in the case. That objection will sometimes consist in the necessity of subjecting the patient to the society of incompatible associates, sometimes in the imposition of limitations of personal freedom, demanded, indeed, for the safety and welfare of others, but unnecessary and irksome to the one in question. Again, it may consist in the necessity of exposing the patient to the constant presence of morbid manifestations in others, tending to counteract the best-planned remedial measures.

The list of difficulties might be greatly extended, but this is sufficient to suggest that the relative association of the insane in an institution bears a very grave relation, not only to the final results of treatment, but to their peace, comfort, and contentment while under care. It is no less an object to protect the morbidly sensitive mind from all adverse influences than to provide the best direct remedial measures.

Much thought has been bestowed, and diverse opinions held, upon the subject of classification in asylums, but the fact will remain, that a given environment will impress the sane and the insane of the same class in much the same manner; and this

fact is a strong reason why classification should grow out of individual conditions rather than an arbitrary principle. Large wards composed of persons in advanced stages of disease are practicable, and the contacts mutually harmless ; but it is otherwise with recent attacks, in which many of the faculties are in healthy operation, and the sensibilities morbidly alive. With such, a single adverse influence, whether it be a thing seen or heard, or an inference from the report of the senses, is liable to become important in the final issue. For example, it cannot be harmless for one in acute melancholia to be associated with those who represent mental disease in its last stages unrelieved. The mind, already leaning towards despair, will be sure to see its own end pictured in the fellow-patient. This I have often observed. The same may be said with regard to the convalescent classes. Here, too, the nervous sensibilities are impressible, and the condition calls for hope-inspiring surroundings.

The same objection exists to associating characters rendered incompatible by some one marked trait or moral quality, while, so far as other symptoms are concerned, the two might require similar care. Such would be the case with associating the aggressive with the timid and feeble ; those of gross habits with their opposites in tastes. This general idea might be supported by many facts illustrative of the point, but this is sufficient to bring us to the point to be made,—that the individual conditions, mental and physical, of the patients dependent on the asylum for treatment and general care, are much more various than are our present resources for meeting, in the most successful manner, their diversified conditions. In this remark I am not under-rating the fitness and completeness of our resources for the cases to which they are adapted, but there are other demands which they do not contemplate. They do not cover all the ground.

We cannot consider too carefully the principle on which buildings should be constructed, which, measured by the present knowledge of insanity, can be regarded as offering complete equipment for the best care and remedial treatment of all forms of insanity under a single management. The details should grow out of a careful study of a considerable number of indi-

vidual cases, representing every phase of insanity arising in all situations in life. In doing this, it should be borne in mind, as before said, that mental disease rarely changes the personal attributes and tastes of the patient; that, although insane, he is still himself in general, and the same he would be if, in general society, afflicted with some other form of disease; that the individual tastes and preferences as to surroundings and attentions, so far as they are not perverted by disease, are entitled to the same consideration bestowed upon them in other situations. This would call for great variety and flexibility in construction and appurtenances. It would require the abandonment of the notion, so long held, that insanity is a unit of condition, which can be compressed into a narrow definition, or embraced in half a score of classes. Experience has taught nothing plainer than that the insane differ as widely in their personal requirements and their need of discriminating ministrations as the sane; and they will suffer in comparison with other invalids, while buildings are so constructed and attendance so organized as to forbid a variation of stimuli equal to that enjoyed in general practice.

As this asylum and most of the older (at least) are planned, all patients are obliged to be associated, for day life, with *some* one of nine classes. The only exceptions we have to this are in the Peaslee building, where so much departure from the old plan has been made as to secure three additional subdivisions. It is not possible to reduce the individual demands justly requiring recognition, among three hundred patients, into this number of groups, in any such way as to avoid bringing together marked incompatibilities, and making associations mutually objectionable. The attempt requires the imposition of unnecessary personal restrictions on some, or the granting of unsafe latitude to others. Two persons, for example, may agree in a single symptom, such as being maniacal, and so far as that symptom goes they are in the same class; but they have *other* traits demanding consideration. One may be offensively vulgar, profane, or obscene, while the other may be strictly observant of purity of thought and propriety of speech. The former would leave the society of the other voluntarily when in

health ; should he be obliged to be in such distasteful domestic contact when sick ? So of two other persons : one may have been bred in gross and repulsive habits, while the other shares the refinements of the home from which he comes ; still, they may agree in some circumstance, which, on this broad plan of classification, compels their association. Disease or previous character may render one treacherous and untrustworthy, while another may be normally responsible. In any considerable numbers there is great diversity in the need of personal restrictions. Safety demands them for *some* ; others need little or none, but are annoyed and humiliated by them. Again, the previous manner of life makes a great difference in the legitimate *necessities* of different persons ; as in general society one of liberal antecedents justly needs some things which others would not enjoy or even use, if they had them furnished. The fact of disease offers to my mind no good reason for reducing the two to identical surroundings, especially when the class with the greater wants may be able and willing to bear any burden which the supply of such wants entails.

There are found in every hospital patients whose mental disease leads them to mischief-making and greatly sharpens their faculties for perpetrating it. No just estimate can be made of the pernicious influence such persons exert on their fellow-sufferers. These, if no others, should be provided for apart from the general hospital society. I recently saw, at Cheadle, in England, a happy solution of the vexed question these cases everywhere present. Among the cottages which form a part of that admirable hospital, Mr. Mould the superintendent showed me one of very small dimensions, with separate accommodations for two patients, each with a patch of garden attached, for employment. With fields of operations thus reduced, two persons of this class, having been removed from the public wards where their influence had been most pernicious, were living with their attendants in peace and comfort. Neither the landscape, the sunshine, the birds, nor the furnishings of their apartments suffered any annoyance from their abnormal tendencies, and the relief accruing to their former associates was incalculable. Cases and considerations like the foregoing give strength to the state-

ment already made, that the great diversity of demand in the persons coming under asylum care and treatment, growing out of wide differences in temperament, forms of disease, natural tastes, and other circumstances, calls for a corresponding variety in situation and the influences needed to meet, in the best manner, the wants of the whole. The resources depended on to meet so great a diversity of individual conditions ought, in justice, to possess great flexibility, and embrace a great range of possible changes. While this principle applies to all agencies entering into care and treatment, it has special force as applied to the question of building. A mistake or a deficiency in this direction is important in proportion to the difficulty of its correction.

If this general view is correct, it will go far to sustain the recommendation that any additions which may be made to the buildings of this asylum should be in a form differing from those already provided, — be supplementary to these, covering new ground. They should be designed to meet symptoms and conditions for which the present buildings are either deficient or objectionable. The present buildings are in good condition and well arranged for a considerable proportion of the insane needing care, but embrace some features unnecessary for another portion, and lack the presence of features which would much enhance their capabilities for usefulness. The very irresponsible class and those subject to troublesome impulses are well provided with the protection and safeguards their condition requires. But there is always an important minority, who, while in need of medical treatment and those regulating influences not easily found outside an organized institution, still do not require the amount of repression needed by the majority. For those not needing this it would be better that it should be omitted altogether in building; for any unnecessary suggestion of deficiency in the power of self-control on the part of the patient is distasteful and objectionable. For those whose mental condition does not demand any radical departure from ordinary methods of living and the usages of general society, such should not be made. General custom should be the ideal to be followed until the emergencies of disease call for the exception.

Even though the exceptions are many, much is gained by adherence, as far as possible, to the ordinary forms and methods of living followed in the society of the sane. In proportion as this can be done, will residence at an asylum, for treatment or needed care, be relieved of the unjust prejudices which have existed against it. But a set of buildings, in order to realize this and meet the wants of all shades of character and condition among patients, must be so planned as to admit of a great diversity of apartments as to character and location, including the possibility of much subdivision. Without this, a discriminating classification is impossible. They should afford retired rooms for the single person, facilities for the association of a few, and the public or larger ward. This last is an object on grounds of economy, and not less for sociability among those adapted to this arrangement. This institution is obliged to provide for all forms of mental disease in all classes of persons, and, therefore, all these features should be represented.

More and more, each year, general routine methods are giving place to individual care and treatment, — those more reliable have larger latitude, and self-dependence is trusted to the outer limit consistent with safety and a prudent regard to the liabilities in the case. It is easy to see how much more readily and effectively such a principle can be carried into practice with the help of properly adjusted buildings than in those so monotonous in construction as to enforce a disregard of the nicer differences in personal character and symptoms which any considerable number of cases is sure to present. We constantly have a very respectable minority of patients, whose condition, while it requires medical and moral treatment, and the sustaining influences of an institution, calls for no restrictive surroundings, or methods suggestive of deficiency in the self-controlling power. For these, the presence of restrictive agencies is not only superfluous but annoying, and I know of no reason why they should be provided that would not apply equally well to the prescription of an identical medical treatment for every form and stage of general diseases. We have now, and for a long time have had, a sufficient number of each sex of this class of patients to fill one such house as I have recommended. The

call for this is less urgent on the side for men, since the number of men is less than that of women in proportion to the room ; and, further, some of the features desired have, in a small measure, been secured in the modified plan of the Peaslee building. But for the female patients such a house would be of the greatest value, and all its parts would be in demand at once.

Without entering at all into architectural details, I have simply intended to open the subject for your consideration, regarding it of the chief importance that these ideas should find a prominent place in any plans devised for extending the accommodations for patients. I may add that the plan of building ordinary houses for the use of those patients who require few restrictions, is not an untried one ; nor is the fitness of such houses, for a varying proportion of those needing hospital care, doubtful. The method is in successful operation at Morningside, near Edinburgh, an institution under the care of Dr. T. S. Clouston, and one of the foremost in the world. All classes of the insane are treated there, — from persons supported at the public expense, to those in affluent circumstances ; and all forms of mental disease are represented. Those needing least restriction are situated in houses not differing essentially from ordinary residences for the same grade of people. The same plan is carried still further at Cheadle, already referred to. The patients here are all private, but of all grades as regards means, in all forms of mental disease, and of every degree of reliability. Those requiring more restriction of liberty and a stricter supervision live in the central wings, built on a plan similar to our own. This was the original institution, and the isolated cottages have been added from time to time, as supplementary to the main buildings, with a view to increase, while adding so much room, the possible variations of scene and situation, and thus meet more fully the individual peculiarities ever sure to arise. Those in whom fewer faculties are disturbed, or, if disturbed, not in such way as to forbid some good degree of self-control and reliability, are safely and pleasantly located, with their attendants, in these houses, under the same medical supervision as those in the central wards. Thus situated, they are relieved from such

personal annoyances as are liable to arise from association with larger numbers with incompatible traits, in the more public wards.

I would not be understood to say that this plan could with advantage be extended over the whole ground, or that larger associated wards are not well adapted to a considerable proportion of average patients. On the other hand, with a discriminating selection of the persons to be associated, they may be made not only socially agreeable, but the individuals may become useful to each other. So far as this is the case, considerations of economy and convenience furnish strong reasons for the adoption of the plan.

At Cheadle, the number of these supplementary houses has increased to eight or more in the neighborhood, besides two at the sea-coast for persons with means to pay expenses. By the courtesy of Mr. Mould the superintendent I visited these cottages with him last summer, and saw their occupants in their ordinary daily life with much satisfaction. I was strongly impressed with the success of this natural and flexible method of adapting residences to the individual wants of a portion of the insane under treatment. I have no figures, but have the impression that not less than one-fourth of the patients of that institution live in these cottages, the balance being in the central blocks. The extent to which this could be carried must depend on the character of the patient, the form of disease, and many circumstances liable to fluctuation. The attempt to expand this one happy feature into a universal plan dogmatically would be chimerical. This is the fallacy into which those fall who write up the subject from a theoretical rather than a practical starting-point.

One of the indirect results of adopting this modified plan of buildings (as far as practicable) will be to diminish the contrast between life in the institution and ordinary domestic life. In the degree to which this can be done, will be lessened the reluctance felt to resorting to a public institution for care and treatment urgently needed, yet impracticable at home, both on the part of the patient and friends.

For the reasons offered, as well as many not touched upon,

which each year's observation has strengthened in my mind, I cannot doubt that, when you shall add more room, it will be both safe and wise to do it in such modified form as will cover new ground, leave out features already sufficiently supplied, add others hitherto wanting, and thus multiply the remedial resources of the asylum.

Furnished with leading ideas, a skillful architect should be able to do more than add a given number of rooms. Every added room may be made to meet, and happily provide for, some future emergency for which no provision now exists.

#### THE CHARITIES.

The state appropriation has been credited in the accounts for board of one hundred and twenty-eight different persons, and one hundred and forty-one have received assistance from the income from legacies. The average balance which these beneficiaries have to pay from private means is not far from two and one-half dollars per week. Even with this material help, a few every year are unable to meet the balance, and become dependent on the public. An increase of the state appropriation would probably be a measure of public economy.

In the success which has attended the labors of the past year, credit is due to my faithful associates. The medical staff remains unchanged, and all other prominent positions are filled by the same persons as one year ago, and with much efficiency.

Miss Nancy B. Foss, almost eighteen years an attendant, faithful, kind, and sympathizing, after a short illness was taken away by death. Her prolonged time of service was filled with faithful labor and usefulness, and her memory is cherished by many whom she kindly cared for in their distresses, as well as by all who knew her.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Our grateful thanks are due to the following persons, for the benevolent interest they have shown in the asylum during the past year, viz: To Mr. George A. Blanchard, for two lectures; to the "Unity Club," Mr. Frank Cressey, Mrs. H. J. Crippen,

Mrs. H. S. Edmunds, Dr. C. I. Lane, and Mr. Perley Underhill, for a dramatic entertainment ; to Eastman's orchestra, for an instrumental concert ; to Mrs. H. M. Miller, for a public reading ; to Rev. C. E. Harrington, for a lecture ; to Mr. G. W. Wilson, for an out-door lecture on the stars with his telescope ; to Straw's Band, for an instrumental concert ; to Mr. Henri G. Blaisdell, Mr. J. H. Morey, Miss Lou Sargent, Miss Nellie Baker, Mrs. F. E. Brown, Mrs. C. W. Neal, Miss Ida A. Blake, Dr. H. M. French, Mr. Harry Kimball, Mr. B. B. Davis, Mr. David Clark of Manchester, Dr. William G. Carter, Mr. William P. Fisk, Miss Jennie Greeley, and Miss Fannie Emerson, for sacred and social music on many occasions ; to the "Tile Club," for a musical entertainment ; to St. John's church, for sacred music ; to Miss March, Miss Cora Fuller, Miss Chamberlin, Miss Ober, and Mr. Sanborn, for a musical entertainment embracing songs, piano, flute, and whistling ; to Mr. O. A. Robinson, for recitations ; to Miss Peckham of Boston, for an evening reading ; to Mr. Denman Thompson, for a presentation of "Joshua Whitcomb" ; to the "Concord Amateur Minstrels," for a variety entertainment ; to the publishers of the following newspapers, for gratuitous copies of their issues, viz: the Concord "Daily People and Patriot," the "Daily Monitor," the "Nashua Gazette," the "Union Democrat," the "Amherst Cabinet," and the "Morning Star," and to the Concord press for exchange papers.

In making acknowledgments, the successful dramatic entertainments given by members of our own household should not be passed over. These have been prepared in moments seized while on duty, and have possessed much merit.

The asylum has been steadily and constantly improving its resources for usefulness, and, under your judicious direction, I have full faith in its future progress in the humane work which it has been appointed to do.

J. P. BANCROFT.

N. H. ASYLUM, April 1, 1881.

## REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

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*To the Trustees of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane.*

The treasurer respectfully presents to the board this, the

### THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT,

for the year ending March 31, 1881.

#### RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand April 1, 1880 . . . . .	\$3,361.95
for board of private patients . . . . .	45,556.94
for board of patients supported by towns . . . . .	8,539.04
for board of patients supported by counties . . . . .	5,293.47
of state treasurer for board of criminal insane . . . . .	2,928.85
of state treasurer for the indigent insane . . . . .	6,000.00
of state treasurer for asylum library (2 years) . . . . .	200.00
of J. B. Walker, financial agent, income from legacies for aid to the indigent insane . . . . .	11,250.00
for stock and other articles sold . . . . .	2,097.45
	<hr/>
	\$85,227.70

#### DISBURSEMENTS.

For meats . . . . .	\$5,904.48
flour . . . . .	2,046.85
butter and cheese . . . . .	3,469.89
sugar and molasses . . . . .	2,147.42
fish . . . . .	740.23
coffee and tea . . . . .	748.74

For potatoes, other vegetables, and fruit . . .	\$1,976.99
all other articles of food . . . . .	1,467.31
furniture and furnishing goods . . . . .	6,039.83
clothing and all articles furnished to patients and charged in their accounts, including	
burial expenses . . . . .	4,236.82
lighting and warming . . . . .	9,419.05
medical and surgical supplies . . . . .	924.70
services . . . . .	18,370.44
ordinary repairs and renewals . . . . .	7,050.21
improvements . . . . .	4,229.72
cash transferred to special account for building extension of Kimball wing, and veranda . . .	3,888.37
provender . . . . .	1,695.85
oxen, horses, cows, and farming implements . .	1,974.53
farm labor and labor on grounds . . . . .	1,706.84
construction of well for water supply . . . .	1,583.39
new steel steam boiler . . . . .	1,968.08
library, stationery, printing, etc. . . . .	314.76
postage, express, and telegraph . . . . .	375.58
traveling expenses of trustees . . . . .	248.62
Sunday services and all public exercises . . .	622.20
miscellaneous expenses . . . . .	379.07
Whole amount expended . . . . .	\$83,529.97
Cash carried to new account . . . . .	1,697.73
	<hr/>
	\$85,227.70

SPECIAL ACCOUNT OF CONSTRUCTION OF NEW ADDITION TO  
THE KIMBALL WING AND VERANDA.

Received by transfer from ordinary account . . .	\$3,888.37
balance from old account of permanent improvements . . . . .	322.59
	<hr/>
	\$4,210.96

## EXPENDED.

For lumber . . . . .	\$1,030.85
bricks . . . . .	105.00
lime and cement . . . . .	183.30
slate roofing . . . . .	136.22
copper roofing veranda . . . . .	391.58
masons' work . . . . .	1,080.83
carpenters' work . . . . .	738.62
painters' work . . . . .	190.00
windows and doors . . . . .	232.17
stairs, center building . . . . .	85.85
	<hr/>
	\$4,174.42
Balance carried to new account of permanent im-	
provements . . . . .	36.54
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	\$4,210.96

J. P. BANCROFT, *Treasurer.*

N. H. ASYLUM, April 1, 1881.

I hereby certify that I have carefully examined each item of the treasurer's accounts, and find them correct with proper vouchers, and the treasurer's accounts are kept in a very satisfactory manner.

J. F. HALL, *Auditor.*



# FIFTEENTH ANNUAL

## REPORT OF THE FINANCIAL AGENT.

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*To the Trustees of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane.*

The financial agent respectfully presents this, the annual report of his receipts and expenditures during the asylum financial year ending March 31, 1881, and of the amounts and investments of the several funds in his custody.

### RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand April 1, 1880 . . . . .	\$723.72
received for six Hartford bonds . . . . .	6,000.00
one New Hampshire note . . . . .	5,000.00
sixteen Maine bonds . . . . .	16,000.00
three Cleveland bonds . . . . .	3,000.00
twenty-two shares Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railroad stock . . . . .	4,400.00
interest and dividends from April 1, 1881 . . . . .	16,278.46
refunded . . . . .	219.86
	<hr/>
	\$51,622.04

## EXPENDITURES.

Cash paid J. P. Bancroft, treasurer, appropriations to indigent patients . . . . .	\$11,250.00
New Hampshire Savings Bank, principal and interest due on loan . . . . .	2,098.17
for ten Boston and Lowell Railroad bonds, premium and accrued interest . . . . .	\$10,714.00
forty-four shares Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railroad stock . . . . .	4,400.00
twelve Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad bonds, premium and accrued interest . . . . .	12,698.75
eight Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad bonds, premium and accrued interest . . . . .	8,315.55
insurance . . . . .	773.10
annuity of Sarah J. Wilson, taxes, salary of financial agent, safe rent, and sundry other expenses . . . . .	1,219.34
Balance carried to new account . . . . .	153.13
	<hr/>
	\$51,622.04

The following statement presents the amounts of the several permanent funds, at their par value, on the first day of April, 1881, and the manner of their investment:—

## ADAMS FUND.

(Gift of Isaac Adams, of Sandwich.)

20 shares Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad stock . . . . .	\$1,000.00
2 United States bonds . . . . .	600.00
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	\$1,600.00

## BURROUGHS FUND.

(Legacy of Rev. Charles Burroughs, D. D., of Portsmouth.)

1 St. Louis County bond . . . . .	\$1,000.00
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## CHANDLER FUND.

(Legacy of Abiel Chandler, of Walpole.)

25 shares of Portland, Saco, and Portsmouth Railroad stock . . . . .	\$2,500.00
37 shares Boston and Maine Railroad stock . . . . .	3,700.00
120 shares Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad stock . . . . .	6,000.00
44 shares Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railroad stock . . . . .	4,400.00
10 shares Michigan Central Railroad stock . . . . .	1,000.00
2 shares Chicago water-loan bonds . . . . .	2,000.00
1 Cleveland bond . . . . .	1,000.00
7 Concord bonds . . . . .	5,500.00
2 Michigan Central Railroad bonds . . . . .	2,000.00
1 New Hampshire registered bond . . . . .	200.00
1 United States bond . . . . .	500.00
	<hr/>
	\$28,800.00

## CONANT FUND.

(Gift of John Conant, of Jaffrey.)

1 New Hampshire registered bond . . . . .	\$4,000.00
1 Boston and Albany Railroad bond . . . . .	1,000.00
3 shares Boston and Maine Railroad stock . . . . .	300.00
2 shares Boston and Providence Railroad stock . . . . .	200.00
1 share Boston Exchange Company stock . . . . .	500.00
	<hr/>
	\$6,000.00

## FISK FUND.

(Legacy of Catherine Fisk, of Keene.)

This fund is held in trust by the State of New Hampshire, and amounted, June 1, 1880, to \$17,543.16

## KENT FUND.

(Legacy of Moody Kent, of Pittsfield.)

3 Hartford bonds . . . . .	\$3,000.00
19 Maine bonds . . . . .	12,000.00

13	Michigan Central Railroad bonds . . . . .	\$13,000.00
8	Chicago River Improvement bonds . . . . .	8,000.00
9	Burlington and Missouri River Railroad bonds . . . . .	9,000.00
18	Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad bonds . . . . .	18,000.00
7	Cleveland bonds . . . . .	7,000.00
17	Concord bonds . . . . .	17,000.00
3	Cambridge bonds . . . . .	3,000.00
3	United States bonds . . . . .	1,200.00
7	Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Rail- road bonds . . . . .	7,000.00
10	Boston and Lowell Railroad bonds . . . . .	10,000.00
5	St. Louis bonds . . . . .	5,000.00
32	shares Northern Railroad stock . . . . .	3,200.00
100	shares Michigan Central Railroad stock . . . . .	10,000.00
160	shares Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad stock . . . . .	8,000.00
2	shares Boston and Providence Railroad stock . . . . .	200.00
50	shares Fitchburg National Bank stock . . . . .	5,000.00
40	shares State National Bank stock . . . . .	4,000.00
14	shares Railroad National Bank stock . . . . .	1,400.00
10	shares Boston Exchange Company stock . . . . .	5,000.00
		<hr/>
		\$150,000.00

## KIMBALL FUND.

(Legacy of Jacob Kimball, of Hampstead.)

The Kimball fund is held in trust by the State of  
New Hampshire, and the interest is annually  
paid to the asylum, amounting to . . . . \$6,753.49

## RICE FUND.

(Legacy of Arabella Rice, of Portsmouth.)

10	Manchester bonds . . . . .	\$10,000.00
1	United States registered bond . . . . .	5,000.00
5	St. Louis gold bonds . . . . .	5,000.00
		<hr/>
		\$20,000.00

## RUMFORD FUND.

(Legacy of Countess Rumford, of Concord.)

5 Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Rail- road bonds . . . . .	\$5,000.00
3 United States 1881 bonds . . . . .	3,000.00
5 Burlington and Missouri River Railroad bonds . . . . .	5,000.00
20 shares Boston and Providence Railroad stock . . . . .	2,000.00
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	\$15,000.00

## SHERMAN FUND.

(Legacy of Fanny S. Sherman, of Exeter.)

3 St. Louis bonds . . . . .	\$3,000.00
1 Boston and Lowell Railroad bond . . . . .	1,000.00
1 St. Louis County bond . . . . .	1,000.00
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	\$5,000.00

## SPALDING FUND.

(Legacy of Isaac Spalding, of Nashua.)

10 Cleveland bonds . . . . .	\$10,000.00
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The following is a summary of the names and amounts of the several permanent funds of the institution :—

Adams fund . . . . .	\$1,600.00
Burroughs fund . . . . .	1,000.00
Chandler fund . . . . .	28,800.00
Conant fund . . . . .	6,000.00
Fisk fund . . . . .	17,543.16
Kent fund . . . . .	150,000.00
Kimball fund . . . . .	6,753.49
Rice fund . . . . .	20,000.00
Rumford fund . . . . .	15,000.00
Sherman fund . . . . .	5,000.00
Spalding fund . . . . .	10,000.00
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	\$261,696.65

The insurance upon the asylum buildings amounts to eighty-nine thousand and one hundred dollars, and is distributed as follows, viz. : —

On main buildings and chapel . . . . .	\$50,000.00
Kent building . . . . .	10,000.00
addition to Peaslee building . . . . .	6,000.00
furniture . . . . .	5,400.00
coal-house and coal . . . . .	2,500.00
barns and contents . . . . .	5,200.00
boiler-house, engine, etc. . . . .	5,000.00
laundry . . . . .	3,000.00
horses and carriages . . . . .	1,000.00
granary and contents . . . . .	1,000.00
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	\$89,100.00

The balance of the debt incurred for the erection of the Peaslee building, outstanding at the date of my last report, has since been paid.

Respectfully submitted.

J. B. WALKER, *Financial Agent.*

CONCORD, April 1, 1881.

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I hereby certify that I have carefully examined all the items of debt and credit in the account of the financial agent, and find the entries correct and fully sustained by proper vouchers. I have also examined the certificates of stock and bonds of the asylum in the vaults of the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company, and find all of the same, and have entire confidence that the same are safely deposited with said company.

J. F. HALL, *Auditor.*

April 11, 1881.

# APPENDIX.



## APPENDIX.

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### DIRECTIONS CONCERNING ADMISSION.

Those wishing the admission of a person to the asylum should make application to the superintendent previously to bringing the patient, unless the urgency of the case precludes it.

On application, full information as to terms, conditions, etc., and the necessary papers, will be furnished.

With the application, a brief statement of the case should be given.

Some person should accompany the patient who can give a correct history of the case, if possible.

On no account should deception be practiced. The necessity of the step and the arrangements having first been settled, the patient should be honestly informed of what is to take place.

When possible, it is better that patients should arrive in day trains.

Patients should not bring valuable property, when committed, and the asylum cannot become responsible for its keeping. Such articles should be left at home unless the patient is fully responsible for its care.

The parties committing a patient, whether private individuals or town officers, are required to give a bond for the payment of expenses in the annexed form, signed by two responsible persons. When the bond is given by town or county officers, the certificate of responsibility is left out. The certificates of physicians should be filled and signed in all cases except those committed by courts.

## FORM OF BOND.

In consideration of the admission of \_\_\_\_\_, of the town of \_\_\_\_\_, in the county of \_\_\_\_\_ and State of \_\_\_\_\_, as a boarder at the NEW HAMPSHIRE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, in the city of Concord, we, \_\_\_\_\_, of the town of \_\_\_\_\_, in the county of \_\_\_\_\_ and State of \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_, of the town of \_\_\_\_\_, in the county of \_\_\_\_\_ and State of \_\_\_\_\_, jointly and severally promise and agree, to and with the said New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, to pay to its treasurer dollars and \_\_\_\_\_ cents per week, or such other rate as may from time to time be established by said asylum therefor, while he shall remain at said asylum, together with such extra charge as may be occasioned by \_\_\_\_\_ requiring more than the ordinary care and attention ; to pay any reasonable charges for actual damage done by \_\_\_\_\_ to building or furnishings ; to assist in returning \_\_\_\_\_ to said asylum in case of elopement ; and to remove \_\_\_\_\_ from said asylum when required to do so by the superintendent ; and to pay funeral charges in case of death.

Payments to be made quarterly, and interest on all sums not paid at the end of each quarter.

Witness our hands, this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 188 .

Attest :

*Principal.* [L. S.]

*Surety.* [L. S.]

## FORM OF PETITION.

[To be filled and signed by those desiring aid from the state appropriation, to be sent to the superintendent.]

*To His Excellency the Governor of the State of New Hampshire.*

Respectfully represents that \_\_\_\_\_, an insane person, resident of \_\_\_\_\_ in this State, is without sufficient property or relatives, and legally liable for \_\_\_\_\_ support at the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane. Wherefore, the under-

signed prays that the said                                 be aided by any funds appropriated by the State for the indigent insane.

*Dated at* \_\_\_\_\_, 188 .

We, the undersigned, selectmen of \_\_\_\_\_, hereby certify that the representations in the above petition are in our belief true, and that said \_\_\_\_\_ is an indigent insane person.

N. B. — Please write whether the insane person has any property, and, if so, what amount, and any other facts you may think proper, in relation to the ability of the insane person's near relatives.

NOTE. — The amount received by the applicant, it will be understood, is regulated entirely by the number who may apply for aid and the comparative need of assistance.

## FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF INSANITY

REQUIRED FOR ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

After due inquiry and personal examination of \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_, made within one week prior to date, we certify that \_\_\_\_\_ is insane, and a fit subject for treatment at the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane.

M. D.

M. D.

Having personal acquaintance with the signers of the above certificate, I certify that the signatures are genuine, and the signers reputable physicians.



# LAWS

## RELATING TO THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

### SECTION

1. Corporate name of the asylum.
2. Trustees, how appointed.
3. Tenure of office of the trustees.
4. Trustees to manage the affairs of the asylum.
5. To appoint officers, etc.
6. Trustees not to receive compensation.
7. To make regulations.
8. May hold property in trust; no land taken for public use except by authority of the legislature.
9. Shall make report annually.
10. Board of visitors and their duties.
11. Secretary to cause report to be printed and distributed.
12. Persons dangerous to be at large may be committed to the asylum.
13. Insane persons confined in jail may be committed.
14. Insane paupers, how committed by town.
15. Insane county paupers may be committed by supreme court.

### SECTION

16. Support of insane committed by court.
17. Parents, guardians, etc., may commit; Concord not to be liable.
18. Certificate of two physicians required to commit.
19. When county shall support insane person.
20. Means of support failing, county liable after notice.
21. County may recover expense paid.
22. How discharged from asylum.
23. Trustees to visit asylum and hear statements of patients.
24. Superintendent to furnish stationery, and transmit letters to trustees.
25. Inquest on patients suddenly deceased.
26. Property of asylum exempt from taxation.
27. Governor may remove insane convicts from state-prison to asylum.
28. Annual appropriation for indigent insane and for library.

SECT. 1. The asylum for the insane at Concord is a corporation under the name of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane.

SECT. 2. The government of the asylum is vested in twelve trustees, appointed and commissioned by the governor, with advice of the council; and all vacancies shall be filled in the same manner.

SECT. 3. The trustees are classified and commissioned in such manner that the offices of three trustees become vacant annually.

SECT. 4. The trustees shall take charge of the property and concerns of the asylum; shall see that its affairs are conducted properly; may enter into and bind the asylum by such contracts

relative to the support of patients and the affairs of the asylum as they may deem advantageous ; and may receive, appropriate, control, convey, or invest any property given to or owned by the asylum in such manner as they may think expedient.

SECT. 5. The trustees shall appoint a secretary, who shall keep a full and fair record of their proceedings ; a treasurer, who shall give bond for the faithful discharge of his duty ; and such physicians, officers, and assistants, with such salaries and allowances, as may from time to time be found necessary.

SECT. 6. No trustee shall receive any compensation for his services as trustee, but expenses necessarily incurred by him shall be paid by the asylum.

SECT. 7. The trustees may make such regulations for their own government, for the management of the asylum and all persons connected therewith, and for the admission and care of patients, and the same from time to time alter, as convenience may require.

SECT. 8. The trustees may take and hold in trust for the asylum any grant or devise of real estate, or any donation or bequest of personal property, and may apply the same, unless otherwise restricted, to lessen the expenses of the indigent insane. No land connected with the asylum shall be taken for a highway or other public use, except by the express authority of the legislature, for that purpose first had and obtained.

SECT. 9. The trustees shall make to the governor and council, annually, a report covering that of the superintendent to them, of the receipts and expenditures of the asylum, the number of patients admitted and discharged during each year, and all other matters connected with the general interests of the asylum, which shall be furnished to the secretary of state on or before the twentieth day of April.

SECT. 10. The governor and council, president of the senate, and speaker of the house shall constitute a board of visitors of the asylum ; shall visit and inspect the same when necessary ; examine into the condition of the patients, and the regulations and general management of the asylum ; see that the design thereof is carried into full effect ; and make to the legislature, biennially, a report, which shall be furnished to the secretary of

state on or before the twentieth day of April next before the June session.

SECT. 11. The secretary shall cause fifteen hundred copies of the reports of the superintendent, trustees, and board of visitors of the asylum to be printed and distributed, one copy each to the governor, members of the council, senate, and house, and their officers; one copy to the clerk of each town; and the remaining copies to be placed in the hands of the board of visitors, for distribution as they shall order and direct.

SECT. 12. If any insane person is in such condition as to render it dangerous that he should be at large, the judge of probate, upon petition by any person, and such notice to the selectmen of the town in which such insane person is, or to his guardian or any other person, as he may order, — which petition may be filed, notice issued, and a hearing had in vacation or otherwise, — may commit such insane person to the asylum.

SECT. 13. If any insane person is confined in any jail, the supreme court may order him to be committed to the asylum, if they think it expedient.

SECT. 14. Any insane pauper supported by any town may be committed to the asylum by order of the overseers of the poor, and there supported at the expense of such town; and such expense may be recovered by such town of the county, town, or person chargeable with the support of such pauper, in the same manner as if he had been supported in and by the town.

SECT. 15. If the overseers neglect to make such order in relation to any insane county pauper, the supreme court, or any two judges thereof in vacation, may order such pauper to be committed to the asylum, and there supported at the expense of the county.

SECT. 16. Any insane person committed to the asylum by order of the supreme court, such person having been charged with an offense the punishment whereof as prescribed by law is death or confinement in the state-prison, shall, during his confinement in the asylum for the insane, be supported therein at the expense of the State. Any insane person committed to the asylum by any court, except as herein provided, or by any judge of probate, shall be supported by the county from which he was committed.

SECT. 17. The parent, guardian, or friends of any insane person may cause him to be committed to the asylum, with the consent of the trustees, and there supported on such terms as they may agree ; but the city of Concord shall not, in any case, be liable for the support or maintenance of any person committed to said asylum except from said city.

SECT. 18. No person shall be committed to the asylum for the insane, except by the order of the court or the judge of probate, without the certificate of two reputable physicians that such person is insane, given after a personal examination made within one week of the committal ; and such certificate shall be accompanied by a certificate from a judge of the supreme court or court of probate, or mayor, or chairman of the selectmen, testifying to the genuineness of the signatures and the respectability of the signers.

SECT. 19. Any insane person committed to the asylum by his parent, guardian, or friends, who has no means of support and no relatives of sufficient ability chargeable therewith, and no settlement in any town in this State, and who is in such condition that his discharge therefrom would be improper or unsafe, shall be supported by the county from which he was committed.

SECT. 20. When the means of support of any inmate of the asylum shall fail or be withdrawn, the superintendent of said asylum shall immediately cause notice in writing of that fact to be given to one of the county commissioners of the county from which such inmate was committed ; and such county shall be liable and holden to pay to said asylum the expense of the support of such inmate from and after the service of such notice, and for ninety days next prior thereto.

SECT. 21. The county paying the expense of the support of any inmate shall be entitled to recover the amount so paid of any town, county, or individual by law liable for the support of such inmate.

SECT. 22. Any person committed to the asylum may be discharged by any three of the trustees, or by any justice of the supreme court, whenever the cause of commitment ceases, or a further residence at the asylum is, in their opinion, not necessary ; but any person so discharged, who was under sentence of

imprisonment at the time of his commitment, the period of which shall not have expired, shall be remanded to prison.

SECT. 23. Some one of the board of trustees of the asylum shall, without previous notice, visit that institution, at least twice every month, and give suitable opportunity to every patient therein who may desire it, to make to him, in private, any statements such patient may wish to make; and, whenever in his opinion it may be deemed proper, he shall call to his aid two other members of said board, who shall, with him, make a further examination of such patient and of the statements by him made. If, in their view, the cause of commitment no longer exists, or a further residence at the asylum is not necessary, it shall be their duty to discharge such patient. Should they deem the treatment of any patient injudicious, they shall order such an immediate change of the same as to them seems proper; and, in case of failure to secure it, they shall at once summon a meeting of the whole board, whose duty it shall be to take such measures as the exigency of the case demands.

SECT. 24. It shall be the duty of the superintendent to furnish stationery to any patient who may desire it, and transmit any letter such patient may address to the board of trustees, to such member as said board shall have designated to receive such correspondence, and all such letters shall be promptly transmitted without inspection.

SECT. 25. In event of the sudden death of any patient in the asylum, a coroner's inquest shall be held, as provided for by law in other cases.

SECT. 26. The property of the asylum is exempted from taxation.

SECT. 27. The governor, with advice of the council, may remove to the asylum, to be there kept at the expense of the State, any person confined in the state-prison who is insane.

SECT. 28. The sum of six thousand dollars is annually appropriated for the maintenance of indigent insane persons belonging to this State at the asylum, for such and so many as the governor may from time to time approve; not less than two-thirds of which sum shall be applied annually to the support of private patients, exclusive of paupers maintained at public charge;

and the sum of one hundred dollars is annually appropriated toward the support and increase of the library for the insane. — *General Laws of New Hampshire, pages 60-63.*

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The following persons are also exempted from military duty:—

. . . . .  
the attendants upon the insane, employed in the asylum for the insane ;

. . . . .  
the officers and keepers of the asylum for the insane. — *General Laws of New Hampshire, page 229, sect. 4.*

## BY-LAWS

OF THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, ADOPTED  
BY THE TRUSTEES AT A MEETING OF THEIR BOARD, HOLDEN  
OCTOBER 31, 1878.

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SECT. 1. The annual meeting of the board of trustees shall be holden at the asylum, in Concord, on the Wednesday next preceding the twentieth day of April of each year.

SECT. 2. The trustees shall, at the annual meeting, elect by ballot a president, secretary, and treasurer, who shall hold their respective offices one year, and until others are chosen in their stead. At times when either of said offices is vacant, it may be filled at a special meeting of the trustees duly called for that purpose.

SECT. 3. Notice of the annual meeting shall be given by the secretary to each trustee, either verbally or by mail, at least fourteen days previous to the day of meeting ; and any meeting may be continued, by adjournment from time to time, until the business thereof shall be completed. In case of omission to notify the annual meeting, the same shall not be lost, but shall be considered as adjourned for the transaction of business, until the required notice thereof shall be given, which the secretary shall forthwith proceed to give.

SECT. 4. The president, or any four of the trustees, may call a special meeting of the trustees, whenever, in the opinion of either, it may be deemed expedient so to do ; and the same notice shall be given of a special as of the annual meeting, which notice shall state specifically the business to be brought before such meeting. In case of a vacancy in the office of secretary, the president shall notify the annual meeting.

SECT. 5. A quorum of seven members shall be necessary for the transaction of any business by the board of trustees ; but any less number, at a meeting duly called, may adjourn from time to time until a quorum be obtained.

SECT. 6. Two of the trustees shall visit the asylum each month ; and notices of the months by him selected, or to him assigned, shall be sent to each member by the superintendent before the first days of such months.

SECT. 7. No trustee shall receive any compensation for his services as trustee ; but expenses necessarily incurred in rendering the same shall be paid by the asylum.

SECT. 8. The trustees shall, at each annual meeting, appoint from their number an auditor, whose duty it shall be to examine the books and audit the accounts of the treasurer and of the financial agent for the ensuing year, and make a written report to the board.

SECT. 9. The treasurer shall give a bond, acceptable to the trustees, in the penal sum of fifteen thousand dollars, for the faithful performance of his duties, for and during such time as he shall continue to hold the office of treasurer, which bond shall be deposited with the president of the board.

SECT. 10. The treasurer shall receive, hold, and disburse all moneys coming to the asylum, except the permanent funds and the income thereof. He shall make an exhibit of the state of his books and of the property in his custody when called for by the trustees. He shall make up his accounts to the thirty-first day of March inclusive in each year, which accounts, with his report thereon, shall be laid before the trustees at their annual meeting. His books shall at all times be open to the examination of the trustees.

SECT. 11. The treasurer shall pay all bills approved by the superintendent, and in addition thereto such orders as the superintendent may draw on him for the ordinary expenditures of the asylum, when said offices are held by different individuals.

SECT. 12. The treasurer shall receive such compensation for his services as the trustees may from time to time determine.

SECT. 13. The secretary shall attend all meetings of the board of trustees, and keep a record of their proceedings. He

shall also prepare, or cause to be prepared, all documents, statements, and notices which may be ordered by the board, or by the president thereof.

SECT. 14. The secretary shall receive such compensation for his services as the trustees may from time to time determine.

SECT. 15. The board of trustees shall appoint a superintendent, who shall be a physician, and shall reside at the asylum. He shall have the entire control of the treatment and management of the patients; the power to appoint and discharge all persons employed in their care; and shall exercise a general supervision and direction of every department of the institution.

SECT. 16. The superintendent shall make a written report to the trustees, at their annual meeting, of the condition of the asylum, and embracing such other topics as may have been suggested by the progress of the institution and the experiences of the year.

SECT. 17. The superintendent shall receive for his services, in addition to furnished apartments, board, lights, and fuel, for himself and family, such a salary as the trustees may from time to time determine.

SECT. 18. The superintendent shall furnish, to the acceptance of the trustees, a bond for the faithful performance of his duties, in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars, which bond shall be kept by the president of the asylum.

SECT. 19. The superintendent shall appoint two assistant physicians, who shall reside at the asylum. They shall possess such characters and qualifications as will enable them to discharge the ordinary duties of the superintendent, and shall at all times perform such duties as he may assign them, and to his acceptance.

SECT. 20. The assistant physicians shall receive such compensation for their services as the trustees may from time to time determine, in addition to furnished apartments, lights, fuel, and board.

SECT. 21. All funds, amounting to one thousand dollars and upwards, which have heretofore been or which may hereafter be given to the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, shall, unless otherwise ordered by their donors, be entered upon the

books of the financial agent as permanent funds, with the surnames of the donors attached to each, and be forever kept intact. The income of each shall be expended from time to time in accordance with the conditions upon which it was given, or, in the absence of conditions, in such manner as the trustees shall deem to be for the highest interest of the asylum and its patients.

SECT. 22. There shall be chosen, by ballot, a financial agent, who shall have charge of the permanent funds of the asylum, shall collect, and, under the advice of the finance committee, from time to time invest, manage, and disburse any moneys arising therefrom. He shall be, *ex officio*, a member of the finance committee, shall give a satisfactory bond for the faithful performance of his trust in the penal sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, and continue in office until his successor is elected. He shall receive for his services such compensation as the trustees shall from time to time determine.

SECT. 23. The trustees shall annually choose two from their board, who, with the financial agent, shall constitute a finance committee, and have general supervision and control of the permanent funds of the asylum, with power to sell and transfer any stocks, bonds, and other securities belonging to said funds, whenever in their judgment it may be expedient so to do.

SECT. 24. Besides attending the annual meeting, the trustees shall severally visit the asylum twice each year, in such months as they may select or as may be assigned to them ; make a thorough examination of the house and of the condition of the patients ; and, before leaving, make a record of their respective visits in a book to be kept at the asylum for that purpose.

SECT. 25. These by-laws may be altered or amended at any annual meeting, by a vote of two-thirds of the trustees present, or at a special meeting called for that purpose.

## SERVICE MANUAL.

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A strict observance of the following rules is the established condition of all contracts for service with the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane ; and any applicant for a position, not willing to observe them strictly, will do better to seek employment elsewhere.

1. Any employé wishing to leave the premises, to go into the city or elsewhere, must apply at the office, that such absence may be understood ; and all must be at the asylum by 9.30 o'clock in the evening, unless away later by permission.

2. It is expected that all persons employed will consider, that, on the conditions of their respective contracts, they have engaged their time and best services to the asylum ; that they are under obligations to do every duty assigned them, promptly and faithfully ; that they will feel personally interested in the good care, safety, and welfare of the patients ; and that they will give their personal influence in support of good order and the established regulations of the institution. To this end, it is most desirable that all should cultivate quiet, kind, and dignified manners, and correct habits in all things, considering always that this is no less for the interest of the employé than for that of the employer.

3. Those proposing to discontinue their services will give at least thirty days' notice, that time may be given to supply their places.

4. That the house may be quiet, it is expected that all will be at their own rooms after 9.30 o'clock in the evening, at which time the house is closed for the night. After this time, the quiet of the house must not be disturbed by passing and conversation. All must bear in mind that the repose of the pa-

tients is a thing of prime importance. All having duties must rise at the morning bell, and proceed to the performance of the same.

5. No light must be carried about the buildings except in a lantern, and the greatest care must be taken in the use of matches, that none be left exposed. A little carelessness in this thing might be followed with the most serious consequences. No smoking will be allowed on the asylum premises, except in the smoking-room provided for that purpose.

6. No one will invite visitors to stop in the house, without permission to do so ; but, on application, all reasonable privileges will be granted.

7. No one shall employ a patient to do private work for him or herself, without the consent of the superintendent, assistant superintendent, or other officer authorized to give such permission ; and no one is allowed to trade or make bargains with patients.

8. Provision is made to afford each person employed a vacation of two weeks in the year, during which time the duties of the position will be done by a substitute ; but the superintendent does not guarantee to retain the place of any one for a longer term of absence. On leaving for a vacation, or permanently, every one will deliver his or her keys at the office.

9. Whenever patients are encouraged to engage in any kind of labor, it is with a view to their own benefit ; and hence no one will be taken from the halls for that purpose unless some order to that effect has been given in the case.

10. The person taking patients to labor will be held strictly responsible for their safety, kind care, and safe return to their respective halls.

11. All farmers or others to whom patients are entrusted for labor, will remember that they are not to be treated as servants ; they will avoid all appearance of commanding, and will exercise the greatest care that no willing one shall be made a drudge, or work too long. It will be treated as a grave offense if any employé shall take advantage of the willingness or mental weakness of any patient, to impose on such one the harder or more unpleasant parts of the work on which they are em-

ployed. The head farmer is required to see that this rule is obeyed in spirit and letter, and report promptly to the superintendent any violation of the same. As occupation is a thing of the greatest value to most patients, every employé is required to do all in his or her power to interest them in it in some form, and make it attractive.

SECT. 12. As far as practicable, provision will be made to give each employé opportunity to be absent from duty for church services on Sunday a due proportion of the time ; and any whose ordinary labor is wholly suspended on Sunday are liable to be called on to relieve others whose duties continue, a portion of the time, and such must hold themselves in readiness to be so called on. It is expected that all employés, whose duties do not interfere, will be present at the regular Sunday service in the chapel.

#### STEWARD.

The steward will have the general oversight of the buildings, farm, stock, and premises. It will be his duty to attend to ordinary business transactions, and see that asylum property, in every department, is saved, kept in its proper place, protected from harm or waste, and properly used. He will see that everything about the premises is kept in good order, that the grounds near the house are kept clean, free from waste and rubbish ; and will extend the same supervision to the basements and attics, and see that the person to whom it is assigned to care for these spaces discharges his duty faithfully. He will see that all animals are properly taken care of, and that carriages, tools, and implements are kept in repair and stored in their places when not in use ; and, generally, he will be responsible to the superintendent for the good condition of property and premises, and must promptly notify him of anything adverse to the welfare of the asylum which comes to his knowledge. He will attend to procuring ordinary supplies for subsistence, except so far as otherwise provided for by the superintendent, and see that such goods are delivered and stored in their proper places. He will see that the house is closed and the doors locked at the appointed hour at night, and hold himself ready to discharge any special duty required by the superintendent.

## CLERK.

It will be the duty of the clerk to keep the books and accounts in a neat and accurate manner, take systematic care of all papers connected therewith, and perform any special clerical work required by the superintendent.

## HOUSEKEEPER.

SECT. 1. The housekeeper will have the general management of the internal domestic affairs. The labor in the kitchen, laundry, and sewing-department will be done under her direction ; and those employed in these departments will hold themselves subject to her orders in the discharge of their duties. She will attend to the good condition of all apartments connected with the general housekeeping ; will see that they are properly furnished and kept in good order. She will see that all the work in her departments is done in accordance with the general instructions of the superintendent.

SECT. 2. She will have the care of all goods and material used in her department, and will see that they are saved and economically used ; all bedding and articles manufactured for housekeeping purposes will be under her care ; and she must see that they are not wasted or given out needlessly. She will have the care of the making of any clothing furnished to female patients, and will be required to keep an accurate account of the cost of such clothing or other articles furnished to any one. The cost of any articles furnished for patients must be returned by her to the supervisor, to be entered in the accounts of such patients.

SECT. 3. It is the duty of the housekeeper to report to the superintendent any instance of misconduct, failure in the proper discharge of duty, or violation of the established regulations, occurring in her department and not promptly rectified by the delinquent. It will also be her duty to report, to the person who keeps the time-book, the times of commencing and leaving duty of all employed in her department.

## SUPERVISORS.

SECT. 1. The supervisors in their respective departments will have the general oversight of the halls and the patients ;

and the prudence and tact with which their duties are performed will be an important factor in the condition of the house. It is expected that they will see that the rules of the house relating to the patients are observed in every particular ; that all patients are treated with uniform respect and kindness ; and it is their imperative duty to report immediately to the superintendent or assistant superintendent any instance of neglect, incivility, or ill-usage of a patient, or any violation of the established rules.

SECT. 2. They will see that all medicines prescribed are faithfully and in a proper manner administered, and that all directions of the medical officers are strictly obeyed.

SECT. 3. They will be expected to pass as much time in the halls as the proper discharge of other duties will allow ; will instruct new attendants in their duties, and, as much as possible, assist in efforts to interest and employ the patients.

SECT. 4. The supervisors must see that the dining-rooms are furnished with the necessary utensils ; that the attendants take proper care of the dining-rooms ; that the cupboards are sweet and in order, the tables neatly set, and the meals properly served.

SECT. 5. They will have the general charge of the clothing of patients, and an oversight of the beds and bedding of the halls ; the attendants must report to them any deficiency in either, which may exist ; and it is their duty to see that such wants are supplied.

SECT. 6. On the admission of patients, their clothing will be taken in charge by the supervisors, entered in the book provided for the purpose, and each article plainly marked. All articles afterwards furnished or received, will be cared for in the same manner.

The clothing of patients leaving must be compared with the record, neatly packed, and delivered at the office by the appropriate supervisor.

Any knives, razors, or other dangerous article in possession of a patient on admission, must be brought to the office for safe-keeping and record.

SECT. 7. They will pay special attention to the sick, report promptly at the office any change of symptoms, see that they

have proper attention, and that any special diet prescribed is delicately prepared and served.

SECT. 8. After passing through the halls and learning the condition of the patients early in the morning, the supervisors will very briefly report to the physicians any sickness or other fact demanding attention before the morning visits.

SECT. 9. Before the Sunday chapel service, and other occasions of public gathering, the supervisors will see that the patients are properly dressed for the occasion, and accompanied to the chapel by their attendants.

SECT. 10. The supervisors will report to the clerk the times of commencing and leaving off work on the part of the attendants employed in their respective departments.

SECT. 11. In general, the supervisors are expected to hold themselves in readiness to carry into practical effect the instructions of the superintendent, and to use all their personal influence in support of the spirit and design of these regulations.

#### ATTENDANTS.

SECT. 1. In all their intercourse with the patients, the attendants are required to treat them with respect and civility, to be kind and gentle in manner, and avoid roughness of every kind. They must answer, as far as they can, the civil questions of a patient, and attend to every reasonable request. They must be calm and quiet under provocation, never scold, threaten, or recriminate, and make every request in a respectful manner.

SECT. 2. In the care of the insane, sympathy, kindness, and tact should take the place of force and display of authority. But if at any time the use of force becomes a necessity, the *manner* of using it should take away its offensiveness; and *force* should never be resorted to without the presence of sufficient assistance to render a violent struggle unnecessary.

SECT. 3. A cheerful look, a kind manner, a respectful demeanor, and expressions of sympathy will do much to quiet the excited, and give the attendant influence and easy control over patients, and render duty easy and agreeable.

SECT. 4. The opposition which the insane make often arises from delusions that lead them to believe they are to be injured

in some way ; and for this reason, every effort to control them, to administer food, medicine, or baths, or to do anything for them, should be made in the most kind and delicate manner, that their confidence may be secured and retained. On the other hand, cross words, angry looks, or violent acts destroy their confidence, and diminish their chances of recovery. No one must risk the consequences of such measures.

SECT. 5. A blow or a kick is never to be inflicted on a patient by any employé under any circumstances. Any violation of this rule will be treated as a grave offense.

SECT. 6. Mechanical restraint must never be put on a patient without the authority of a medical officer.

SECT. 7. The attendant should be an example of good manners, avoiding all rude and ungentlemanly or unladylike habits not suited to the well ordered household. They should treat each other and all with civility and politeness ; cherish a high sense of obligation ; and never forget the golden rule, to do by others as, in changed circumstances, one would wish to be done by. By this simple means the attendant is sure to gain, not only self-respect, but an easy control and personal influence.

SECT. 8. Attendants should hear with patience and answer with caution ; should never promise what cannot safely be performed, and having made a promise, be faithful in its execution.

SECT. 9. The peculiarities of patients must never be made a subject of sport or ridicule, but rather withheld from publicity, with tender regard for their feelings and welfare.

SECT. 10. The attendants must rise at the ringing of the morning bell, and at once commence the labors of the day. On opening the sleeping-rooms of the patients they shall greet the occupants with expressions of kindness, see that they rise (if able), are properly dressed, washed, and prepared for breakfast at the appointed hour.

SECT. 11. As soon as practicable after the patients have arisen from bed, the attendants must see that the night vessels are removed from the rooms and the beds thrown open for airing ; and as soon as other duties will allow, they will remove all soiled bedding and see that the beds are put in good order.

SECT. 12. Immediately after breakfast the halls and patients'

rooms must be made clean and put in good order, and so kept at all times. Scrupulous care must be given to the water-closets, which will require frequent rinsing with hot water, and the use of disinfectants. The same care must be taken of the wash-bowls, and a sufficiency of clean towels must be at hand, as well as combs and brushes for the hair.

The attendants will follow the same rule of cleanliness in the care of the halls, windows, spaces, back stairs, and dining-rooms, never being satisfied until they are as clean as they can be made. Patients able and willing to assist in these labors are to be encouraged to do so, *but never compelled to work*. The attendants are held responsible for the complete execution of these requirements.

SECT. 13. The attendants will ever be watchful of the state of the atmosphere in the halls, and report to the office any evidence of impurity which is beyond their power to correct otherwise.

SECT. 14. The attendants must see that clean linen is put on each bed once in every week, and oftener if necessary ; and if a sufficient supply of this or of towels is not at hand, the fact must be promptly reported to the supervisor.

SECT. 15. The attendants must see that the tables are properly laid ; that everything about them is perfectly clean, and that they are made as inviting as practicable. During meals the attendants must always be present and wait on the table in a respectful and delicate manner, such as they would be willing to have adopted toward themselves under like circumstances. *Patients must not be hurried through their meals*, to hasten the clearing of the table. The attendants must use special care that no knife, fork, or other article is carried from the table by any patient.

SECT. 16. It is obviously improper for the attendants, after the hall work is done, to retire to their own rooms and leave the patients alone during hours of duty ; their time and attention are due to the patients, and must be devoted to keeping them quiet and tidy ; preventing improper conduct of every sort, or lapsing into listlessness and torpor ; to efforts to preserve their self-respect, and to carry into effect the general direction of the

physicians. These ends are to be sought by efforts to keep patients occupied, either in work, reading, games, or judicious social intercourse.

SECT. 17. Visiting from hall to hall during hours of duty, without special business, or going away to other parts of the premises out of one's field of service, is wholly improper and not allowed.

SECT. 18. The attendants are expected to know how every patient in their charge is employed, and to be vigilant, by every means in their power, to better the condition of every one.

SECT. 19. The attendants must not allow a patient to be taken from the halls by any one employed in other departments, unless a general or special permission from a medical officer to that effect has been given ; nor will the patients leave the halls before breakfast or on Sunday without the same permission.

SECT. 20. The attendants must always be alive to the welfare of those in their charge, and in the night hold themselves ready to rise and assist the night attendant, if the condition of a patient requires it. They will come to the office for medicines or instructions when needed, and follow all directions carefully. After giving medicines, they should wash and return the glasses *at once*.

SECT. 21. If damage is done to buildings or property by patients, the attendants will report it to their supervisor.

SECT. 22. The attendants are never to give up their keys, except at the office, on leaving, nor are they ever to admit strangers into the halls without special permission.

SECT. 23. *The attendants will always take care that the clothing worn by patients is adapted to the season and the occasion. In case of sudden change from heat to cold, they must make at once the needed change in clothing.*

SECT. 24. It is particularly expected of attendants to see that every patient is cleanly in person ; that the hair and nails are attended to ; that any rent in clothing is properly mended ; that the garments worn are kept buttoned or hooked ; and that any stains from carelessness in eating are promptly removed. Each attendant should keep at hand a sponge and soap, and a small stock of sewing utensils, as needles, thread, buttons, hooks and eyes, etc., for immediate use when needed.

SECT. 25. When the physicians visit the halls, one of the attendants must be at hand to give any information required, to accompany them to any patient's room, or render any other assistance needed.

SECT. 26. Each patient will take a warm bath each week, unless made an exception by direction of the physician. In particular cases of weakness or special delicacy, the sponge bath may be substituted for the tub; in such cases, as well as those who may desire to bathe more frequently, the attendant should apply to the attending physician for specific directions.

The attendants must superintend the baths of patients, and not leave the halls with the bath-rooms open (unless exceptions are made), and in no case must an epileptic or suicidal patient bathe without the presence of an attendant.

SECT. 27. In suitable weather all patients who are able will go out for exercise, accompanied by their respective attendants, on such conditions as shall from time to time be prescribed. In these out-door exercises the attendants must see that no one strays from the party; and so regulate the speed of walking, or the character of other exercise, as to suit, as well as may be, the average of persons present. They must try to avoid all appearance of restraint, and seek to make these occasions as enjoyable as possible. Preference should be given to walks within the asylum grounds; but when walks are taken into the city, it is not permitted to visit stores, hotels, railroad stations, or other public places, except by permission previously obtained. In the airing-courts the same rules for the care of patients will be observed as apply to the halls. The attendants must not allow any rubbish to accumulate on the ground of the courts.

SECT. 28. The attendants must shave those patients who do not desire to wear the beard. In shaving, great care must be taken to have the razor in good order, and to shave easily and neatly. No other patient should be present, and the razors must be kept under lock and key in the attendant's room.

SECT. 29. The attendants, in their respective halls, will strictly observe the instructions of the superintendent in regard to the time for the patients' retiring; and in assisting them to bed they must practice the same delicacy and courtesy enjoined elsewhere

in these rules. Before closing the doors for the night they must see that the patients are comfortably in bed ; *and it is especially enjoined that* they offer gentle and patient assistance to the feeble and aged, and leave all with a kind "good-night."

#### NIGHT ATTENDANTS.

SECT. 1. The night attendants will visit the office at eight o'clock in the evening to receive their instructions for the night, and go on duty at once. They will continue in charge of their respective sections of the house until after the ringing of the rising bell, at the times established, after which they will be relieved by the attendants.

They must be always awake, vigilant, and faithful, giving their whole attention to the condition of the house and the patients. They must make their respective rounds, not hastily, thus leaving a large part of the time to be spent at the office, but dividing it between the various apartments as directed. They must pass through the halls in the most quiet manner, being especially careful in opening and closing doors, and make the personal observations required with the most respectful delicacy, disturbing the patient as little as possible.

They must be especially watchful of the sick ; minister tenderly to their wants, carry out scrupulously all instructions in regard to them, and report to a physician any unfavorable change of condition.

They must promptly attend to the call of patients, ascertain their wants, and satisfy them, if practicable.

They must do all in their power to soothe and quiet any who may be wakeful or timid, and assure them of their safety.

SECT. 2. They must be especially vigilant in the care of those inclined to suicide or self-injury, and neglect no effort to be assured of the safety of such, in accordance with the specific directions they receive in each case.

SECT. 3. They must be always watchful in regard to fire, and, if it occurs, must at once, and in the most quiet manner, inform the officers and employés, without a general alarm, and proceed to extinguish it. They must frequently inspect the attics of their respective departments, and see that the iron doors are kept shut.

The safety, the comfort, and the lives of large numbers are entrusted, in a great measure, to the night attendants, and a degree of vigilance and faithfulness, corresponding to the magnitude of the interests at stake, is expected of them in the execution of all instructions given them.

SECT. 4. It is the imperative duty of the night attendants to report any irregularity or violation of the rules of the house which may come to their knowledge, to the superintendent, and not to make the same a subject of remark elsewhere.

SECT. 5. During public exercises in the chapel on Sunday, and other occasions, it is made the duty of the night attendants to look to the condition of the halls in the absence of the attendants.

#### COOK.

Under the direction of the matron, the cook will have the supervision of the work in the kitchen, the care of utensils, and of supplies of provisions within the kitchen premises.

The cook must see that the kitchen and all utensils are kept clean, and in perfect order ; that good order is preserved in the kitchen ; and that each employé performs all duties assigned in a proper manner.

The cook shall see that all food is prepared as directed, is made palatable and inviting, and sent to the halls hot. Special care must be taken in preparing messes for the sick, that they are nicely cooked, and sent to the patients in acceptable form.

The cook will report to the matron any instance of failure in duty, or violation of the rules, occurring in the department.

Persons employed elsewhere in the institution will not be allowed to loiter about the kitchen premises or bakery.

If any meat, butter, or other articles of food of poor quality are furnished for use, the head cook must promptly report it to the steward or superintendent.

#### BAKER.

The baker will see that the baking-room, oven, and all utensils belonging to his department, are kept scrupulously clean at all times ; that the house is kept supplied with the various kinds

of bread prescribed ; and he must keep his stock of bread sufficiently in advance of the demand, that it may not be eaten absolutely new. On the mornings designated, he will make warm rolls or biscuit in season for breakfast.

It is his duty to report at once to the superintendent or steward any defect he may discover in the quality of the flour or other material for food furnished to his department.

#### PORTER.

The porter will have the whole charge of the food car; will keep it always clean and in good order ; will, at the appointed time, take the prepared meals from the kitchen to the several dumb-waiters, and deliver them to the attendants, who shall be present at the call of the slide bell, assist the porter in running up the dumb-waiter if necessary, and remove the meals carefully to the dining-rooms. In this, care must be taken by all that the food and utensils are handled gently, and that the meals reach the tables in good order. In like manner must the dishes and slops be received from the attendants by the porter, and by him be properly disposed of.

The porter will be responsible for keeping the basement and attics swept, and everything in its place. It is also his duty to fill the under-beds for the female attendants, great care being taken that the sacks be not soiled in the process. He will also remove the discarded beds each morning, to the place designated. At the appointed times, the porter will attend to the delivery of ice to the hall attendants and others, according to instructions of the superintendent. He will see that any objects thrown from the windows during the night are removed promptly in the morning ; and will hold himself ready to perform any item of duty required by the superintendent.

#### ENGINEER.

The engineer will be responsible for the good care of the boilers, engine, steam and water pumps, and all parts of the machinery, which must be kept in repair and in good running order. He shall promptly attend to the repairs needed in steam

or water apparatus, or other repairs or alterations assigned to him. It will be his duty to see that the boilers are properly fired, and the fuel used in the most economical and efficient manner. He will see that the radiators, air-chambers, and flues are properly adjusted for heat and ventilation, and that the amount of steam generated is wisely adapted to the state of the weather. It will be his duty in summer to attend to all needed alterations and repairs in steam-heating apparatus, preparatory to the demands of winter.

He must, at all times, be so thoroughly familiar with the location and condition of all hydrants, hose, or water-cocks provided for the extinguishing of fire, that he can put them in operation instantly, if needed. He will also be expected to hold himself in readiness to attend to any special duty required by the superintendent.

#### FARMER.

The head farmer will have the immediate supervision of the farm laborers, the laying-out of the work, and the direction of the care and use of the stock and farming utensils; and all farm laborers will look to him for specific directions as to their duties.

It is his duty to see that all farm fences are kept in repair, and that everything on the farm and about the farm buildings is kept in perfect order, that the stock is well cared for, that every farmer performs his duty well, and that all material is properly and economically used. He will report to the clerk the time of service of each person in his department, and to the superintendent any fault or failure in duty on the part of any under charge.





ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

TRUSTEES, SUPERINTENDENT AND TREASURER

OF THE

REFORM SCHOOL

OF THE

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE,

TO THE

GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL,

JUNE, 1881.

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MANCHESTER:

JOHN B. CLARKE, PUBLIC PRINTER.

1881.



## OFFICERS.

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### TRUSTEES.

HON. GEORGE A. RAMSDELL, Nashua, *President*.

HON. DANIEL CLARK, Manchester, *Secretary*.

A. C. CLEMENT, Esq., Plaistow.

HORATIO KIMBALL, Esq., Keene.

J. W. PEPPARD, Esq., Rumney.

D. W. JOHNSON, Esq., Claremont.

OLIVER PILLSBURY, Esq., Concord.

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### SUPERINTENDENT AND TREASURER.

JOHN C. RAY.

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### MATRON.

Mrs. J. C. RAY.

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### TEACHERS.

Miss B. F. SCOVILLE.

Miss EMMA GUTTERSON.

Miss M. A. CLEMENT.



## TRUSTEES' REPORT.

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*To His Excellency the Governor and Honorable Council of the State of New Hampshire.*

The trustees of the Reform School submit, with pleasure and much gratification, their twenty-seventh annual report, accompanied by the report of the superintendent and treasurer.

The prosperity and success which have heretofore marked the progress of the institution have been continued to it the past year. Physically, morally, and financially, the record has not been surpassed by any previous year. The health of the inmates has been good. There have been no very serious disease and no death among them. They have generally been obedient and well-behaved, and patient and cheerful under restraint and discipline.

We have a little more money in our treasury, with our bills pretty well paid, than we had a year ago, or in any former year.

Last year the ordinary expenses of the school were \$17,861.64; this year they have been \$17,711.39.

Last year we received for the labor of the pupils, aside from what was done on the farm and about the institution, \$3,368.67; this year, \$4,168.88.

Last year we had in our treasury, at its close, and due us from responsible parties, an available fund of \$6,150; this year, \$7,680.79.

This success, the trustees feel, has been very largely owing to the excellent management of the superintendent and ma-

tron, assisted by excellent teachers. The trustees take great pleasure in saying that they are admirably qualified and adapted to their position, and faithfully, kindly, and successfully perform their work. They feel quite confident that there is no institution of the kind in this section of the country where the interests of the pupils are more kindly and constantly watched over, where they are better clothed or fed or instructed, or where they are more cheerful, happy, and well behaved, than in the State Reform School of New Hampshire. The key to this success is, that they strive to make the school *a place of reform — of a good and better life — and not a place of punishment.*

Some two years ago, 1879, the legislature appropriated \$6,000 — \$4,000 for 1879, and \$2,000 for 1880 — “to be used and applied at the best discretion of the trustees,” “for the purpose of providing such necessary rooms, power, and appliances as will enable the inmates of said institution to acquire some industrial trades or callings, and for furnishing the requisite instruction and defraying the current expenses of the same, until it shall be self-supporting.” An appropriation for this purpose the trustees had earnestly desired and strongly recommended, and the friends of the institution had labored to procure.

Very soon after this act of the legislature, the trustees enlarged the work-shop of the institution so as to give additional room, expending \$1,000 of the sum appropriated. They then appointed a committee to examine and report what business, employment, or trade there was which could be prudently undertaken with a fair hope of success, and which should not become a bill of expense to the State.

Upon careful inquiry, that committee could not fix upon any business which they could safely recommend to the board of trustees for their adoption. There were several things they might undertake, but, with an outside competition, they could hardly be successful, and it did not seem wise to undertake any one of them at a risk of loss.

The introduction of machinery into most of mechanical trades, and the necessity of having such machinery fitted to the peculiar trade adopted, make it peculiarly necessary to select some business which shall be useful to the lads of the school, and at

the same time remunerative, or certainly not attended with loss, before selecting or purchasing such machinery.

The trustees are still hopeful they may be able to accomplish something in the direction for which the appropriation was made by the legislature ; but until they can feel pretty sure of accomplishing the object intended, they have deemed it best to let the balance of the appropriation, \$5,000, lie upon deposit in the Manchester Savings Bank, where it now is.

Perhaps it may be well to adopt the idea of the superintendent, and fit up a shop to make chair-frames, but the committee are not quite agreed in regard to it.

The trustees hope that no friends of the school will feel that there is any want of interest on their part in carrying out the intention of the legislature. The matter has been delayed only by the difficulty in finding something that would be attended with success.

At the same time that the government of the school has been so well conducted by the superintendent, the trustees feel peculiar pleasure in calling the attention of His Excellency and the Honorable Council, with the members of the legislature, to the present excellent condition of all the property of the institution. The farm shows abundant evidence of thrifty husbandry. The land is improved, the crops are enlarged, the stock increased, and the buildings preserved and made more convenient.

As the years go by, the trustees feel more and more confident that this institution is a noble charity, doing a successful work, and showing itself deserving of the support of the State. It would be better for society if there were more of such institutions, and if many children running in the streets, allured to vice and crime, could receive the moral training and instruction supplied by it.

DAN'L CLARK, *Secretary.*

May 16, 1881.



# REPORT

## OF THE

### SUPERINTENDENT AND TREASURER.

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*To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council, and  
the Honorable Board of Trustees.*

GENTLEMEN,—I respectfully submit, for your consideration,  
the twenty-seventh annual report of the superintendent and  
treasurer of the State Reform School, for the year ending May  
1, 1881.

The whole number admitted to the institution since its organization is . . . . .	1,051
Number in school at the commencement of the year, May 1, 1880 . . . . .	115
The whole number in school during the present year . . . . .	150
Number discharged at the expiration of sentence	19
Number who have been honorably discharged .	5
Number discharged on probation or had homes found them by the superintendent . .	10
Number who have found homes for themselves, or escaped and not returned . . . . .	4
Number sent to alternate sentence . . . . .	1
Number in school at present time, May 1, 1881 .	111

## PARENTAGE.

American	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	50
Irish	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	74
French	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	26

## HOW COMMITTED.

Number committed by supreme judicial court	.	30
“ “ “ police court	.	88
“ “ “ justice of the peace	.	32

## TERM OF COMMITMENT.

For the time of minority	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	59
11 years	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
8 years	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
7 years	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
5½ years	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
5 years	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11
4½ years	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
4 years	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
3 years	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	36
2 years	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17
1½ years	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
1 year	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12
Until twenty	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
sixteen	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1

## FOR WHAT OFFENSES.

For stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	59
breaking and entering	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	41
stubbornness, idleness, and disobedience	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19
truancy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7
obstruction on railroad	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
assault	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
vagrancy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
profanity	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
firing buildings	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
street walking	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
defrauding	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2

For lewdness . . . . .	3
rape . . . . .	1
malicious injury . . . . .	2
drunkenness . . . . .	1
picking pockets . . . . .	1

The following statement shows the standing of the scholars now in the school, in the several branches taught :—

### BOYS' SCHOOL.

#### READING.

Number who read in the Fifth Reader . .	27
Intermediate Reader . .	22
Fourth Reader . .	25
Third Reader . .	11
Second Reader . .	10
Primary Reader . .	2

#### WRITING.

Number who can write letters to friends . .	73
easy words . .	24

#### ARITHMETIC.

Number studying percentage . . . .	17
fractions . . . .	20
denominate numbers . . . .	22
division . . . .	18
who are taught orally . . . .	20

#### GEOGRAPHY.

Number studying Swinton's Complete . . . .	17
Elementary . . . .	36

#### LANGUAGE.

Number who are taught orally . . . .	10
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#### HISTORY.

Number who are studying History . . . .	12
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## GIRLS' SCHOOL.

## READING.

Number who read in the Fifth Reader	.	.	8
Fourth Reader	.	.	3
Second Reader	.	.	3

## WRITING.

Number who can write letters to friends	.	.	14
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## ARITHMETIC.

Number who are studying percentage	.	.	.	4
fractions	.	.	.	7
United States money	.	.	.	1
taught orally	.	.	.	2

## HISTORY.

Number studying History	.	.	.	.	2
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## GEOGRAPHY.

Number studying Swinton's Complete	.	.	.	6
Elementary	.	.	.	4

## LANGUAGE.

Number taught orally	.	.	.	.	.	7
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The preceding tables will give you a correct statement and general idea of the school. I have, for many successive years, and at considerable length, in my annual report, given the process and methods by which our inmates have been governed and instructed. In this report I do not purpose to review or repeat in detail the management of the school the past twelve months, as it has been substantially the same as in former years.

We cordially invite Your Excellency and your council, together with both branches of the legislature, to visit the school at your earliest convenience, and make a thorough examination of all its departments. We promise you a cordial reception, and will

cheerfully give you all the information possible relating to our management. I think in this way you may get a better idea of the schools, farm, stock, buildings, etc., than from many pages of written matter.

I will simply say, the school, during the past year, has been greatly prospered. There have been no deaths, and good health among the officers and inmates has generally prevailed. The boys have been unusually quiet, and seemingly contented; their improvement in their studies commendable and generally satisfactory to their teachers. About twenty boys were discharged during the past year, or allowed to go out on probation, after giving evidence that a reformation had taken place; and I am happy to say that nearly all of them have done well.

Financially, the institution never was in a more prosperous condition than at present. You will see by our financial account that we have a balance in our treasury of more than five thousand dollars.

The farm and stock you will find in good condition. Crops the past year were excellent. The buildings, boiler, and steam appurtenances are in good order. The net income of the chair-shop the past year has been larger than at any time in the history of the institution.

### GRADES.

In my report for the year 1879, I suggested the importance of having our school graded, and used in substance the following language, which is as appropriate at the present as then. We have, at the present time, one hundred boys, ages averaging from eight to twenty-one, a large proportion of them not over fifteen years old; most of them sentenced for larceny, some for truancy and disobedience, and, really, many of them committed to our care for the reason that they have no homes, or friends to care for them. This class of boys are easily governed, susceptible of good impressions, contented and happy, and generally make rapid progress in their studies.

We have some boys over eighteen years old. Most of these are also well disposed, but we are sorry to say a small per cent of this class are naturally vicious and incorrigible, and fre-

quently give our officers much trouble, some of them having served one or more sentences in jails, and some even in state-prison.

Now it seems that every thinking person must concede that the mingling of these classes is not right. The influence of these bad boys is extremely pernicious, counteracting largely all the salutary precepts and examples of good and zealous teachers and officers, as well as the influence of the better class of boys. Every observing person will admit that one bad boy is more likely to lead astray a dozen good ones than the same number of good ones are to reclaim a thoroughly bad one. Under our present arrangements, we are obliged to have these classes named mingle together almost constantly, in the yard, dining-room, sleeping-room, work-shop, and school. It is exceedingly important that they should be entirely separated, except at our religious services on the Sabbath. To do this will require a small outlay of money, and also an increase in expenses of an extra officer. Our yard is not sufficiently secure to hold the worst class of boys, several of them having escaped at different times, necessitating time and money to capture them.

Now we had in view the suggested changes on the erection of a shop for mechanical purposes. The building contemplated would make a secure inclosure where our yard is defective and unsafe. We could, with little expense, make apartments in this building suitable for the separation suggested. Action in this direction has been delayed, in consequence of the undecided views of the building committee in regard to a new shop.

### IMPROVEMENTS.

In my annual report for the year 1879, I advocated the importance of our boys' learning a trade, and said I hoped, at no distant day, to see mechanical pursuits successfully carried on, that these unfortunate boys might be enabled to earn an honest living, and thus helped to become useful members of society. Partially upon these suggestions, several of the leading and influential members of the House zealously interested themselves in this matter. By their earnest advocacy of the importance of

the enterprise, nearly every member of the legislature voted for the appropriation asked for to carry forward this work.

Now the question naturally arises, what has been done toward the accomplishment of this undertaking? Perhaps the reply might come more properly from the trustees of our institution, as the matter was left especially to them; but as I was chosen by the board of trustees one of the building committee, it may not be out of place to make a brief report.

At the quarterly meeting of the trustees, subsequent to the passage of the resolution giving us four thousand dollars for buildings and two thousand dollars for machinery, they chose a committee to take into consideration the provision of some mechanical employment for the boys, and the erection of a suitable building therefor. They voted that the superintendent be authorized to extend the work-shop about forty feet, which was done, and which made a very substantial and convenient addition that was much needed. An excellent cellar was made under the same. The whole amount expended was about one thousand dollars. The committee have not as yet deemed it advisable to erect a building with a view of carrying forward the contemplated enterprise. The balance of the appropriation voted us, amounting to five thousand dollars, has been deposited in the Manchester Savings Bank in the name of the State Reform School.

I have been of the opinion that we could manufacture chair-frames to great advantage to our boys, and also with a profit to the State. The frames we are seating are nearly all brought from Gardner, Mass., in a locality where lumber is much more scarce and higher than in this section. After seating these frames they are returned to Gardner, set up, and frequently sold to furniture dealers in this city, making three freights, a distance of seventy miles, which might be saved by manufacturing our own frames. I am satisfied, upon careful estimates made, that we can purchase our lumber and make a profit of two cents upon each frame made, and receive for the labor of our lads as much as we realize from their seating. As we are seating, upon an average, two hundred and fifty frames daily, the aggregate profit for a year will be considerable, besides

giving the boys quite a good trade, certainly a considerable knowledge of machinery and the use of tools.

Should the committee, at our next annual meeting, fully decide not to use the appropriation voted us for the purpose specified, I shall favor returning the amount received into the state treasury.

#### FARM.

The products of the farm are as follows: —

90 tons of hay,	\$1,400 00
35 tons of corn-fodder,	125 00
125 bushels of oats,	60 00
2000 bushels of potatoes,	1,000 00
45 bushels of turnips,	10 00
25 bushels of beets,	8 00
100 bushels of mangel-wurzel beets,	20 00
160 bushels of carrots,	30 00
500 bushels of ears of corn,	175 00
25 bushels of green pease,	25 00
35 bushels of beans,	25 00
6000 heads of cabbage,	200 00
squashes, cucumbers, and tomatoes,	40 00
4600 pounds of pork,	275 00
pigs and neat stock sold,	140 00
milk and butter,	800 00
25 bushels of sweet corn,	15 00
10 bushels of parsnips,	3 00
150 bushels of onions,	150 00

#### INVENTORY OF PROPERTY.

##### LIVE STOCK.

6 Shorthorn cows, thoroughbred,	\$400 00
1 Ayrshire cow, thoroughbred,	60 00
1 ten-years-old Durham cow,	80 00
2 two-years-old heifers,	75 00
1 yearling heifer, thoroughbred,	45 00
7 yearling heifers, grade,	140 00

11 grade cows,	\$400 00
3 horses,	350 00
2 Durham heifer calves,	45 00
1 grade bull calf,	15 00
2 Durham bull calves,	50 00
19 swine,	325 00
8 oxen,	275 00

## HAY, WOOD, ETC.

35 tons of hay,	\$600 00
100 cords of wood,	450 00
500 bushels of potatoes,	400 00
20 bushels of corn,	12 00

## GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

20 barrels of flour,	\$120 00
4 barrels of pork,	60 00
Kerosene,	5 00
Vinegar,	15 00
Sugar, tea, coffee, molasses,	35 00
Salt, pepper, and spices,	12 00

## BOYS' COOK-ROOM AND DINING-HALL.

Cooking-stove and furniture, baker,	\$35 00
One hundred stools,	50 00
Crockery,	75 00
Eleven tables,	25 00
Knives and forks,	15 00
Meat-cutter,	6 00
Clock, bread-trough, and tables,	10 00
Iron ware,	10 00
Tin ware,	8 00
Table-covers,	25 00
Two movable closets,	8 00
Lamps and hangings,	2 00

# FAMILY COOK-ROOM, DINING-ROOM, AND PANTRY.

Cooking-stove and furniture,	\$100 00
Elevator refrigerator,	45 00
Refrigerators,	80 00
Dining-tables and chairs,	65 00
Crockery, glass, tin, and wooden ware,	40 00
Knives, forks, and spoons,	40 00
Tables, chairs, and closets,	30 00
Clock,	4 00

## WORK-SHOP.

Work-stands,	\$150 00
Work-tables,	3 00
Clock,	3 00

## SHOE-SHOP.

Shoes,	\$200 00
Leather and findings,	15 00
Lasts and tools,	12 00
Benches,	4 00

## GIRLS' SEWING-ROOM.

Work-table,	\$3 00
Chairs,	10 00
Buttons, needles, thread, etc.,	5 00
Cloth on hand,	75 00
Boys' clothing,	800 00
Four hundred shirts,	80 00
Girls' clothing,	150 00
Three sewing-machines,	75 00

## LAUNDRY.

Tanks,	\$85 00
Pails, tubs, wash-boards, etc.,	20 00
Thirty sets of drying-bars,	12 00
Laundry stove,	15 00
Flat-irons and stands,	8 00
Two wringers,	12 00
Soap,	20 00

## PRINTING-OFFICE.

Press, type, etc.,	\$140 00
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## FARMING UTENSILS.

1 rack wagon,	\$40 00
2 horse-carts,	65 00
1 two-horse wagon,	55 00
2 farm wagons,	115 00
1 two-horse wagon,	60 00
1 buggy wagon,	60 00
1 express wagon,	30 00
1 larg : spring wagon,	50 00
1 sleigh,	15 00
4 horse-sleds,	105 00
Harnesses and robes,	75 00
St ne-drags,	4 00
Wheelbarrows,	7 00
8 plows, 5 harrows, 2 cultivators,	80 00
1 road-scraper,	4 00
2 grindst .nes, 1 seed-sower,	15 00
Iron bars and manure-forks,	15 00
2 bush-scythes and snaths,	3 00
Hay-cutter and feed-box,	25 00
1 pair cart-wheels,	20 00
Shovels and spades,	15 00
Hoes and picks,	12 00
Mowing-machine,	60 00
Whiffletrees, eveners, and chain,	12 00
2 platform scales,	30 00
Scale-beams, ropes, and blocks,	12 00
3 bush-hooks,	4 00
Windows to hot-bed,	50 00
2 spread-chains and yokes,	4 00
Horse-rake and tedder,	25 00
Ox-yoke and chains,	15 00
Pitchforks and rakes,	6 00
Stone-hammer, drills, and wedges,	4 00

Axes, saws,	\$8 00
Hay-scale,	40 00
Ladders,	25 00
Carpenters' tools,	30 00
Piping tools,	12 00
Fanning-mill,	2 00
Grain and meal chests,	20 00
Lead pipe and old iron,	5 00
Steam-box, kettles, etc.,	20 00

## SLEEPING-HALLS.

Bedsteads and bedding,	\$700 00
Crosby bed,	20 00

## SCHOOL-ROOM.

Forty settees,	\$90 00
Ninety-nine double desks and chairs,	150 00
Blackboards, clocks, and teachers' desks,	40 00
School-books, slates, etc.,	100 00
Lamps and hangings,	12 00
House-plants,	20 00
Book-case and cabinet organs,	115 00

## OFFICE AND LIBRARY.

Tables, chairs, and sofas,	\$50 00
Desks,	75 00
Books, stationery, and stamps,	20 00
Library books,	12 00
Safe,	65 00
Fire-extinguisher,	28 00
Clock,	8 00
Flower-stand and plants,	20 00

## RECEPTION-ROOM AND GUEST-CHAMBER.

Carpet and curtains,	\$160 00
Center and side tables,	25 00
Sofas and chairs,	55 00

One set chamber furniture,	\$40 00
Bedding,	30 00
Chamber carpet,	10 00
Stove and fixtures,	15 00
Lamps,	12 00

## OFFICERS' ROOMS.

Bedsteads, beds, and bedding,	\$240 00
Six wardrobes,	20 00
Furniture,	175 00

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF CASH RECEIVED FROM  
MAY 1, 1880, to MAY 1, 1881.

1880.

May	3.	From Manchester, for board,	\$791 13
	4.	Rockingham County, for board,	58 50
	5.	Brookline, for board,	19 50
		J. S. Harriman, for grease,	6 00
		C. F. Howarth, expenses,	48
	6.	Somersworth, for board,	19 50
		Newmarket, for board,	19 50
		A. C. Clement, for pigs,	7 26
		Meredith, for board,	58 50
		Wolfeborough, for board,	39 00
	7.	Grafton County, for board,	19 50
	8.	Tilton, for board,	39 00
		Concord, for board,	19 50
	11.	Strafford County, for board,	19 50
	12.	Portsmouth, for board,	19 50
		Hillsborough County,	501 43
		Hooksett, for board,	14 14
	13.	Cheshire County, for board,	98 78
		Piermont, for board,	19 50
	14.	Groton, for board,	19 50
	18.	Hopkinton, for board,	19 50
	19.	J. A. & I. J. Dunn, chair-work,	348 43
		use of animal, etc., 1879,	5 75
	22.	J. B. Varick, error on bill,	1 03

May	22.	From Samuel Burnham, empty barrels,	\$0 59
	24.	Nashua, for board,	252 20
		S. Boyce, for flour,	6 60
		McKay of Boston, for Carrigan boy,	10 00
	27.	W. B. Abbott, paint stock,	2 50
June	2.	Pembroke, for board,	97 50
		Campton, for board,	19 50
	8.	Gilford, for board,	19 50
		Miss Scoville, for shoes,	1 00
	10.	Keene, for board,	94 26
	15.	Kimball & Gerrish, tallow,	22 70
	16.	Haverhill, for board,	39 00
	21.	coupons on bonds,	360 00
		J. C. Ray, haying tools,	1 40
		J. C. Ray, dry casks,	50
	29.	J. A. & I. J. Dunn, chair-work,	330 20
July	1.	state treasurer, quarterly appropriation,	1,500 00
		Merrimack County, for board,	90 00
	3.	state treasurer, machinery appropriation,	2,000 00
	12.	J. S. Harriman, grease,	11 00
	16.	D. Wadsworth, pigs,	12 00
		J. C. Ray, pigs,	2 00
	26.	T. A. Lane, hay,	12 67
		Coos County, for board,	35 57
	30.	J. M. Chandler & Co., potatoes,	11 38
		Bartlett & Colburn, potatoes,	2 80
	31.	Discount on bills,	28 89
		T. A. Lane, merchandise returned,	12 54
		S. Hovey, rags,	9 40
		O. S. Clark, calf,	6 00
		O. S. Clark, tallow, veal, etc.,	12 72
		H. E. Ryder, flour, etc	7 50
Aug.	2.	Manchester, for board,	703 29
	5.	Dover, for board,	10 93
		Newmarket, for board,	19 50
		Farmington, for board,	39 00

Aug.	5.	From Concord, for board,	\$19 50
		S. B. Hope, flour, hay, and coal,	18 12
	6.	Goshen, for board,	19 50
		cream,	40
		Piermont, for board,	7 50
	9.	Rockingham, for board,	58 50
		Portsmouth, for board,	34 07
	10.	Prague, Spitz & Co., discount on bill,	3 24
		Hopkinton, for board,	9 43
		Cheshire County, for board,	58 93
		Wolfeborough, for board,	39 00
	11.	Brookline, for board,	19 50
	12.	Hooksett, for board,	19 50
		M. Dodge, pigs,	5 00
		use of animal, etc.,	2 00
		Meredith, for board,	50 36
		Strafford County, for board,	58 50
		S. B. Hope, flour,	6 25
	14.	Pembroke, for board,	91 71
	17.	Tilton, for board,	39 00
		Somersworth,	19 50
	19.	J. A. & I. J. Dunn, chair-work,	338 20
	21.	I. L. Pearl & Co., discount on $\frac{1}{4}$ bill,	2 99
		Grafton County, for board,	19 00
	23.	grass seed,	2 00
	24.	Keene, for board,	141 64
	27.	Groton, for board,	7 07
	30.	J. A. & I. J. Dunn, chair-work,	80 50
		Campton, for board,	19 50
Sept.	2.	C. H. Bartlett, for coal,	41 33
		Dr. Story, for coal,	50 50
		James E. Dodge, for coal,	39 55
	3.	J. Stickney, for coal,	25 33
		Charles Clough, for coal,	11 01
		Horace Johnson, for coal,	61 22
		City of Manchester, work on road,	6 25
	7.	B. F. Eaton, for coal,	34 87
		James E. Dodge, mowing,	7 00

Sept.	7.	From D. L. Stevens, shote,	\$11 40
	11.	Gilford, for board,	19 50
	13.	Haverhill, for board,	39 00
		Hillsborough County, for board,	192 43
	14.	J. C. Ray, nails,	2 50
	16.	Daniel Clark, potatoes,	6 00
	17.	Kimball & Gerrish, for hide,	4 12
		Nashua, for board,	245 35
	23.	First National Bank, for coal,	3 12
		First National Bank, for coal,	39 78
		Frederick Smyth, for coal,	30 98
		J. A. & I. J. Dunn, chair-work,	396 40
	24.	J. C. Ray, barrel of lime,	1 10
	29.	Coos County, for board,	19 50
	30.	two pigs,	7 00
Oct.	4.	state treasurer,	1,500 00
	9.	Daniel Clark, for coal,	69 36
		vegetables,	4 00
		pig,	3 50
	12.	pig,	4 00
		Holman, for heifer,	15 00
	14.	potatoes,	13 50
		potatoes,	55
	18.	pig,	5 00
	20.	J. A. & I. J. Dunn, chair-work,	348 89
	21.	G. W. Wilkins, tomatoes,	2 83
		J. S. Harriman, grease,	11 00
	27.	Wolfeborough, for board,	39 50
		Campton, for board,	19 50
	29.	Tilton, for board,	39 00
		J. M. Chandler, 11 bushels potatoes,	6 05
		Higgins Brothers, seating chair,	25
		Pettee & Whittle, 28.29 bushels rye,	28 50
	31.	George E. Wilson, 662 pounds potatoes,	5 50
		Hopkinton, for board,	22 50
		Thomas A. Lane, pig,	6 00
		C. F. Howarth, boots and denim,	2 71
		J. O. Clark, hides, tallow, etc.,	57 64

Nov.	1.	From coupons on bonds,	\$205 00
	2.	Manchester, for board,	807 00
	4.	Keene, for board,	136 50
	6.	Meredith, for board,	39 00
	8.	Hooksett, for board,	19 50
		Rockingham County, for board,	97 50
		Strafford County, for board,	80 38
	13.	pigs,	9 00
		Newmarket, for board,	16 93
		Nashua, for board,	261 92
		discount on bill,	3 50
	15.	Cheshire County, for board,	57 00
		Brookline, for board,	19 50
		pigs,	10 00
	27.	Gilford, for board,	19 50
		Haverhill, for board,	39 00
Dec.	1.	J. A. & I. J. Dunn, chair-work,	315 17
		Coos County, for board,	19 50
	6.	pigs,	8 00
	10.	Pembroke, for board,	97 50
	11.	Concord, for board,	10 10
		M. F. Dodge, mowing, and use of oxen,	7 00
	13.	H. S. Clark, coal,	29 57
	16.	Goshen, for board,	19 50
		Kimball & Gerrish, hide,	4 25
	21.	Grafton County, for board,	1 50
		Merrimack County, for board,	90 00
1881.			
Jan.	4.	Strafford County, for board,	58 50
		state treasurer,	1,500 00
		discount on bill from Manchester	
		One Price Clothing Company,	9 60
	6.	B. F. Scoville, for handkerchiefs,	15
	10.	coupons on railroad bonds,	70 00
	11.	White & Holman, chair-work,	500 00
	12.	Nashua, for board to Jan. 1, 1881,	156 00
		J. A. & I. J. Dunn, chair work,	497 63
	21.	J. S. Harriman, soap grease,	10 00

Jan.	24.	From White & Holman, chair-work,	\$717 59
	25.	Dover, for board,	39 50
Feb.	1.	shoes to Mrs. Merrill,	2 20
		A. Merrill, for pig,	5 00
	2.	Hopkinton, for board,	19 50
		Rockingham, for board,	97 50
	3.	Pembroke, for board,	97 50
		Wolfeborough, for board,	39 00
		Campton, for board,	19 50
	5.	Meredith, for board,	39 00
		Nashua, for board,	178 00
	7.	Candia, for board,	5 10
	9.	Keene, for board,	156 00
		Tilton, for board,	39 00
		Manchester, for board,	885 42
		Strafford County, for board,	94 26
	11.	Groton, for board,	19 50
	16.	Haverhill, for board,	39 00
	18.	Brookline, for board,	19 50
		Dover, for board,	78 21
		discount on G. Foster's soap bill,	40
		S. Hovey, rags,	32 13
	25.	cane,	25
		Hillsborough County, for board,	139 83
		Hooksett, for board,	19 50
		Groton, for board,	14 42
March	4.	discount on Alexander's bill,	1 00
	5.	City Bank, dividend,	17 98
		Strafford, for board,	19 50
	15.	Gilford, for board,	19 50
		Merrimack County, for board,	78 00
	16.	J. L. Lake, 2 calves,	20 00
	23.	coupons on bonds,	157 50
April	1.	Samuel Boyce, 3 barrels of flour,	19 00
		Samuel Boyce, 20 pounds of lard,	2 40
	2.	state treasurer, quarterly appropriation,	1,500 00
	9.	Cheshire County, for board,	58 50

April 11.	From J. A. & I. J. Dunn, chair-work,	\$295 34
30.	B. F. Scoville, shoes, etc.,	3 00
	Alonzo Richardson, wood, etc.,	7 98

## DETAILED ACCOUNT OF CASH PAID.

1880.

FOGG AND JAMES.

May 19.	For 26 cords $\frac{1}{2}$ foot manure,	\$156 37
	1,156 pounds straw,	6 93
	1 shed,	25 00
	measuring manure,	68
		<hr/>
		\$188 98

1880.

J. S. HARRIMAN.

Jan. 13.	For 2 barrels soap,	\$6 00
Feb. 8.	$1\frac{1}{4}$ barrels soap,	3 75
27.	2 barrels soap,	5 00
March 8.	$2\frac{3}{4}$ barrels soap,	8 25
April 2.	2 barrels soap,	6 00
23.	$2\frac{1}{2}$ barrels soap,	7 50
May 18.	$1\frac{1}{4}$ barrels soap,	3 75
June 16.	$2\frac{1}{4}$ barrels soap,	6 75
July 7.	$1\frac{1}{4}$ barrels soap,	3 75
27.	$2\frac{1}{2}$ barrels soap,	7 50
Aug. 17.	$2\frac{1}{4}$ barrels soap,	6 75
Sept. 6.	$1\frac{1}{4}$ barrels soap,	3 75
20.	2 barrels soap,	6 00
Oct. 12 to } Dec. 7. }	11 barrels soap,	30 00
		<hr/>
	To soap grease,	\$104 75
		10 00
		<hr/>
		\$94 75

1880.

C. J. SENTER.

May 10.	For 1 dozen straw hats,	\$2 40
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1880.

J. L. FOGG.

May 17.	For 1 cow,	\$40 00
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1880.

GLOBE NEWSPAPER CO.

May	3.	For advertising escapes,	\$3 00
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1880.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.

May	12.	For telegraphing, April and May,	\$5 21
June	25.	telegraphing in May,	2 44
April	29.	telegraphing,	57
			<hr/>
			\$8 22

1880.

S. L. FOGG.

May	18.	For 1 top buggy,	\$125 00
Dec.	27.	15 hens,	7 50
			<hr/>
			\$132 50

1880.

WILLIAM EMERY.

May	13.	For 69 pounds fish,	\$10 15
June	18.	40 pounds fish,	4 00
			<hr/>
			\$14 15

1880.

J. M. PEPPARD.

May	6.	For expenses as trustee 1 year,	\$20 00
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1880.

A. C. CLEMENT.

May	6.	For expenses as trustee one year,	\$20 00
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1880.

D. W. JOHNSON.

May	6.	For expenses as trustee 1 year,	\$3 00
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1880.

A. B. STODDARD.

May	29.	For services as watchman,	\$8 00
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1880.

L. H. GREEN.

April	5.	For 1,000 pounds plaster,	\$5 00
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1880.

E. MILLER.

May	2.	For 2 pails sugar, 4 cans syrup,	\$10 90
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1880.

D. JOHNSON.

June	3.	For sausages,	\$2 25	
1881.				
Jan.	21.	16½ pounds sausages,	1 88	
Feb.	4.	52½ pounds sausages,	5 25	
	26.	28 pounds sausages,	2 80	
			<hr/>	\$12 18

1880.

G. W. CUTTER AND CO.

June	9.	For 6 trunks,	\$6 00	
		straw hats,	4 50	
			<hr/>	\$10 50

1880.

C. E. MORRISON AND CO.

June	23.	For 40 baskets berries,	\$4 20	
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G. T. SEARS.

June	25.	For 2 sacks salt,	\$3 00	
		2 sacks salt,	1 70	
		1 barrel salt,	2 00	
		2 sacks salt,	1 80	
			<hr/>	\$8 50

1880.

A. M. ALDRICH.

June	25.	For 1 barrel and 83 doz. eggs,	\$10 94	
		2 cheeses,	9 78	
			<hr/>	\$20 72

1880.

B. S. SNOW.

June	25.	For 100 pounds cod,	\$4 75	
		100 pounds cod,	4 00	
		5 boxes herring,	1 00	
		½ barrel mackerel,	4 50	
		2 boxes boneless fish,	3 00	
			<hr/>	\$17 25

1880.

B. F. SOUTHWICK AND CO.

June	9.	For fruit, lemons, etc.,	\$7 00	
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1880.

A. B. SMITH.

June 14.	For 7½ dozen verbenas,	\$3 60	
21.	plants,	2 55	
		<hr/>	\$6 15

1880.

GEORGE RAYMOND AND CO.

June 10.	For 1½ dozen hats,		\$6 11
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1880.

ADAMS AND CHASE.

June 12.	For 14 pounds insect powder,	\$14 00	
Sept. 20.	5 pounds insect powder,	5 00	
	1 bellows,	1 00	
Oct. 20.	4 pounds insect powder,	4 00	
		<hr/>	\$24 00

1880.

BAILEY AND CO.

June 10.	For 5 dozen socks,		\$3 00
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1880.

GEORGE GOODWIN.

June 9.	For repairing wagon,	\$1 00	
Dec. 13.	repairing sleigh,	7 50	
		<hr/>	\$8 50

1880.

ORRILL BROTHERS.

May 26.	For cutting 80 boys' hair,	\$4 50	
Nov. 8.	cutting boys' hair,	6 50	
1881.			
April 22.	cutting boys' hair,	8 00	
		<hr/>	\$19 00

1881.

J. R. ELLIS AND SONS.

June 9.	For 2 barrels beans,		\$13 58
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1880.

E. W. KIMBALL.

Jan. 2.	For 1 martingale,	\$1 75	
7.	1 martingale,	20	
Mar. 19.	1 trunk and strap,	60	

April	1.	For 2 chamois skins,	\$1 30
	8.	1 housing for saddle,	2 00
	22.	1 bridle and harness dressing,	6 00
May	10.	splicing trace,	75
	28.	4 fronts, 1 pad,	2 55
	29.	4 rings, 4 straps,	1 10
July	17.	1 pair rosettes, 1 front,	1 00
	19.	2 pairs rosettes,	50
Aug.	14.	1 trunk strap,	50
	20.	2 pairs safety straps,	1 00
	25.	1 fly net,	1 50
Sept.	2.	repairing saddle, etc.,	65
	3.	2 sets washers,	40
	28.	1 halter,	1 50
	29.	1 blanket, 1 halter,	6 50
Oct.	20.	3 lapboards,	1 50
Nov.	17.	1 wolf robe,	12 00
Dec.	13.	5 trunks,	12 00
		1 strap,	50
1881.			
Jan.	1.	1 pair martingale rings,	25
		1 rubber bit,	2 25
Feb.	2.	repairing breeching,	15
	3.	1 blanket,	5 00
	28.	1 halter tie,	2 50

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 \$65 95

1880.

G. F. BOSHER AND CO.

May	20.	For tea, at auction,	\$10 29
		flour,	3 29
		crackers, etc.,	1 65
		sugar,	14 48
		oranges, etc.,	2 42
		soap,	16 65
		coffee,	12 08
		eggs,	1 30
		beans,	2 43
		chimneys, etc.,	4 06
		canned fruit, etc.,	6 25

May	20.	For plates,	\$ 1 59
		skids, etc.,	1 00
		syrup,	85
		oil-pump,	87
		dried apples,	7 80
June	4.	coffee,	1 20
		mustard,	90
		apples, etc.,	70
		beans,	1 18
		crackers,	2 88
		fish,	57
		meal and soap,	1 46
		trowel,	50
		sundries,	1 02
		large ice chest,	23 00
		74 gallons molasses,	19 24
		85 gallons molasses,	22 95
		vinegar,	13 80
		pepper,	1 53
	5.	tub and contents,	88
		coffee,	3 25
		2 baskets,	60
		quilt,	63
		mattress,	7 00
		sewing-machine,	4 00
		boxes,	1 75
		6½ yards cloth	1 37
		10 tubs butter,	54 53
		meal,	76
	17.	7 pairs boots,	9 10
		3 pairs slippers,	55
		6 pairs button boots,	4 45
		12 pairs kid boots,	10 45
		lacings,	65
July	10.	27 pounds tea,	4 86
		3 pictures,	2 20
		2 pictures,	3 00
		4 pictures,	2 30

July	10.	For 1 picture,	\$0 60
		26 boxes soap,	16 12
		chisels,	40
		1 dozen chairs,	7 20
July	1.	1 knife,	25
		1 saw,	1 10
		oil and can,	75
		salt,	25
Aug.	7.	8 chairs,	2 40
		bird and cage,	1 25
		goods at auction,	8 95
Sept.	16.	28 pounds coffee,	5 88
		45 pounds fish,	2 70
		2 baskets,	35
		1 steel,	90
		1 meat-ax,	30
		1 block,	75
Sept.	11.	2 axes,	1 60
		1 set surgical instruments,	2 00
Nov.	27.	1 saddle,	1 00
		1 shoe-punch,	40
		1 rocker,	55
		2 chairs,	50
1881.			
Jan.	22.	3 pairs gloves,	1 20
		overalls,	25
		5 pairs socks,	25
		4 socks,	20
		socks,	91
		5 shirts,	1 25
		3 mugs,	10
		lamps,	83
		mugs,	15
		glass,	10
		10 brushes,	50
		144 salts,	1 44
		2 whips,	25
		7 shovels,	3 50

Feb.	2.	For 1 pair suspenders,	\$1 50
Mar.	5.	4 shirts,	1 60
		braid,	10
		59 yards cambric,	2 07
		knives and forks,	65
	19.	12 sets tablespoons,	1 80
		8 sets tablespoons,	80
		3 mats,	1 50
Feb.	12.	8 yards gingham,	96
		8 yards gingham,	1 00
		8 yards gingham,	72
		4 shirts,	1 50
		10 yards gingham,	60
		9¾ yards gingham,	58
		24 napkins,	1 44
		mittens,	70
		4 pairs gloves,	40
		crash,	25
		10 boxes handkerchiefs,	7 00
		10 shirts,	2 50
		6 yards cloth,	66
		7¼ yards cloth,	58
		2½ yards waterproof,	1 13
		linen,	1 25
		21¾ yards linen,	9 80
		8 pairs socks,	1 20
April	2.	lot of crockery,	13 44
	11.	6 yards table linen,	2 40
		1 mat,	75

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\$428 47

1880.

SAMUEL BURNHAM.

Mar.	27.	For dried and green apples,	\$1 75
April	9.	apples, turnips, and eggs,	18 98
	21.	apples, turnips, and eggs,	2 37
	28.	2 barrels apples,	5 25
May	6.	apples, turnips, and beets,	10 88
	12.	apples and potatoes,	5 55

May	14.	For 14 bushels potatoes,	\$7 70	
	21.	potatoes and turnips,	6 92	
	29.	potatoes and turnips,	2 95	
Nov.	24.	39¾ pounds turkey,	7 95	
		25¼ pounds chicken,	4 54	
Dec.	1.	40 gallons vinegar,	6 67	
		10½ pounds chicken,	1 84	
	23.	1 barrel apples,	75	
1881.				
April	28.	6 barrels apples,	6 00	
		turnips,	6 25	
		4½ dozen eggs,	90	
			<hr/>	\$97 25

1880. G. D. MATTESON.

June	28.	For sulky-plow attachment,	\$20 00
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1880. W. G. EVERETT.

May	20.	For 6¼ cords manure,	\$31 25
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1880. A. H. LOWELL.

April	6.	For 6 bolts,	\$0 42	
	7.	6 stands for chair-shop,	11 70	
			<hr/>	\$12 12

1880. HUTCHINS, RIEDELL AND CO.

June	1.	For advertising,	\$2 50	
	4.	Daily Union from Dec. to July,	3 50	
			<hr/>	\$6 00

1880. W. B. ABBOTT.

April	7.	For 2½ days' labor,	\$5 00	
		2 gallons turpentine,	1 20	
		Pratt's dryer,	75	
	8.	2 days' labor,	4 00	
		5 gallons oil,	12 50	
	9.	3 days' labor,	6 00	
		1 pound umber,	25	

April	9.	For 1 pound pumice stone,	\$0 10	
		ultramarine blue,	35	
		black,	25	
	10.	2 days' labor,	4 00	
	12.	2 days' labor,	4 00	
	13.	1½ gallons varnish,	10 50	
		2 pounds vermilion,	1 60	
			<hr/>	\$50 50

1880.

S. H. BROWN.

May	3.	For yeast for 3 months,	\$10 45	
Aug.	6.	35 pounds compressed yeast,	12 25	
Nov.		32½ pounds compressed yeast,	11 36	
			<hr/>	\$34 06

1880.

D. SARGENT.

June	19.	For 9½ dozen eggs,	\$1 33	
Nov.	3.	1 pair oxen,	147 00	
			<hr/>	\$148 33

1880.

HEAD AND DOWST.

Mar.	8.	For 781 feet hemlock boards,	\$10 55	
	31.	6 thresholds,	1 20	
		70 feet spruce,	1 47	
May	19.	8 hours' labor,	1 60	
June	11.	½ day's labor,	1 13	
	12.	1 day's labor,	2 25	
		1 gross screws,	41	
		2 pairs wrought butts,	20	
		2 cup catches,	20	
		36 feet Michigan pine,	1 44	
		64 feet Michigan pine,	1 60	
	14.	7 hours' labor,	1 58	
		26 bed slats,	2 60	
July	2.	¼ M. shingles,	47	
Sept.	15.	500 feet spruce boards,	7 00	
		509 feet pine,	11 20	
	25.	950 feet spruce boards,	13 30	
Nov.	9.	1 bunch laths,	25	
	13.	208 feet spruce flooring,	4 16	

Nov.	15.	For 12 hours' labor,	\$2 40
	17.	6 feet plank,	10
1881.			
Jan.	19.	701 feet spruce boards,	10 51
Mar.	16.	398 feet spruce plank,	6 36
	30.	200 feet sheathing,	7 60
April	14.	200 laths,	50
	19.	½ day's labor,	1 00
			<hr/>
			\$91 08

## 1880. U. S. AND CANADA EXPRESS.

May.		For express bills,	\$0 65
June.		express bills,	25
July.		express bills,	85
Aug.	4.	express bills,	70
	5.	express bills,	50
	14.	express bills,	50
Sept.	1.	express on pigs in crate,	3 60
	22.	express on bundle,	25
	27.	express on bundle,	25
Oct.	21.	chair-frames,	30
Nov.	5.	package,	15
	12.	box,	25
	13.	basket,	25
		box,	25
		box,	25
		box,	65
Dec.	8.	box,	15
	15.	box,	25
1881.			
April	15.	box,	40
	23.	can,	40
			<hr/>
			\$10 85

## CROSBY BROTHERS AND CO.

June	25.	For 2 tubs butter,	\$12 92
		1 cheese,	5 20
		1 cheese,	1 62
			<hr/>
			\$19 74

## 1880. FIRST CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETY.

July	8.	For pew rent, 3 months,	\$13 60
Oct.	31.	pew rent, 3 months,	11 60

1881.

Jan.	1.	pew rent, 3 months,	11 60
April	5.	pew rent, 3 months,	11 60

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 \$48 40

## 1880. CONCORD RAILROAD CORPORATION.

April.		For freight bills, April and May,	\$42 67
June.		freight bills for June,	7 95
July.		freight bills for June,	25
July.		freight bills, July,	3 15
Sept.	16.	freight bills, August,	234 85
Oct.	21.	freight bills, Sept. and Oct.,	18 06

1881.

Jan.		freight bills for January,	21 73
Jan.	7.	freight bills for October, November and December,	13 88
Mar.	10.	freight bills on chair-frames,	21 77
Apr.	30.	freight bills, March and April,	37 65

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 \$401 96

## 1880. C. A. BAGLEY.

July	15.	For arresting Putnam,	\$10 00
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## 1880. JOHNSON AND COMPANY.

July	2.	For 48 yards cotton,	\$4 80
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## 1880. R. M. PULSIFER AND CO.

April	28.	For advertising runaways,	\$4 88
May	1.	advertising runaways,	4 25
Aug.	16.	advertising runaways,	11 25

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 \$20 38

## 1880. S. S. FLANDERS.

Aug.	23.	For 500 pounds plaster,	\$2 50
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1880. J. F. GREENWOOD.

July	17.	For shoeing horses,	\$3 23
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1880. DENNIS KERWIN AND SON.

June	9.	For 13 barrels bone phosphate,	\$46 90
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1880. POST-OFFICE-BOX RENT.

July	1.	For rent of box D,	\$2 00
Oct.	1.	rent of box D,	2 00
1881.			
Jan.	1.	rent of box D,	2 00
April	2.	rent of box D,	2 00
			<hr/> \$8 00

1880. J. HODGE.

May	18.	For 3 window sashes,	\$4 95
	19.	1 P. joist,	35
Sept.	30.	6 boxes,	1 80
Oct.	18.	12 parting beads,	36
		sash,	1 05
Nov.	24.	bed slats,	5 50
			<hr/> \$14 01

1880. CLOUGH AND TOWLE.

July	9.	For 232 pounds ham,	\$25 52
Oct.	23.	264 pounds ham,	29 04
		28 pounds ham,	3 08
Nov.	24.	dressing 2 hogs, 1 pig,	3 00
Dec.	31.	dressing 2 hogs,	2 50
1881.			
Jan.	25.	dressing 2 hogs,	2 50
		50 pounds sausage,	4 50
March	2.	dressing 2 pigs,	2 50
	24.	187 pounds ham,	20 57
April	23.	131 pounds ham,	14 41
	28.	dressing 2 hogs,	2 50
			<hr/> \$110 12

1879.

## TEMPLE AND FARRINGTON.

Dec. 8.	For 2 books,	\$2 00
1880.		
Feb. 23.	1,000 white printed envelopes,	3 50
	1 ream white printed paper,	4 75
Mar. 19.	recasting roller,	50
	1 electrotpe,	50
29.	2 quires printed paper,	1 25
April 10.	100 blank discharges,	2 75
	1,000 envelopes,	3 00
	printing,	1 00
Oct. 20.	2 quires paper,	75
Dec. 15.	33 books,	26 00
	$\frac{1}{4}$ gross pencils,	1 12
1881.		
Jan. 6.	1,000 envelopes,	1 25
8.	1,000 letter heads, $\frac{1}{2}$ sheet printed,	4 75
	500 envelopes and printing,	2 10
Feb. 28.	3 books,	75
	1 book,	30
	1 quart ink,	67
	2 quires paper,	50
March 3.	74 yards border,	7 40
	60 yards border,	3 00
	34 yards border,	1 36
	1 quire news paper, cutting,	40
	3 pounds leads,	75
19.	10 quires book paper,	3 80
30.	brass rule,	50
	leads,	75
April 15.	type,	50
	$5\frac{1}{4}$ quires note paper,	75
16.	200 envelopes,	1 20
18.	1 bottle ink,	30
	5 quires $\frac{1}{2}$ sheet note,	50
19.	125 envelopes,	63

April 28. For 1 copy Holmes's poems,	\$1 60	
	<hr/>	\$80 85
By 5½ yards border,	\$0 43	
discount on bill,	1 25	
	<hr/>	\$1 68
		<hr/>
		\$79 17

1880.

L. A. MCKEAN.

April 26. For oysters and crackers,	\$1 05	
Sept. 16. 12 pounds fowl,	2 04	
Dec. 5. 9 pounds mackerel,	63	
12. 7¾ pounds pickerel,	93	
20. 39 pounds turkey,	7 80	
oysters and crackers,	1 11	
31. 29 pounds turkey,	4 93	
Aug. 19. peaches,	36	
14¼ pounds chickens,	3 56	
Oct. 30. 3 gallons oysters,	3 15	
crackers,	30	
Nov. 10. 1 dozen eggs,	28	
23. 9½ pounds turkey,	1 90	
27. 3 quarts oysters,	90	
3 pounds crackers,	30	
Dec. 3. 14 pounds mackerel,	70	
17. 11 pounds pickerel,	1 65	
1881.		
Jan. 6. 17 pounds halibut,	2 89	
8. 3 quarts oysters,	1 20	
3 pounds crackers,	30	
14. 50 pounds cod and haddock,	2 50	
29. 3 quarts oysters,	1 05	
3 pounds crackers,	30	
Feb. 1. 37 pounds turkey,	7 40	
10 pounds steak,	1 40	
	<hr/>	\$48 63

1880.

G. W. WILKINS.

April	30.	For bananas,	\$0 60
		12 pound roast,	2 00
May	5.	4 shad,	1 00
		$\frac{1}{2}$ bushel pease,	75
	14.	11 pounds halibut,	1 54
		43 pounds cod,	1 72
	21.	45 pounds cod,	1 80
		halibut,	3 00
		36 pounds butter,	7 20
		27 pounds butter,	5 13
	22.	bananas,	60
	24.	bananas,	60
	25.	beef,	3 15
	28.	12 pounds halibut,	1 68
June	1.	bananas,	25
	1.	6 pounds steak, pine-apples,	1 62
	5.	5 boxes berries,	1 00
	8.	6 boxes berries,	96
	16.	berries,	86
	18.	40 fish,	1 60
	21.	6 boxes berries,	78
July	2.	fish,	4 25
	3.	lemons,	1 00
	17.	6 mackerel,	72
	23.	halibut,	1 19
	30.	10 $\frac{1}{4}$ halibut, fish,	3 20
	31	mackerel, lemons, melons,	1 55
Aug.	6 to		
	13.	bananas, halibut,	2 05
	14 to 17.	melons, bananas,	1 30
	19.	2 barrels, fish,	1 93
	20.	42 fish, peaches, melons,	3 35
	26.	mackerel, sweet potatoes,	1 15

1881.

Feb.	1.	34 pounds turkey,	5 78
		1 box oranges,	4 00

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 \$69 31

## JOHN B. VARICK.

April	29.	For 1 Excelsior wringer,	\$12 00
May	1.	repairing wringer,	2 00
	22.	2 pounds beet seed,	80
		1 coal sieve,	1 00
	28.	1 ice-cream freezer,	3 00
June	26.	4 cutter,	1 50
July	6.	4 pounds Paris green,	1 40
Aug.	11.	15 guards,	2 25
		15 sections,	2 25
		3 scythe holders,	30
Sept.	11.	½ dozen potato diggers,	3 00
	17.	1 stable broom,	50
		2 W. W. brushes,	2 00
Oct.	21.	10 pounds nails, 1 box glass,	3 67
	26.	52 pounds tar yarn, 2 quarts turpentine,	6 54
		1 quart can,	30
	29.	20 feet iron chain, 1 chopping- knife,	68
Nov.	4.	10 pounds nails, 2 dozen apple- knives,	1 40
	8.	½ dozen scrub brushes,	2 00
		½ dozen scrub brushes,	75
Dec.	11.	5 gallons lard oil,	4 25
	16.	1 well wheel,	60
	17.	6 feet wire netting,	48
	8.	2 gallons N. F. oil,	2 25
	2.	3 pounds washers,	30
1881.			
Jan.	28.	100 pounds Salem lead,	8 00
	31.	1 gallon turpentine, ½ pound lamp-black,	73
Feb.	2.	1 gallon Pratt's dryer, 1 Prus- sian blue,	1 75
	11.	1 pound Mass. Med. green,	18
	14.	53 pounds tarred rope,	6 36
		5 pounds annealed wire,	60

Feb.	22.	For 1 pound ultramarine blue,	\$0 26	
	28.	1 mill file,	40	
		100 pounds Salem lead,	8 00	
		6 quarts turpentine,	90	
May	4.	varnish and blue,	50	
	16.	2 stable pails,	70	
	25.	1 pound frozen glue,	20	
		3 pounds ground glue,	60	
		1 pound blue glue,	25	
April	19.	4 hasps and staples, 4 pad-		
		locks,	1 48	
		1 gross screws,	28	
		1 horse brush,	1 50	
		1 rubber comb,	88	
		6¾ pounds extra T hinges,	68	
		10 pounds putty,	40	
		1 dozen zinc washboards.	3 00	
			<hr/>	
April	29.	By 1 Excelsior wringer,		\$92 87
				<hr/>
				7 00
				<hr/>
				\$85 87

1879.

T. A. LANE.

Oct.	31.	For 1 self-closing bibb, second-hand,	\$1 00
Nov.	17.	1 R. H. die,	1 50
Dec.	20.	1 pair pipe tongs,	1 50
1880.			
Jan.	1.	4 square feet felting,	38
	28.	3 air-cocks, less discount, .75,	1 50
Feb.	16.	4½ pounds rubber packing,	1 26
April	27.	1 new valve stem,	1 05
May	6.	repairing steam gauge,	2 25
	17.	8¼ feet pipe and labor,	1 48
	18.	8 feet pipe and nipple,	2 40
		1 union,	80
		1 Chapman valve,	13 00
		2 L. valves,	3 70
		2 brass unions,	1 80
		2 tees,	1 04

May	18.	For 3 nipples, R. and L.	\$1 47
		5 C. nipples,	50
		1 Chapman valve,	6 25
		labor, steam,	3 00
	19.	1 Chapman valve,	1 75
		4 elbows,	4 00
		5 nipples,	3 95
		union and bibb,	3 00
		labor and bibb,	3 00
June	12.	13½ feet pipe and bibb,	2 20
		4 elbows,	56
		4 tees and 1 nipple,	93
		1 nipple and 2 bushings,	35
	14.	labor,	2 20
		50 pounds lead, and labor,	5 75
		2 tray plugs,	2 00
		12 hose bands and pliers,	98
		labor soldering,	35
	19.	3 hose-caps and sill cock,	2 25
		1 sprinkler and washer,	37
	21.	55 feet pipe,	4 95
		2 bushings and 1 plain bibb,	95
		20 pounds lead,	1 60
		labor,	2 63
		60 feet pipe,	6 30
		2 tees and 2 bushings,	61
		1 valve and 7 elbows,	1 90
		labor,	3 00
	24.	28 feet pipe,	2 24
		6 hinges,	40
	28.	blacksmithing and labor,	2 00
		3 cleats and 3 pulleys,	36
		rope for awning and labor,	1 48
Oct.	18.	6¾ feet pipe, 1¼,	1 67
		2 9-12 feet pipe, 1½,	91
		1 Chapman valve,	1 30
	20.	labor,	5 00
		2 S. and W.,	2 00

Oct.	20.	For 2 elbows,	\$0 20
		1 nipple, $\frac{1}{2}$ ,	25
		1 Rand elbow,	10
		4 nipple, $\frac{1}{2}$ ,	40
		3 pounds solder,	75
		10 pounds lead,	65
		labor,	4 60
	23.	14 8-12 pounds pipe, 1 inch,	2 79
		6 couplings,	96
		labor,	25
	28.	4 feet pipe,	1 08
Dec.	6.	labor,	10
		1 handle for bibb,	65
	7.	labor on pipe,	2 25
	8.	14 8-12 feet pipe, union,	5 44
		1 elbow, 1 R. and L., 1 H. nip.,	62
		labor,	1 80
	18.	1 angle valve, 1 globe valve,	3 55
		1 nipple, R. and L.,	28
		1 large rubber gasket,	3 75
		9 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds rubber packing,	2 70
		labor,	3 00
	20.	labor,	4 80
	24.	labor,	2 00
	25.	1 3 flue brush,	1 40
	27.	3 10-12 ft. pipe, $\frac{3}{8}$ , 2 couplings,	46
		1 elbow, 1 L. nipple,	1 50
		6 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds rubber pack., $\frac{1}{2}$ P.,	2 62
		labor, steam,	3 50
	28.	labor, steam,	1 60
		1 $\frac{3}{8}$ globe valve,	95
1881.			
Feb.	8.	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ pounds hemp packing,	38
	14.	4 couplings,	52
	16.	3 air-cocks,	96
March	3.	1 hose bibb,	75
	23.	1 nipple, labor,	17
April	13.	repairing gauge cocks,	80

April 16.	For nipple, labor,	\$0 40	
23.	12 hose-washers, etc.,	35	
28.	long nipple, $1\frac{1}{4}$ , labor,	1 40	
30.	1 Chapman valve, 1 nip,	2 80	
	1 elbow, heavy,	42	
		<hr/>	\$148 23
1880.			
Oct. 23.	By discount on bill,	3 78	
Dec. 28.	discount on bill,	6 00	
	pig,	6 50	
		<hr/>	\$16 28
			<hr/>
			\$131 95

1880. E. M. SLAYTON.

May 12.	For 1 case eggs,	\$3 60	
17.	1 case eggs,	3 60	
28.	1 case eggs,	3 60	
June 24.	1 cheese,	6 21	
Nov. 15.	1 cheese,	8 41	
1881.			
Jan. 24.	1 cheese,	8 25	
		<hr/>	\$33 67

1880. BARR AND CLAPP.

July 15.	For 1 barrel kerosene oil,	\$6 18	
	1 barrel,	1 00	
Oct. 4.	1 barrel kerosene oil,	6 96	
	1 barrel,	1 00	
Dec. 16.	1 barrel kerosene oil,	5 95	
	1 barrel,	1 00	
		<hr/>	\$22 09

1880. PETTEE AND WHITTLE.

Feb. 2.	For grinding,	\$0 80	
9.	grinding,	1 40	
13.	10 bags meal,	17 40	
23.	grinding,	1 05	
28.	grinding,	1 05	

Mar.	18.	For 15 bags meal,	\$17 40
		309 pounds bran,	3 55
	19.	2 barrels lime,	2 00
	24.	3 bags meal,	3 48
	26.	2 bags meal,	2 30
	27.	15 bags meal,	17 25
		2 barrels cement,	3 20
April	3.	10 bags meal,	11 50
		82 pounds bran,	1 00
		2 barrels lime,	2 00
	9.	8 bags meal,	9 20
	9.	246 pounds merchandise,	3 24
	17.	470 pounds bran,	6 58
		10 bags meal,	11 20
		270 pounds bran,	3 37
	29.	501 pounds bran,	6 26
		7 bags meal,	7 70
May	3.	15 bags meal,	16 50
		175 pounds bran,	2 10
	13.	12 bags meal,	12 96
	19.	8 bags meal,	8 64
		357 pounds bran,	4 47
	26.	375 pounds bran,	4 68
		10 bags meal,	10 80
June	5.	10 bags meal,	10 80
	26.	11 bags meal,	11 55
		3 bags oats,	2 85
		3 bags,	75
July	2.	1,002 pounds bran,	10 02
July	16.	337 pounds bran,	3 37
		10 bags meal,	10 50
	27.	2 bags meal,	2 12
Aug.	4.	12 bags corn,	13 44
		8 bags meal,	8 48
		200 pounds merchandise,	2 20
	12.	6 bags meal,	6 30
	16.	1 bag meal,	1 00
	26.	5 bags meal,	5 50

Aug.	30.	For 9 bags meal,	\$10 08
		62 pounds bran,	62
Sept.	4.	135 pounds bran,	1 35
		14 bags meal,	15 68
	7.	140 pounds bran,	1 40
	13.	15 bags meal,	16 80
	23.	327 pounds bran,	3 27
		16 bags meal,	17 60
Oct.	1.	6 bags meal,	6 60
		2 bags meal,	50
	2.	10 barrels flour,	57 50
	7.	98 pounds bran,	98
		10 bags meal,	11 00
	13.	10 bags meal,	11 00
		130 pounds bran,	1 30
	22.	144 pounds bran,	1 51
		15 bags meal,	17 25
	29.	260 pounds bran,	2 86
		5 bags meal,	5 75
Nov.	3.	10 bags meal,	11 20
	16.	1 barrel lime,	1 00
Dec.	6.	grinding,	75
	13.	grinding,	1 20
	20.	grinding,	1 95
	23.	4 barrels lime,	4 00
			<hr/>
			\$479 10

1880.

PIPER AND HAWLEY.

May	18.	For 8 yards white flannel,	\$1 44
		$\frac{3}{4}$ yards blue flannel,	19
	19.	68 yards print,	5 44
		3 dozen hose,	3 60
		107 yards cloth,	6 72
		3 dozen buttons,	24
		$2\frac{1}{3}$ gross of buttons,	1 59
June	19.	10 yards white flannel,	2 00
	22.	2 dozen towels,	4 80
	7.	$50\frac{3}{4}$ yards cotton,	3 55

June 14.	For 29 yards print,	\$2 46
	16 yards cotton,	2 48
Aug. 21.	39 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards cottonade,	7 95
	10 yards duck,	1 60
	4 dozen spools thread,	2 10
Sept. 13.	53 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards jean,	5 35
	1 dozen spools linen thread,	1 00
	22 yards canvas,	3 52
Sept. 13.	1 dozen thread,	1 00
25.	53 $\frac{1}{4}$ yards jean,	5 32
	25 yards canvas,	4 00
Oct. 4.	42 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards denim,	7 01
	47 yards cotton,	6 35
	14 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards cotton,	1 91
	48 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards cambric,	3 15
	40 yards crash,	4 40
	1 dozen hose,	1 42
	2 dozen hose,	2 10
	2 dozen napkins,	2 25
	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen hose,	65
	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen hose,	65
Oct. 11.	53 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards denims,	8 96
28.	30 yards flannel,	8 10
Nov. 25.	3 yards strainer cloth,	84
Dec. 6.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen towels,	4 50
16.	3 yards tarlatan,	83
18.	10 yards flannel,	2 70
21.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen gloves,	5 04
	2 1-12 dozen handkerchiefs,	1 04
1881.		
Jan. 12.	13 dozen handkerchiefs.	9 75
	10 $\frac{1}{4}$ yards cambric and 12	
	yards flannel,	6 32
	16 yards cambric, 3 dozen nap-	
	kins,	7 12
	91 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards cotton,	8 02
	1 dozen napkins and 78 $\frac{1}{4}$	
	yards crash,	9 18

Jan.	12.	For 6½ gross buttons,	\$3 25	
Feb.	14.	3 yards flannel,	1 43	
		13¼ yards crash,	1 33	
	22.	59 towels,	2 95	
	26.	207 yards momie cloth,	20 70	
	28.	34½ yards 2¼ cotton,	8 63	
		22 yards 2¼ cotton,	6 60	
		47⅓ yards cambric,	2 86	
		57 yards jean,	5 13	
Mar.	29.	1 dozen towels,	2 00	
	30.	121 yards cotton,	29 84	
April	13.	10 yards cashmere,	3 50	
		plaid,	1 75	
			<hr/>	\$259 01

1880.

SAMUEL COOPER.

June	12.	For 125 pounds shorts,	\$1 57	
July	7.	2 bags meal,	2 16	
	10.	2 bags meal,	2 16	
	13.	1 bag meal,	1 08	
Nov.	8.	10 bags meal,	11 80	
	22.	9 bags meal,	11 52	
Dec.	12.	12 bags oats,	13 55	
		3 bags meal,	3 96	
	14.	179 pounds shorts,	2 15	
			<hr/>	\$49 95

1880.

J. F. GILLIS.

April	12.	For 12 books,	\$8 00	
June	20.	1 Herald,	06	
	21.	1 dozen base balls,	8 00	
		3 bats,	50	
	22.	2 bottles indelible ink,	45	
	27.	2 dozen pencils,	75	
		Boston Daily Journal, 3 mos.,	2 25	
		Manchester Union,	1 50	
		Harper's Magazine,	1 00	
		Harper's Weekly,	1 00	

July	1.	For Boston Journal, July to Oct.,	\$2 25
		Mirror, July to October,	1 50
		Harper's Magazine,	1 00
		Harper's Weekly,	1 00
		1 base ball,	1 25
		1 base-ball bat,	1 50
Aug.	13.	8 dozen combs,	3 20
		1 Mirror,	02
		Boston Journal, 3 months,	2 25
		Mirror,	1 50
		Harper's Weekly,	1 30
		Harper's Magazine,	90
Dec.	1.	3 plays,	45
		1 play,	15
	16.	1 book,	1 25
	24.	paper,	1 50
	30.	books,	2 69
		Boston Journal, 3 months,	2 25
		Mirror,	1 50
		Harper's Weekly,	1 30
		Harper's Magazine,	90
1881.			
Jan.	12.	9 plays,	1 35
	17.	3 plays,	45
		1 play,	25
	19.	11 plays,	1 65
	26.	1 diary,	50
Feb.	22.	1 Granite Monthly,	15
	26.	½ dozen brushes,	20
	28.	1 book,	1 00
	30.	100 slate pencils,	25
	31.	Pictorial,	10

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 \$58 07

1880.

EAGER AND RAND.

Mar.	26.	For 6 pounds maple sugar,	\$1 08
April	7.	4 pounds powdered sugar,	48
		3 pounds citron,	84

April	7.	For 12 Argand wicks,	\$0 18
	14.	1 dozen lemons,	20
		6 pounds mustard,	1 85
May	13.	216 pounds granulated sugar,	21 60
		30 pounds Java coffee,	9 60
		20 pounds Rio coffee,	4 00

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\$39 83

1880.

N. S. CLARK.

May.		For cotton, needles, buttons, handkerchiefs,	\$3 16
		braid, cord, cotton,	5 39
June.		linen thread, buttons, hose,	3 86
July.		cotton, elastic, and ball cotton,	2 59
		hats, elastic, and handk'fs,	7 97
		2 dozen spool cotton,	60
	26.	1 dozen cotton,	52
	28.	1 dozen cotton,	22
Aug.	16.	1 ½ dozen buttons,	38
		1 dozen cotton,	52
		6 dozen cotton,	3 12
		2 dozen cotton,	56
	18.	handkerchiefs,	80
		thimbles,	1 50
		16 papers needles,	64
		1 dozen cotton,	52
		5 dozen cotton,	1 40
		5 dozen cotton,	2 60
Oct.	1.	6 dozen socks,	10 50
	9.	3 papers needles,	21
		gloves,	5 50
		tape,	08
		ribbon,	25
		3 dozen socks,	3 50
		1 piece elastic,	1 00
		5 dozen thread,	2 60
		knitting cotton,	1 20
December.		cotton, ribbon, handkerchiefs,	9 62

Dec.	For undervests,	\$14 02	
	needles and gloves,	4 33	
1881.			
Feb. 4.	four dozen cotton,	2 08	
	gloves,	1 88	
	hat,	1 75	
	cotton, needles, buttons,	8 06	
April.	pins, needles, hose,	13 03	
	braid, twist, box ruching,	1 83	
	bonnets,	3 90	
		<hr/>	\$121 64
1880.	G. W. DODGE.		
May 19.	For 1 pair shoes,	\$1 40	
	2 pairs boots,	3 50	
	1 pair shoes,	1 50	
Nov. 17.	2 pairs shoes,	2 80	
	1 pair shoes,	90	
	1 pair calf boots,	2 25	
Dec. 13.	1 pair men's kip boots,	2 75	
	20 pairs slippers,	4 60	
	1 pair boots,	1 25	
	12 pairs brogans,	23 04	
	1 pair men's slippers,	35	
	1 pair men's slippers,	75	
	3 pairs slippers,	69	
	1 pair boots,	1 00	
	1 bunch shoe-lacings,	50	
	1 pair boots,	2 50	
18.	overshoes,	55	
1881.			
Jan. 8.	2 pairs shoes,	2 40	
11.	difference in boots exchanged,	20	
	1 pair men's boots,	1 50	
Mar. 14.	6 pairs shoes,	6 00	
	6 pairs shoes,	7 50	
	2 pairs shoes,	2 00	
April 22.	30 pairs shoes,	30 00	
23.	4 pairs shoes,	4 00	
		<hr/>	\$103 93

1880.

J. S. MASSECK.

May	15.	For 73½ yards gingham,	\$7 35
		87 yards gingham,	7 83
	19.	77 yards gingham,	6 93
June	3.	105 yards striped denim,	15 75
		53¼ yards sheeting,	4 00
	14.	53¼ yards cheviots,	66 41
July	27.	84½ yards Amoskeag shirting,	10 56
Oct.	4.	49½ yards denim,	7 43
		23¼ yards print,	1 66
		9¾ yards print,	78
		124½ yards gingham,	11 21
Nov.	12.	45½ yards denim,	7 28

1881.

Jan.	11.	53½ yards cotton,	4 28
		46 yards cottonade,	7 36
		406 yards gingham,	40 60
		465½ yards jean,	74 48

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 \$273 91

1880.

DRAKE AND CARPENTER.

April	30.	For 30 dozen eggs,	\$3 90
May	24.	30 dozen eggs,	3 60
July	3.	1 barrel flour,	5 75
		1½ bushels peanuts,	3 00
Sept.	17.	1 bushel peanuts,	2 00

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 \$18 25

1880.

F. C. DOW.

Mar.	20.	For 1 pair boots,	\$2 50
		3 pairs boots,	3 75
		2 pairs boots,	2 00
Nov.	3.	bill goods rendered,	32 57
	15.	2 pairs boys' boots,	2 70
		1 pair boys' boots,	1 25
		1 pair slippers,	25

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 \$45 02

1880.

W. H. HILL.

May.	For shoeing horses,	\$6 50
June.	shoeing horses,	4 00
July.	shoeing horses,	2 75
Aug. 17.	shoeing horse,	1 00
26.	shoeing horse,	1 25
Sept. 7.	shoeing horse,	1 25
11.	shoeing horse,	50
23.	shoeing horse,	1 00
Oct. 30.	shoeing horse,	1 50
Nov. 2.	shoeing horse,	31
8.	shoeing horse,	1 13
	shoeing horse,	1 25
	shoeing horse,	1 50
	shoeing horse,	1 00
	shoeing horse,	1 00
	shoeing horse,	1 60
	shoeing horse,	70
	shoeing horse,	70

1881.

Feb. 2.	shoeing horse,	80
12.	shoeing horse,	31
26.	shoeing horse,	50
March 3.	shoeing horse,	60
5.	shoeing horse,	75
25.	shoeing horse,	45
28.	shoeing horse,	40
April 21.	shoeing horse,	1 00

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 \$33 75

1880.

T. H. TUSON.

July.	For printing 50 copies by-laws,	\$12 60
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1880.

CITY OF MANCHESTER.

July 22.	For 2 dog licenses,	\$2 00
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1880.

GORDON AND TOBEY.

July 17.	For hymn-books,	\$1 80	
1881.			
Feb. 21.	2 books,	45	
23.	4 books,	2 45	
		<hr/>	\$4 70

1880.

HILL AND COMPANY.

March.	For express,	\$0 40	
April.	express,	12 40	
June.	express,	8 14	
Aug. 5.	express,	50	
6.	express,	25	
7.	express,	1 75	
	express,	50	
9.	express,	65	
25.	express,	25	
Oct. 5.	express,	25	
Dec. 30.	express,	25	
		<hr/>	\$25 34

1880.

WILLIAMS AND CO.

May 28.	For 1 soap-stone sink,	\$20 00	
	1 cesspool,	2 00	
		<hr/>	\$22 00

1880.

L. B. HOW.

July 16.	For attendance on inmates,	\$5 00
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1880.

J. A. SANBORN.

May 4.	For splicing bow,	\$2 25	
	3 spokes, $\frac{1}{4}$ rim,	1 55	
	setting 2 sets tires,	5 00	
	yoke and shackle-bolts,	45	
	rubber, bolts, washers,	95	
8.	tip on neck yoke,	25	
18	sharpening drills,	30	

May	26.	For 2 tires, less discount,	\$6 00
		1 spreader,	75
		thumb screw in bar,	35
	28.	repairing,	75
June	15.	4 corner irons,	75
		1 shackle bolt,	15
		whiffletree spring,	50
July	7.	repairing mowing-machine,	75
	8.	repairing slip chain,	50
	9.	repairing rod,	50
	13.	repairing rod and shifter,	1 75
	14.	piece in wheel,	75
		setting 3 tires and axles,	3 50
		eye on shackle and bolt,	1 25
		6 rivets and clip,	25
		4 bolts and washers,	60
	21.	sharpening 3 bars,	50
	23.	repairing furnace hook,	20
	31.	repairing springs,	50
Aug.	16.	1 whiffletree,	1 00
	18.	repairing yoke, bolt,	35
		repairing shaft, and new shaft,	2 00
		repairing shaft, iron sharpen-	
		ing picks,	50
	23.	sharpening picks,	20
	24.	repairing chain and rod,	65
	28.	repairing 2 rods,	75
	31.	shaft,	25
Sept.	6.	repairing spring, 6 straps,	1 25
		repairing gauges,	3 00
	14.	bow,	50
	17.	axle bed, splicing shaft,	2 25
		setting tires, brace and bolts,	1 75
		rocker plate, 6 bolts,	1 50
	31.	shaft, leather, repairing top,	1 25
Oct.	7.	bolts, repairing, shackles,	30
	12.	1 set washers,	25
	18.	repairing fork,	50

Oct.	23.	For repairing oven hook,	\$0 60	
		setting axle,	75	
Nov.	12.	repairing crank,	20	
	27.	1 felloe, setting tire,	1 25	
		bedstead irons,	4 15	
	30.	buckles,	10	
		1 shaft and bolts,	2 45	
Dec.	3.	1 spoke, setting tire,	1 10	
	16.	2 raves on sled and bolts,	1 00	
		shoeing sleds, rep trundles,	3 50	
		bolt in sleigh,	15	
	18.	repairing chain,	40	
1881.				
Jan.	8.	sleigh-shoe bolts,	15	
	18.	repairing sleigh,	25	
	24.	repairing chains,	75	
		roller for sled iron on same,	1 75	
	31.	repairing sleigh shaft,	75	
Feb.	5.	furnace poker,	1 25	
	9.	1 felloe, setting tire,	1 50	
	17.	wood repairing on sleigh,	1 50	
		shoeing sleigh, rep. braces,	4 35	
Mar.	7.	corner irons,	50	
	9.	1 new tire,	2 00	
	24.	3 bolts,	75	
			<hr/>	\$80 70
Sept.	31.	By discount,		2 85
				<hr/>
				\$77 85

1880.

T. W. LANE.

June	18.	For 10 Monroe Readers,	\$4 00
		6 dozen writing books,	7 20
July.		3 dozen writing-books,	3 60
	28.	1 Webster's Dictionary,	1 76
Aug.	10.	3 dozen copy-books,	3 60
Sept.	14.	3 Monroe Readers,	1 56
		5 dozen copy-books,	6 00
Oct.	14.	½ gross pen-holders,	80
		5 dozen copy-books,	6 00

Oct.	14.	For $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen indelible ink,	\$1 50
Nov.	3.	1 quire bill paper,	30
		1 algebra,	1 10
		4 dozen writing-books,	4 80
		1 Choice Selections,	25
		2 dozen writing-books,	2 40
		1 quart ink,	50
		6 plays,	90
	15.	1 Choice Selections,	25
	16.	1 box slate pencils,	40
	20.	1 gallon ink,	1 25
	30.	6 Language Lessons,	1 92
		6 histories,	6 60
Dec.	2.	2 dozen slates,	1 80
	3.	9 geographies,	8 10
		3 geographies,	1 50
	7.	7 arithmetics,	3 50
		2 arithmetics,	60
		2 histories,	2 20
		blank book,	25
	10.	3 algebras,	3 30
1881.			
Jan.	6.	6 multiplication cards,	30
		3 arithmetics,	2 16
		book problems,	72
		1 box slate pencils,	40
Feb.	19.	$\frac{1}{2}$ pound red fire,	50
			<hr/>
			\$85 32

1880.

S. H. MARTIN.

May	3.	For 1 pair boots,	\$1 20
June	4.	3 pairs shoes,	4 50
July	8.	slippers,	1 00
	22.	2 pairs boots,	6 00
	24.	1 pair boots,	3 00
	28.	repairing boots,	15
Sept.	11.	1 pair boots,	1 25
Nov.	10.	1 pair boots,	1 40

Nov. 16.	For 16 prs. slippers, 1 pr. rubbers,	\$7 20
28.	1 pair shoes,	1 60

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7 80

1879.

C. T. ALLEN AND CO.

Nov. 29.	For oysters and crackers,	\$1 39
	2 pounds Malaga grapes,	40

1880.

Jan. 3.	40 pounds haddock,	2 00
Feb. 27.	10½ pounds halibut,	1 47
Mar. 13.	oysters and crackers,	1 16
20.	1 gallon oysters and crackers,	1 43
27.	1 gallon oysters and crackers,	1 43
April 9.	42 pounds haddock,	1 89
	10½ pounds halibut,	1 89
10.	1 gallon oysters and crackers,	1 43
17.	1 gallon oysters and crackers,	1 16
24.	1 gallon oysters and crackers,	1 43
May 1.	1 gallon oysters and crackers,	1 16
7.	10½ pounds steak,	1 37
June 7.	6 pounds steak,	78
July 3.	13 pounds mackerel,	65
8.	8 pounds tripe,	2 15
9.	10 pounds halibut,	1 10
10.	6 pounds mackerel,	1 08
16.	40 pounds haddock,	2 00
	8 pounds halibut,	88
Aug. 6.	10 pounds halibut,	1 40
7.	12 pounds mackerel,	1 08
14.	12 pounds mackerel,	1 25
28.	20 pounds mackerel,	1 04
Sept. 4.	6 pounds mackerel,	72
10.	40 pounds haddock,	2 00
	8 pounds mackerel,	64
11.	10 pounds sweet potatoes,	35
	6 pounds mackerel,	60
18.	3 quarts oysters,	84
	3 pounds crackers,	33

Sept.	18.	For 6 pounds mackerel,	\$0 42
Oct.	8.	6 pounds halibut,	84
	16.	3 quarts oysters,	90
		5 pounds crackers,	50
	23.	3 quarts oysters,	90
		3 pounds crackers,	30
	25.	6¾ pounds steak,	87
Nov.	6.	3 quarts oysters and crackers,	1 20
	13.	1 gallon oysters and crackers,	1 50
	15.	7 pounds steak,	98
	17.	sweet potatoes,	68
		1 gallon oysters,	1 20
	19.	40 lbs. haddock, 8 lbs. halibut,	3 44
	24.	3 gallons oysters,	3 60
	26.	43 pounds haddock,	2 15
Dec.	4.	3 quarts oysters and crackers,	1 20
	10.	3 quarts oysters and crackers,	1 20
	24.	18½ pounds chicken, 4 gallons oysters,	7 96
	25.	3 quarts oysters,	99
	31.	42 lbs. haddock, 10 lbs. halibut,	3 90
1881.			
Jan.	1.	3 quarts oysters,	1 08
	15.	3 quarts oysters,	1 20
		3 pounds crackers,	27
	22.	3 quarts oysters and crackers,	1 50
Feb.	5.	3 quarts oysters and crackers,	1 26
	12.	3 quarts oysters and crackers,	96
	15.	7¾ pounds steak,	93
	19.	3 quarts oysters and crackers,	1 26
	26.	3 quarts oysters and crackers,	1 26
Mar.	2.	2 dozen oranges,	80
	5.	3 quarts oysters,	96
	12.	1 gallon oysters and crackers,	1 55
	19.	3 quarts oysters and crackers,	96
	26.	3 quarts oysters and crackers,	1 26
April	2.	3 quarts oysters and crackers,	1 26

April 16.	For 3 quarts oysters and crackers,	\$1 26	
23.	2 doz. oranges, 3 qts. oysters,	1 76	
		<hr/>	\$ 92 72
	By 256 pounds cabbage,	\$5 12	
	3 bushels onions,	4 50	
		<hr/>	\$9 62
			<hr/>
			\$83 14

1880.

A. F. PERRY.

May.	For prescriptions,	\$2 55
June.	prescriptions,	2 13
1.	1 gallon alcohol,	2 50
17.	1 bottle sarsaparilla,	85
	3 sponges,	55
24.	1 bottle liniment,	45
	ointment,	20
July 5.	1 quart extract ginger,	1 50
	3 plasters,	45
12.	1 pair shoulder-braces,	1 25
	prescription,	20
	$\frac{1}{4}$ pound gum arabic,	15
Aug. 1.	prescription,	20
18.	$\frac{1}{4}$ pound slippery elm,	15
	$\frac{1}{4}$ pound flaxseed meal,	05
	2 oz. laudanum, bottle,	33
Sept. 12.	prescription,	15
	1 pound salts,	12
14.	1 bottle Hunt's Remedy,	1 00
	prescription,	45
Nov. 12.	$\frac{1}{4}$ pound S. gum,	35
	1 gallon alcohol,	2 50
Dec. 8.	prescription,	35
10.	prescription,	45
11.	1 pound carbolic acid,	1 10
	2 bottles liniment,	90
	6 pounds chloride lime,	60
	1 quart hamamelis,	1 00
13.	3 cakes carbolic soap,	60

Dec.	13.	For prescription,	\$0 35	
	17.	prescription,	45	
		powdered borax,	20	
		prescription,	50	
		$\frac{1}{4}$ pound sage,	15	
	31.	prescription,	50	
1881.				
Jan.	6.	prescription,	50	
	24.	prescription,	50	
		prescription,	35	
	25.	prescription,	35	
			<hr/>	\$26 93

1880.

C. F. BONNEY.

July	29.	For attendance on inmates from May 1 to July 27,	\$37 00
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1881.

J. F. WOODBURY.

April	29.	For shoeing horses,	\$1 25	
June.		shoeing horses,	1 25	
July.		shoeing horses,	2 20	
Aug.	7.	shoeing horses,	85	
	9.	shoeing horses,	1 00	
	11.	shoeing horses,	63	
Sept.		shoeing horses,	1 25	
	20.	shoeing horses,	1 25	
Oct.	26.	shoeing horses,	1 00	
Nov.	5.	shoeing horses,	1 25	
Dec.	15.	shoeing horses,	90	
	23.	shoeing horses,	90	
1881.				
Jan.	19.	shoeing horses,	1 25	
Feb.	4.	shoeing horses,	75	
	10.	shoeing horses,	1 25	
Mar.	8.	shoeing horses,	1 00	
	26.	shoeing horses,	50	
April	11.	shoeing horses,	1 25	
	16.	shoeing horses,	50	
			<hr/>	\$20 23

1880.

HIGGINS BROTHERS.

May	5.	For 1 dozen plates,	\$0 85
		2 dozen plates,	1 00
		1 dozen salts,	2 00
	18.	12 5-12 dozen mugs,	19 25
	28.	1 spring bed,	2 50
July	10.	2 yards oil-cloth,	1 47
		1 tierce,	1 00
Aug.	16.	½ dozen looking-glasses,	1 25
Sept.	23.	½ dozen stools,	3 50
Oct.	7.	1 box clothes-pins,	75
		bedstead,	4 00
	9.	½ dozen washboards,	1 19
		2 slop-pails,	1 25
		1 dozen plates,	75
		2 butter plates,	75
		4 slop-pails,	2 50
		1 pail,	50
	12.	repairing chair,	25
		1½ yards matting,	1 12
		14 yards oil-cloth,	7 35
	17.	2 dozen plates,	2 24
		1 dozen plated forks,	5 62
		6 chairs,	10 50
		2 sauce boats,	60
1881.			
Feb.	9.	3½ cords manure,	21 00
Mar.	25.	3 slop-pails,	1 34
April	19.	3 slop-pails,	2 00
		3 dozen knives and forks,	1 80
	21.	81 yards Brussels carpet,	121 50
		making and laying,	8 10
	23.	3 plated casters,	11 25
	25.	repairing table,	25
	26.	6 yards gimp,	30
		3 waiters,	1 20
		3 waiters,	1 80
		repairing chair,	50

April 26.	For repairing hat-tree,	\$1 00	
	18 plates,	1 28	
	1 plate,	07	
		<hr/>	\$245 68
By	seating chairs,	\$1 15	
	waiters returned, discount,	2 50	
		<hr/>	\$3 65
			<hr/>
			\$242 03

1880.

J. H. WIGGIN AND CO.

May 17.	For 4½ bushels beans,	\$8 55
	100 pounds cod,	5 75
	2 bags,	40
21.	3 barrels,	25
July 23.	6 boxes starch polish,	1 40
	1 keg soda,	4 48
26.	1 box raisins,	2 65
June 28.	6 pounds powdered sugar,	72
July 3.	6 cans salmon,	2 00
8.	1 barrel granulated sugar,	32 45
19.	1 can salmon,	40
	crackers,	42
	biscuit,	60
	1 dozen lemons,	25
Aug. 10.	1 basket,	35
	1 can beef,	35
	2 cans salmon,	40
	1 glass jelly,	09
	1 can chicken,	55
	2½ cans salmon,	35
	1 can peaches,	25
Dec. 4.	2 barrels beans,	15 93
	7½ pounds mustard,	2 48

1881.

Feb. 6.	1 barrel granulated sugar,	29 33
	1 barrel C sugar,	25 74
		<hr/>

\$136 14

1880.	I. S. YORK.	
June.	For repairing harness,	\$8 25
	repairing breast-plate,	35
	repairing collar and hame,	1 15
Sept. 22.	traces,	1 10
	2 straps,	20
25.	splicing reins,	35
	1 pair reins,	2 00
Dec. 21.	repairing trace,	10
		<hr/>
		\$13 50

1880.	J. STICKNEY.	
May 1.	For 1 calf-skin,	\$2 25
	1 bottle blacking,	25
10.	2 sides kip leather,	7 04
	1 bottle blacking,	25
June 12.	1 side sole leather,	8 32
	3 papers harness needles,	30
	machine oil,	20
July.	4 sets washers,	60
3.	2 pounds nails,	30
10.	blacking,	75
24.	1 side sole leather,	6 89
Sept. 3.	3 pounds shoe-nails,	24
	1 bottle blacking,	25
	1 rubber band,	12
	1 side sole leather,	6 63
	1 knife,	20
18.	1 foot-ball,	1 75
24.	1 dozen shoe-knives,	75
Oct. 2.	rubber and cement,	1 00
6.	1 bunch leather strings,	85
28.	6 sticks black ball,	30
Nov. 5.	1 calf skin,	1 00
	2 dozen shoe-knives,	1 50
26.	1 side leather,	6 02
	1 shoe-knife,	25

Dec.	11.	For 4 pairs lasts,	\$2 00
	16.	1 spring,	75
		1 peg-awl and handle,	27
	18.	2 dozen peg-awls,	50
		1 side leather,	8 33
		1 W. knife,	62
		1 shoe-knife,	20
		1 shave,	50
	29.	1 dozen peg-awls,	1 25
		2 whetstones,	25
1881.			
Jan.	11.	6 dozen knives,	4 50
	13.	1 gross awls,	2 75
		1 dozen L. awls,	24
	17.	rubber cloth,	2 00
	24.	3 dozen awls,	72
	28.	1 side leather,	7 22
		3 dozen awls,	72
Feb.	4.	1 bunch leather strings,	75
		carpet rivets,	10
	10.	nails,	10
	21.	side leather,	7 63
Mar.	14.	1 can harness dressing.	50
	16.	1 gross tacks,	50
	17.	1 foot-ball,	1 75
	28.	6 boxes harness soap,	1 25
		2½ yards cloth,	90
April	4.	2 pairs lasts,	1 25
		1 pair lasts,	25
	6.	1 sheep-skin,	50
		1 side leather,	1 00
		½ side leather,	50
		1 box eyelets,	20
	10.	1 side leather,	6 15
			<hr/>
			\$104 21

1875.

J. M. CHANDLER AND CO.

Sept.	12.	For $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon tar,	\$0 38
	15.	1 dozen two-quart jars,	1 25
		1 bushel basket,	75
Oct.	13.	4 packages B. brick,	40
1880.			
Jan.	20.	10 pounds sulphur,	70
Feb.	27.	lot buttons,	2 55
Mar.	15.	1 ball potash,	15
May	8.	3 pounds bees-wax,	1 50
		1 dozen pounds chloride lime,	90
	12.	bananas,	50
	13.	48 yards cotton,	3 60
July	13.	2 dozen lemons,	60
Aug.	24.	2 dozen lemons,	50
Oct.	2.	lot butter,	1 00
		3 sets knives and forks,	2 25
		3 sets knives and forks,	2 00
		$\frac{1}{2}$ set knives and forks,	20
		5-6 set knives and forks,	33
		2 knife-trays,	20
		1 carver and fork,	75
		2 dozen kitchen knives,	1 25
		3 knives,	19
		29 pounds Castile soap,	2 03
	4.	lot knives and forks,	1 19
	22.	20 pairs scissors,	6 00
		2 pairs large scissors,	1 50
		1 $\frac{1}{6}$ dozen spoons,	58
		2 butcher-knives,	25
		4 bread-knives,	80
		1 2-5 bags red-top seed,	3 50
		$\frac{1}{4}$ pound squash seed,	13
		1 $\frac{1}{4}$ pounds onion seed,	1 25
		$\frac{5}{8}$ pound carrot seed,	32
		$\frac{7}{8}$ pound turnip seed,	22
		$\frac{7}{8}$ pound turnip seed,	21
		$\frac{3}{4}$ pound beet seed,	23

Oct.	27.	For 3 baskets,	\$0 50
		17 pounds tapioca,	1 02
		32 pounds ginger,	4 80
		10 bags salt,	50
		1 pound cocoa,	33
		14 bottles lemon syrup,	1 40
		2 boxes silex,	20
		2 hay-forks,	60
Oct.	11.	2 earthen bowls,	40
Nov.	1.	6 cords,	50
		1 cutting-board,	25
		6 cards chocolate,	1 00
		4 cans harness oil,	1 00
		1 basket,	37
		15 spittoons,	2 25
	6.	5 pounds chocolate,	1 15
		8½ pounds chocolate,	2 21
		7 pounds chocolate,	1 82
		2 bottles extract,	40
		1 barrel sugar,	20 46
		1 barrel sugar,	12 24
		44 gallons kerosene oil,	5 94
	9.	lot thread, tape, etc.,	1 50
			<hr/>
			\$101 00

1879.

BARTLETT AND COLBURN.

July	24.	For 9 boxes berries, watermelon,	\$1 40
		6 bananas,	25
	31.	7⅝ quarts berries,	54
Aug.	12.	1 melon,	25
	13.	4 boxes berries, and melon,	67
	25.	peaches,	1 00
Sept.	1.	3 pounds grapes,	36
		10 lbs. sweet potatoes, melon,	90
	12.	6 melons,	2 10
	23.	3 lbs. grapes, 5 lbs. nuts,	94
	27.	4 quarts pears,	25
		1 cocoanut,	35

Oct.	8.	For grapes,	\$0 12
	16.	sweet potatoes and pears,	95

1880.

Jan.	24.	1 bu. apples, 2 doz. oranges,	1 70
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May	12.	20 pounds lard,	1 90
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July	3.	1 dozen bananas,	60
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		2 doz. lemons, 5 qts. nuts,	1 00
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Aug.	9.	1 melon,	25
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Sept.	6.	½ peck pears,	45
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Nov.	25.	wicking,	60
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		1 box raisins,	2 60
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		208 pounds granulated sugar,	20 80
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		6 boxes sage and 4 doz. eggs,	1 80
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1881.

Jan.	1.	3 pounds crackers,	30
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	15.	2¼ bushel beans, 1 bag,	5 10
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		1 barrel apples, etc.,	1 60
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	17.	matches,	55
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	19.	pails,	1 60
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		135 pounds beans, and bag,	3 24
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		6 brooms,	1 38
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 \$55 55

1880.

DANIELS AND MERRILL.

May	5.	For 1½ pecks seed pease,	\$1 31
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		6 papers seed,	30
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	10.	5 pounds staples,	50
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		2 window knobs,	30
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		4 quarts seed beans,	68
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		8 quarts seed beans,	1 36
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		6 bolts,	06
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		104 pounds barbed fence wire,	13 78
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	11.	cup catches,	60
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		2 cup catches,	40
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		½ bushel seed corn,	1 00
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		1 pot paint,	50
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	13.	½ bushel seed corn,	1 00
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		1 bag,	25
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May	14.	For $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel seed corn,	\$1 00
	15.	5 pounds fence staples,	50
	18.	103 pounds barbed wire,	13 65
		10 lights 10 by 16 glass,	90
		10 lights 10 by 20 glass,	1 40
		$1\frac{7}{8}$ pounds sash cord,	64
	19.	1 casting LaDow harrow,	25
	24.	1 pound carrot seed,	75
	27.	50 pounds Salem lead,	4 75
	28.	2 pounds Omaha lead,	24
		rat trap,	1 25
June	5.	1 dozen hose,	2 75
	14.	1 pulley,	1 00
		11 pounds sheet lead,	83
	19.	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen files,	1 55
	22.	100 pounds phosphate,	2 25
	26.	3 P. hoe teeth,	3 00
		1 box 10 by 20 glass,	4 12
		1 box 10 by 16 glass,	4 13
July	6.	$\frac{1}{4}$ bushel grass seed,	38
		1 chamois skin,	65
	7.	2 dozen hook rings,	06
	16.	2 padlocks,	50
		2 bolts,	50
		25 L. C. B. lead,	2 38
	23.	2 dozen screw eyes,	16
	24.	2 dozen screw eyes,	10
		10 yards cloth,	60
	26.	$3\frac{1}{4}$ ounces sponge,	58
		1 door spring,	20
Aug.	23.	4 bags grass seed,	18 00
	26.	10-12 dozen shovels,	9 17
Sept.	3.	1 monkey-wrench,	85
	15.	$3\frac{1}{2}$ ounces sponge,	63
		2 paint brushes	2 30
	18.	1 lock,	1 25
	23.	6 cattle cards,	50
		1 pair ox balls,	12

Oct.	2.	For $\frac{2}{3}$ dozen awls and handles,	\$0 50	
	2.	$\frac{3}{8}$ dozen B. awls and handles,	15	
	6.	6 dozen lights, 9 by 13 glass,	36	
	9.	1 dozen maps,	1 00	
		20 pounds putty,	80	
		2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds wire,	35	
		$\frac{1}{4}$ pound iron burs,	08	
	13	4 sets blind fastenings and H.,	84	
		1 pair bronze brackets,	25	
	14.	1 dozen blind hooks,	36	
	15.	2 pounds silver cord,	50	
		1 gross screws,	63	
		1 gross screws,	15	
		1 gross screws,	52	
	23.	11 pounds lead pipe,	72	
		1 reel $\frac{1}{2}$ inch lead pipe,	42 62	
		bill rendered from Oct. 27,		
		1880, to Jan. 26, 1881,	30 76	
			<hr/>	\$188 52

1880.

WILLIAM C. ROGERS.

April	30.	For lock and bolts,	50	
		$\frac{1}{2}$ peck sweet corn,	50	
May	3.	524 pounds phosphate,	11 79	
	16.	1520 pounds phosphate,	34 20	
	24.	1 bushel sweet corn,	3 00	
	27.	$\frac{1}{4}$ pound cabbage seed,	75	
June	1.	10 pounds Paris green,	3 50	
	8.	$\frac{1}{2}$ gallon drier,	75	
	21.	1 oar,	1 38	
		1 pound lamp-black in oil,	25	
		1 gallon drying,	1 50	
		tacks,	45	
	22.	1 $\frac{1}{6}$ dozen rakes,	3 79	
		$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen scythes,	4 25	
		6 rifles,	60	
	28.	6 sections,	1 08	
		rivets,	05	

July	1.	For 2 oilers and row-locks,	\$0 60
	3.	50 large bolts,	4 60
	7.	12 M. M. sections,	1 80
		$\frac{1}{2}$ pound nuts,	13
		50 bolts,	1 00
		2 pounds washers,	20
		4 pounds Paris green,	1 20
		2 pounds rivets,	30
		$\frac{1}{2}$ pound burs,	18
		1 set bits,	4 00
		1 dozen file handles,	38
		brass rings and hooks,	15
	12.	6 sec. 1 dozen rivets,	94
	15.	1 brass box for M. M.,	50
		2 knives for M. M.,	8 00
	16.	1 box for M. M.,	1 75
	23.	1 wheelbarrow,	3 50
Aug.	2.	1 boat oar,	1 38
Sept.	6.	mowing-machine pins,	50
	16.	$\frac{1}{4}$ dozen bushel baskets,	1 80
	27.	12 pounds wrought nails,	72
		1 pair oars, 2 sets row-locks,	3 35
Nov.	5.	1 dozen shoe knives,	1 25
		adze and handle,	2 25
	6.	6 lights glass,	51
		6 lights glass,	84
		14 pounds R. iron,	56
		2 gallons boiled oil,	1 46
		50 pounds lead,	4 25
		1 whitewash brush,	2 50
Dec.	3.	1 steel,	1 12
	21.	1 pair Jap. brackets,	15
1881.			
Jan.	11.	5 $\frac{1}{4}$ gallons sperm oil, sieve,	7 34
	18.	3 feet coarse wire cloth,	5 24
	24.	snow shovel and broom,	2 48
April	6.	bill rendered for February and	
		March,	55 10

April 6.	For 100 pounds lead,	\$7 75	
	2 gallons spirits,	1 20	
14.	2 gallons spirits,	1 20	
	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds muriatic acid,	53	
	100 large screws,	1 50	
	1 pound lampblack,	25	
15.	10 pounds American Vermil-		
	ion,	2 00	
	1 dozen kitchen knives,	1 00	
	50 dozen large bolts,	83	
21.	2 quarts pease,	40	
	2 quarts pease,	60	
23.	2 28-45 bushels grass seed,	8 52	
	2 bags,	50	
	30 pounds clover seed,	3 00	
	2 pounds onion seed,	4 50	
	262 pounds seed potatoes,	5 90	
25.	50 pounds lead,	\$3 88	
	2 pounds vermilion, oil,	36	
27.	1 bushel timothy, 15 pounds		
	W. clover, bag,	5 00	
28.	2 whiffletrees,	2 00	
	1 razor,	50	
			<hr/>
			\$241 79

1880.

J. S. KIDDER AND CO.

June 8.	For meal,	\$3 20	
14.	meal,	7 90	
			<hr/>
			\$11 10

1880.

J. C. RAY.

June 30.	For 40 bushels potatoes,	\$16 00
August.	22 barrels apples,	33 00
September.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels pears,	15 12
October.	74 barrels apples,	66 60
	266 gallons vinegar,	39 30
Dec. 25.	266 pounds beef,	18 62

1881.

Jan.	5.	For 544 pounds beef,	\$38 50	
		33 pounds apples,	33 00	
		rent of Lull pastures,	30 00	
		S. Boyce, drawing wood,	25 00	
	25.	87 gallons vinegar,	13 05	
				<hr/>
				\$328 19

1880.

FRANCES RAY.

July	31.	For 27 days' labor,	\$27 00	
Aug.	21.	18 days' labor,	18 00	
				<hr/>
				\$45 00

1880.

J. OTIS CLARK.

May	4.	For 159 pounds beef,	\$8 74	
	8.	dressing hog,	1 50	
	12.	dressing hog,	1 50	
June	1.	158 pounds beef,	11 85	
	7.	244 pounds beef,	10 80	
	14.	370 pounds beef,	28 68	
July	5.	341 pounds beef,	26 43	
	15.	317 pounds beef,	23 27	
	26.	195 pounds beef,	14 62	
Aug.	6.	168 pounds beef,	12 60	
	9.	208 pounds beef,	15 60	
	23.	200 pounds beef,	15 00	
	30.	150 pounds beef,	11 25	
Sept.	7.	163 pounds beef,	12 23	
	13.	249 pounds beef,	16 81	
	15.	dressing 2 hogs,	3 00	
	25.	169 pounds beef,	12 25	
Oct.	4.	dressing ox,	1 50	
	23.	dressing ox,	1 50	
Nov.	15.	180 pounds beef,	18 00	
Dec.	1.	dressing and marketing bull,	5 00	
		dressing 1 cow,	1 50	
1881.				
Jan.	24.	dressing and marketing cow,	5 00	

Feb.	2.	For 476 pounds beef,	\$40 46	
	5.	dressing 1 ox,	1 50	
Mar.	21.	dressing 1 cow,	1 50	
April	8.	1 hog,	20 00	
	11.	115 pounds beef,	26 77	
	13.	1 yoke oxen,	144 00	
	18.	311 pounds beef,	26 43	
	25.	290 pounds beef,	25 65	
		dressing ox,	1 50	
			<hr/>	\$546 44
1880.				
Dec.	1.	By 69 pounds hide,	\$5 52	
		45 pounds tallow,	1 80	
		offal,	50	
		150 pounds hide,	12 00	
		60 pounds tallow,	2 40	
		1146 pounds beef,	74 49	
1881.				
Jan.	24.	83 pounds hide,	6 23	
		34 pounds tallow,	1 36	
		offal,	1 50	
		643 pounds beef,	45 01	
Feb.	5.	112 pounds hide,	8 96	
		66 pounds tallow,	2 64	
		offal,	1 50	
	7.	veal,	5 27	
	18.	115 pounds hide,	8 62	
		60 pounds tallow,	2 40	
	28.	offal,	1 50	
		400 pounds beef,	32 00	
Mar.	21.	92 pounds hide,	6 44	
		39 pounds tallow,	1 56	
		offal,	50	
			<hr/>	\$223 20
				<hr/>
				\$323 24

1880.

J. R. FERSON.

June 29.	For 1 pair heavy wheels,	\$10 00
	new rims for wheels,	3 00
	setting tire,	2 00
	setting boxes and banding hubs,	2 00
Sept. 3.	1 pair wheels, pole, iron work,	32 00
	sawing lumber,	1 00
Nov. 24.	109 $\frac{3}{4}$ pounds turkey,	19 74
Jan. 13.	237 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds sled shoes,	14 27
	labor and stock,	16 23
	shoeing and repairing sleds,	7 00
	labor,	50

1881.

April 18.	rep'ng 1 wheel, setting tire, etc.,	4 00
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 \$111 74

1880.

H. E. RYDER.

July 31.	For 58 days' labor,	\$58 00
Oct. 9.	labor,	6 00

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 \$64 00

1879.

S. HOVEY.

Nov. 7.	For 1 dish-pan,	\$0 75
	repairing pots,	35
10.	4 iron kettles,	1 33
15.	1 pail,	50
24.	3 basting spoons,	50
Dec. 17.	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen pressed pans,	1 50
	2 shovels,	25

1880.

Feb. 9.	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen zinc washboards,	1 37
Mar. 6.	tin pipe,	1 50
13.	pail,	25
23.	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen dust-pans,	75
April 9.	1 egg-beater,	50
May 27.	4 lantern globes,	67
June 1.	stove,	5 50

June	1.	For lantern globe,	\$0 20
	21.	water-pail,	90
		slop-pail,	75
July	6.	spout,	15
	22.	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen pressed pans,	1 68
		coffee-pot,	55
		griddle-turner,	15
	23.	pie-fork,	10
Aug.	14.	2 dozen spittoons,	4 00
		2 dippers,	60
		repairing tin ware,	20
Sept.	2.	repairing oil stove,	30
		2 dozen wicks,	60
		pressed pans,	2 75
		1 pail,	50
	27.	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen Russian pans,	3 00
Oct.	14.	Russian pans,	4 00
		casting,	2 75
		ware,	30
Nov.	5.	ladles,	60
		brushes,	25
Dec.	3.	palace range,	85 00
	.	29 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds zinc,	2 90
		6 pounds R. iron,	1 20
	7.	2 shovels,	33
	15.	tongs,	35
	22.	20 pounds zinc,	2 00
		7 pounds R. iron,	1 05
		3 hours' labor 2 men,	1 20
		45 feet pipe,	4 05
		15 feet pipe,	90
		2 sheets iron,	20
		1 stove,	6 00
		1 collar,	08
1881.			
Feb.	24.	5 pounds pipe,	50
		repairing Bay State stove,	8 25
		2 tubs,	1 35

Feb. 24.	For 2 clothes-baskets,	\$1 50	
Mar. 16.	2 stable pails,	50	
April 7.	12½ pounds pipe,	1 55	
18.	½ dozen stove brushes,	75	
	½ dozen stove brushes,	50	
25.	pan,	75	
		<hr/>	\$160 96
	By balance due on rags,		9 40
			<hr/>
			\$151 56

1880. J. D. ELLIS AND CO.

Aug. 6. For 55 boxes collars, \$4 59

1880. EDWIN KIDDER.

Aug. 21. For 21 pounds lamb, \$2 73

1880. WHITCHER, STRATTON AND CO.

Aug. 6.	For 50 barrels flour,	\$300 00	
Oct. 11.	50 barrels flour,	292 50	
1881.			
Jan. 20.	50 barrels flour,	307 50	
March 8.	50 barrels flour,	300 00	
	12 bags meal,	13 68	
	244 pounds shorts,	3 87	
		<hr/>	\$1,217 55

1880. GOODNOW AND WIGHAM.

Aug. 5.	For 8 key rings,	\$0 80	
	6 awls,	50	
		<hr/>	\$1 30

1880. S. J. MCDONOUGH.

Aug. 3. For 4 gallons maple syrup and jug \$4 00

1880. R. H. WHITE.

Aug. 6. For 14 shirts, \$10 50

1880.	B. F. HAWES.		
Aug. 5.	For 1½ dozen hats,		\$11 00
1880.	BRACE AND LATHRON.		
Aug. 9.	For 9 pounds insect powder applied,		\$18 00
1880.	C. F. BOWEN.		
Aug. 6.	For 14½ dozen neckties,		\$17 00
1880.	PRAGER, SPITZ AND CO.		
Aug. 6.	For 12 suits,		\$54 00
1880.	H. W. LONGA.		
Aug. 12.	For arresting boy,		\$5 00
1880	R. D. GAY.		
Mar. 1.	For brackets,	\$ 96	
	merchandise,	65	
July 15.	awning,	7 29	
1881.			
Jan. 28.	16 rolls paper,	2 00	
	12 rolls paper,	1 20	
	33 yards border,	99	
	16 yards border,	16	
Feb. 3.	24 rolls paper,	9 12	
	30 yards border,	6 00	
	30 rolls paper,	11 40	
	32 yards border,	4 80	
12.	12 rolls paper,	1 50	
	16 yards border,	32	
18.	24 rolls paper,	4 32	
	30 yards border,	1 20	
	120 yards border,	7 20	
	127 yards border,	5 08	
		<hr/>	\$64 19
	By paper returned,		\$3 21
			<hr/>
			\$60 98

1880.

PRESCOTT ORGAN CO.

Mar. 21. For repairs on organ, \$7 00

1880.

M. R. WARREN.

Aug. 24. For 500 buff envelopes,	\$1 00	
4 dozen writing-books,	4 80	
1 ream note paper,	1 00	
1 quire wrapping-paper,	20	
1/2 dozen bill-files,	1 25	
		\$8 25

1880.

BARTLETT AND BUTMAN.

Sept. 28. For 1/2 dozen dominoes,	\$2 50	
1/2 dozen games,	1 50	
1/2 dozen games,	1 25	
1 checker-board,	50	
		\$5 75

1880.

SEARS AND CO.

Aug. 24. For 1 hogshead molasses,	\$43 20	
6 bags salt,	5 10	
1 barrel F. salt,	2 60	
1 caddy tea,	10 80	
1 barrel sugar,	23 06	
cartage,	1 00	
Dec. 2. 1 pound nutmegs,	90	
25 pounds Java coffee,	7 75	
3 dozen boxes bluing	2 62	
Rio coffee,	6 86	
cartage,	38	
1 hogshead molasses,	54 40	
Nov. 30. 1/2 chest tea,	10 32	
1 barrel N. O. molasses,	26 40	
1 cwt. codfish,	4 12	
1 barrel mackerel,	12 00	
carting,	1 00	
		\$212 51

1880.

J. W. BATCHELDER.

Aug. 13.	For 1 pole,	\$1 50	
	replacing irons,	1 12	
	1 pole,	1 50	
	replacing irons,	1 00	
	repairing chains and bar,	1 10	
	1 whiffletree,	75	
		<hr/>	\$6 97

1880.

TOWLE, HIBBARD AND CO.

Aug. 25.	For 4 barrels beans,	\$26 40
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1880.

J. S. BACHELER.

Jan. 24.	For 1 pound solder,	\$0 25	
	4 hours' labor,	1 00	
31.	1 pound solder,	25	
	4 hours' labor,	1 00	
Feb. 11.	spring,	15	
	6 hours' labor,	1 50	
23.	1 G. valve,	80	
24.	4 feet pipe,	50	
	2 couplings,	26	
	1 R. and L.,	15	
	1 T,	20	
	1 bushing,	13	
	4 hours' labor,	1 00	
25.	6 hours' labor,	1 50	
	teaming,	50	
Mar. 4.	$\frac{1}{2}$ day's labor,	1 50	
	teaming,	50	
5.	teaming,	50	
	1 day's labor,	3 00	
	1 W. closet,	7 00	
	23 feet soil pipe,	8 25	
	2 bends,	1 30	
	1 D. hub,	65	
	3 clamps,	30	

Mar.	5.	For 1 lead trap,	\$2 00	
		8 pounds lead,	64	
		2 pounds solder,	50	
		1 day's labor,	3 00	
		$\frac{3}{4}$ day's labor,	1 50	
Aug.	10.	1 bushing,	18	
		elbow,	25	
		labor,	4 00	
Sept.	25.	labor,	2 00	
Oct.	2.	labor,	1 65	
Nov.	3.	day's labor 2 men.	4 50	
	10.	lead pipe,	1 60	
		3 pounds putty,	15	
		1 pound solder,	20	
		1 plug,	06	
		6 hours labor 2 men,	3 00	
		2 S. G. valves,	50	
				<hr/>
				\$57 92

1880.

N. LA ROSE.

June	5.	For 8 hours' labor,	\$1 60	
	16.	1 saw filed,	20	
1881.				
Mar.	8.	10 hours' labor,	2 00	
April	30.	saw filing,	20	
		10 hours' labor,	1 00	
				<hr/>
				\$5 00

1880.

J. W. C. PICKERING.

April	16.	For 12 vests,	\$7 50	
		1 pair overalls,	50	
Nov.	24.	3 caps,	1 00	
		4 caps,	60	
		2 hats,	30	
		11 hats,	6 05	
		3 hats,	1 26	
1881.				
April	18.	8 hats,	2 00	
				<hr/>
				\$19 21

1880.

ABRAM FRENCH.

Sept.	1.	For 1 cup and saucer,	\$1 50	
		1 plate,	1 00	
		1 majolica fruit dish,	1 75	
		4 mustard spoons,	50	
		2 goblets,	1 40	
		1 pair cruets,	3 00	
		1 oyster terreen,	3 50	
		3 platters,	1 35	
		3 covered dishes,	3 00	
		2 dozen sauce plates,	1 30	
		1 dozen coffee cups and saucers,	1 75	
		2 pitchers,	1 25	
		2 dozen tea plates,	1 80	
		1 sugar bowl,	42	
		1 cask,	35	
	4.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen chimneys,	3 83	
		8 dozen chimneys,	5 20	
		2 dozen chimneys,	1 30	
		1 dozen fensils,	1 50	
		1 gross wicks,	60	
		$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen hand lamps,	75	
		$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen burners,	70	
		1 dozen burners,	2 00	
		3 dozen butters,	87	
		3 barrels and carting,	1 13	
				<hr/>
				\$41 75

1880.

C. SMITH.

Sept.	1.	For services in school-room,	\$26 66
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1880.

J. E. STONE.

Sept.	22.	For services in chair-shop,	\$7 00
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1880.

HAYES AND ARNOLD.

Sept.	22.	For packages pins,	\$12 00
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1880. HUTCHINSON, LITTLEFIELD AND CO.

Sept. 8.	For 12 pairs men's boots,	\$33 00	
	6 pairs men's boots,	10 20	
	2 pairs ladies' boots,	4 40	
	12 pairs ladies' boots,	18 00	
	4 pairs ladies' boots,	4 80	
		<hr/>	\$70 40

1880. I. L. PEARL.

Aug. 13.	For 321 yards gray cassimere,	\$304 95	
Oct. 30.	28 yards gray cassimere,	26 60	
	28½ yards gray cassimere,	27 08	
		<hr/>	\$358 63
	By 6 yards less,	\$5 70	
	discount,	2 99	
		<hr/>	8 69
			<hr/>
			\$349 94

1880. BOYD BROTHERS.

Sept. 20.	For 1 barrel,	\$2 00
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1880. J. M. BACHELER.

Sept. 1.	For arresting boy,	\$7 40
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1880. WATTS AND WILLS.

Sept. 28.	8 tubs butter,	\$50 16	
	carting,	38	
		<hr/>	\$50 54

1880. DAVID WADSWORTH.

Sept. 1.	For keeping Putnam,	\$17 43	
	1 pair shoes,	1 00	
		<hr/>	\$18 43

1880. DE WOLFE AND CO.

Aug. 24.	For 100 psalm-books,	\$13 00
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1880.	J. B. CLARKE.		
Sept. 15.	For advertising,		\$2 00
1880.	G. M. FRENCH.		
Aug. 15.	For 1 pair oxen,		\$154 00
1880.	C. G. B. RYDER.		
June 11.	For 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ cords manure,		\$13 75
1880.	E. T. KNOWLTON.		
Sept. 1.	For Daily Union,	\$1 00	
1881.			
Jan. 3.	Daily Union,	1 50	
		<hr/>	\$2 50
1880.	BENNETT AND LORD.		
June 14.	For $\frac{1}{4}$ day's mason-work,	\$1 50	
	stock, etc.,	1 75	
July 27.	mason repairing,	1 50	
	stock,	1 00	
Aug. 6.	mason repairing,	1 50	
	stock,	1 00	
Oct. 11.	$\frac{1}{4}$ day's mason-work,	1 50	
	stock,	1 50	
Nov. 16.	$\frac{1}{4}$ day's mason-work,	1 50	
		<hr/>	\$12 75
1880.	W. R. DUFF.		
Sept. 13.	For small telephone,		\$4 50
1880.	N. E. SULKY PLOW CO.		
Aug. 13.	For 1 plow,		15 72
1880.	A. B. STORY.		
April 11.	For $\frac{3}{8}$ cord manure,		\$8 25

1880. F. D. SARGENT.

Sept. 8. For services in chair-shop, \$20 50

1880. D. L. STEVENS.

Sept. 4. For 203½ pounds corned beef,	\$8 14	
213 pounds fresh beef,	10 65	
68½ pounds veal,	4 11	
	<hr/>	\$22 90

1880. COATES AND CO.

Sept. 27. For repairing hair-clippers, \$2 25

1880. DAVID MALONE.

Oct. 14. For services, \$10 00

1880. J. A. WALKER.

Aug. 25. For 158½ tons coal, \$769 30

1881. A. M. EASTMAN.

April 12. For 1 dozen lemons, \$0 30

1880. CLAFLIN, ALLISON AND CO.

Sept. 2. For 2 cases cod,	\$5 25
100 pounds cod,	5 00
1 barrel G. flour,	5 25
1 box cassia,	4 20
25 pounds Java coffee,	7 25
1 barrel granulated sugar,	23 80
6 boxes herring,	1 68
carting,	38
7. 1 case cod,	2 63
Oct. 1. 1 hogshead molasses,	38 85
carting,	75

1881.

Jan. 24. 1 barrel Rio coffee,	21 20
1 keg saleratus,	4 48
carting,	25
Mar. 22. 1 box pure pepper,	4 75

Mar. 22.	For 1 box fine salt,	\$2 00	
	1 box pure ginger,	2 50	
	100 pounds fish,	4 25	
	2 boxes boneless fish,	4 90	
	1 pound nutmegs,	95	
	1 box chocolate,	4 20	
	1 hogshead molasses,	43 20	
	1 caddy tea,	4 95	
	1 caddy tea,	3 30	
	carting,	75	
		<hr/>	\$196 72

1880. J. E. GOODNOW.

Sept. 20.	For 2 pigs,	\$18 00
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1880. C. H. MARTIN.

Oct. 4.	For 27 gallons R. oil,	\$16 74	
1881.			
Jan. 22.	medicine,	1 50	
		<hr/>	\$18 24

1880. R. M. PULSIFER.

July 17.	For advertising,	\$5 25
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1880. LUTHER CAMPBELL.

Oct. 16.	For 36½ cords wood,	\$100 37
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1880. MARSHALL BROTHERS.

Aug. 9.	For 64 pounds butter,	\$12 80	
	2¼ bushels beans,	3 85	
	231 pounds butter,	34 73	
Nov. 5.	253 pounds butter,	44 28	
Dec. 8.	64 pounds butter,	11 52	
	321 pounds butter,	64 20	
		<hr/>	\$171 38
1881.			
Feb. 19.	By 963 pounds cabbage,	\$16 89	
		<hr/>	\$154 49

1880.	G. H. TANSWELL.		
Oct. 18.	For 46 yards drilling,	\$5 98	
	6 papers needles,	30	
September.	23 yards flannel,	7 36	
	15 yards canvas,	2 70	
1881.			
April 30.	81 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards cotton,	6 13	
	1 cloak,	5 75	
		<hr/>	\$29 22
1880.	GEO. CANNCETTE.		
Oct. 26.	For 93 bushels charcoal,	\$11 16	
	weighing,	05	
		<hr/>	\$11 21
1880.	HANNAH SARGENT.		
Oct. 22.	For 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ weeks' services,		\$10 00
1880.	J. S. KIDDER AND CO.		
July 30.	For 10 bags meal,	\$10 30	
Nov. 8.	158 pounds bran,	1 58	
	12 bags meal,	14 40	
	10 bags meal,	13 50	
1881.			
Jan. 3.	1 bag oats,	1 20	
	6. 9 bags meal,	11 25	
	37 $\frac{1}{4}$ bushels seed oats,	20 49	
	11. 9 bags meal,	10 80	
	64 bushels oats,	35 53	
	12. 10 bags meal,	12 00	
	900 pounds bran,	9 00	
	19. 5 bags meal,	6 10	
	22. 11 bags meal,	13 20	
	330 pounds bran,	3 30	
	27. 10 bags meal,	11 50	
	31. 10 bags meal,	11 50	
	510 pounds bran,	5 35	
Mar. 30.	10 bags meal,	12 50	
	962 pounds bran,	11 06	
		<hr/>	\$214 56

1879.

G. E. WILSON.

Oct.	5.	For 5 gallons oil,	\$0 75	
June	24.	15 pounds soda,	1 05	
		1 dozen lemons,	15	
	29.	$\frac{1}{4}$ gross matches,	55	
		1 box salt,	22	
		4 Bristol bricks,	32	
July	16.	5 pounds Z. currants,	50	
		2 pounds S. citron,	50	
	24.	3 quarts oysters,	49	
1880.				
		3 pounds crackers,	33	
April	5.	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds cheese,	2 43	
		20 pounds sugar,	2 00	
	28.	4 pounds stoned raisins,	60	
		cheese,	1 38	
				<hr/>
				\$11 68

1879.

F. E. MCKEAN.

Aug.	14.	For 331 pounds beef,	\$24 00	
Sept.	29.	388 pounds beef,	26 19	
				<hr/>
				\$50 19

1879.

CHARLES SPRAGUE.

Oct.	29.	For 43 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards cotton,	\$3 50
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1880.

H. E. STEVENS.

Mar.	30.	For 6 balls wicking,	\$0 30
		$\frac{1}{4}$ gross matches,	55
May	11.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels salt,	1 05
		1 bag F. salt,	2 00
		2 dozen lemons,	70
June.	4.	15 pounds oat meal,	90
	10.	1 bushel salt,	70
	17.	4 boxes strawberries,	56
		1 box strawberries,	20
	24.	3 boxes strawberries,	42

July	6.	For $\frac{1}{4}$ gross matches,	\$0 55	
	29.	1 pound D. cocoanut,	40	
Sept.	4.	2 dozen eggs,	40	
	14.	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds codfish,	1 01	
		5 dozen S. crackers,	40	
Dec.	2.	4 dozen eggs,	1 12	
	1881.			
Jan.	19.	2 pounds citron,	75	
		fluid,	10	
			<hr/>	\$12 11
	1880.	J. M. AND D. A. PARKER.		
Nov.	2.	For 2008 feet oak plank,	\$40 16	
	1880.	G. GOULT.		
Nov.	13.	For 14 shirts,	\$11 00	
	1880.	H. T. HARVELL.		
Nov.	23.	For 36 $\frac{1}{4}$ pounds turkey,	\$7 25	
	1880.	G. PARKER.		
Nov.	24.	For 66 pounds turkey,	\$12 54	
	1880.	T. BARNARD.		
Dec.	9.	For pasturing cattle,	\$22 00	
	1880.	CHARLES CLIFFORD.		
Dec.	10.	For 12 cords wood,	\$42 00	
	1880.	J. B. GATES.		
Nov.	12.	For $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen garget cure,	\$3 00	
	1880.	JAMES BROTHERS.		
Nov.	17.	For hack hire,	\$4 00	
	1880.	W. G. WESTOVER.		
Nov.	16.	For 1 extension table,	\$15 00	
		carting,	25	
			<hr/>	\$15 25

1880. AMSDEN BARNARD.

Nov. 4.	For 26 barrels apples,	\$26 00	
1881.			
Mar. 22.	17 barrels apples,	17 00	
		<hr/>	\$43 00

1880. WILLIAM SHEPHERD.

Nov. 17.	For hack hire,		\$8 00
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1880. JORDAN AND MARSH.

Nov. 16.	For 100 quilts,	\$80 00	
13.	10 dozen handkerchiefs,	14 25	
	25 blankets,	56 25	
		<hr/>	\$150 50

1880. J. TRUESDALE.

Dec. 11.	For 1 pair blankets,	\$8 00	
Nov. 12.	1 pair blankets,	4 00	
		<hr/>	\$12 00

1880. JOSEPH CROSS.

Nov. 19.	For 4 stereoscopic views,		\$1 00
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1880. BENJAMIN GREER.

Nov. 16.	For 100 cords wood,		\$250 00
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1880. ALFRED COLBY.

Dec. 8.	For 2700 pounds straw,		\$27 00
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1880. J. CAVAGNARO AND CO.

Nov. 13.	For 5 pounds grapes,	\$0 75	
	4 dozen oranges,	1 40	
		<hr/>	\$2 15

1880. D. W. JOHNSON.

Nov. 12.	For 88 quilts,		\$79 20
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1880.

COLBURN AND HARVEY.

July	3.	For cakes,	\$3 50	
Sept.	14.	53 pounds crackers,	3 18	
Oct.	9.	lemons, snaps,	80	
		12½ dozen cakes,	1 00	
Nov.	16.	oysters, crackers,	40	
	23.	52 pounds crackers,	3 12	
Dec.	4.	47 pounds crackers,	2 82	
	17.	52 pounds crackers,	3 12	
	24.	32 pounds crackers,	1 92	
	29.	47 pounds crackers,	2 82	
		5 barrels,	1 25	
				<hr/>
				\$23 93

1880.

A MOULTON.

Nov.	9.	For 1 large basket,	\$1 75
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1880.

WORTHLEY, DOWNS AND CO.

Nov.	13.	For 6 dozen fine combs,	\$4 50	
		6 dozen combs,	2 10	
		5 dozen combs,	2 50	
				<hr/>
				\$9 10

1880.

D. COLLESWORTHY.

Nov.	13.	For 25 books,	\$12 00
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1880.

A. SAFFORD.

Dec.	16.	For services on farm,	\$25 00
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1880.

M. F. DODGE.

Dec.	11.	For stone and gravel,	\$15 00
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1880.

J. M. ADAMS.

Dec.	1.	For services in chair-shop,	\$22 00
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1880.

S. B. ADAMS.

Dec.	1.	For services in sewing-room,	\$21 43
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1880.	A. F. BOWEN.		
Dec. 8.	For 14 dozen neckties,	\$7 00	
1880.	J. E. BARNARD.		
Dec. 14.	For lot meadow hay,	\$7 00	
27.	services teaming,	10 00	
		<hr/>	\$17 00
1880.	H. H. JOHNSON.		
Nov. 12.	For 124 pounds beef,	\$8 68	
1880.	LOCKWOOD, BROOKS AND CO.		
Dec. 30.	For 12 books,	\$16 50	
1880.	C. A. ADAMS.		
Dec. 16.	For candy and oranges,	\$15 50	
1880.	G. W. THAYER.		
Aug. 3.	For 8 pairs shoes,	\$8 00	
Sept. 1.	1 pair rubber boots,	3 25	
	2 pairs shoes,	3 00	
Oct. 28.	12 pairs rubber boots,	36 00	
Dec. 20.	1 case boots,	30 00	
		<hr/>	\$80 25
1880.	G. W. FLANDERS.		
Dec. 3.	For nursing her sick boy,	\$7 50	
1880.	E. O. ABBOTT.		
Dec. 21.	For 1 lot games,	\$5 00	
1881.			
Mar. 17.	1 dozen balls,	2 80	
		<hr/>	\$7 80
1880.	YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.		
Dec. 21.	For sundry services,	\$75 00	

1880.

E. H. BAKER.

Dec. 18.	For 7 hoods,	\$3 50	
	8 hoods,	4 80	
	12 handkerchiefs,	84	
	8 pairs sleeve-buttons,	1 04	
	8 pairs sleeve-buttons,	2 00	
	8 pairs mittens,	1 76	
	4 pairs socks,	80	
	4 pairs socks,	1 32	
31.	sundries,	5 00	
	4 handkerchiefs,	1 00	
			<hr/>
			\$22 06

1880.

HARLEY, ROBBIE AND CO.

Dec. 19.	For 3 $\frac{2}{3}$ dozen mittens,	\$6 42	
	1 dozen mittens,	1 75	
	1 dozen gloves,	2 50	
	2 dozen hose,	7 98	
	1 dozen hose,	3 75	
			<hr/>
			\$22 40

1880.

CLARA HOWARTH.

Dec. 31.	For services in laundry,	\$32 00
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1880.

CHARLES BUNTON.

July 6.	For repairing carriage,	\$0 50	
Sept. 7.	setting tires,	2 00	
	repairing whiffletree,	40	
25.	repairing carriage,	50	
Dec. 7.	shoeing oxen,	4 00	
21.	shoeing oxen,	2 00	
1881.			
Jan. 19.	repairing sled,	2 50	
Feb. 10.	repairing tools,	50	
Mar. 15.	repairing carriage,	75	
	wood-work on sled,	4 00	
April 27.	shoeing oxen,	7 75	
			<hr/>
			\$24 90

1880.

BOSTON ELASTIC FAB. CO.

Nov. 12. For 200 suspenders, web, \$18 00

1880.

MANCHESTER ONE-PRICE CLOTHING CO.

Nov. 9. For 4 pairs overalls, \$2 00

1 suit, 8 50

2 pairs overalls, 1 00

2 suits, 17 00

17. 1 suit, 8 50

Dec. 7. 1 suit, 7 00

pants, 5 50

1 pair pants, 1 50

1 G. reefer, 3 00

1 suit, 8 50

1 dozen boxes collars, 1 00

16. 1 overcoat, 3 50

1 overcoat, 3 50

pants, 12 00

Nov. 17. 5 dozen men's jackets, 51 00

3 dozen youths' jackets, 27 00

1 dozen boys' jackets, 9 00

3 dozen boys' caps, 9 00

1881.

Mar. 12. 1 suit, 8 50

3 suits, 21 00

2 dozen suspenders, 4 00

collars, 1 00

4 hats, 2 87

4 hats, 1 25

April 27. 4 suits, 32 00

1 hat, 75

5 hats, 5 25

1 box collars, and 2 ties, 40

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\$255 52

By discount,

\$7 17

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248 35

1880. O. H. A. CHAMBERLIN.

Sept. 27.	For paper,	\$0 30	
Dec. 28.	paper,	30	
		<hr/>	\$0 60

1880. F. E. WILLOUGHBY.

Dec. 1.	For Daily Union 1 month,	\$0 50	
Feb. 12.	Daily Union 1 month,	50	
Mar. 8.	Daily Union 6 months,	3 00	
		<hr/>	\$4 00

1880. AMOSKEAG MANUFACTURING CO.

Dec. 31.	For labor, repairing boiler,	\$27 12	
	steel-plate screws,	3 58	
		<hr/>	\$30 70

1881. STEPHEN ARMITAGE.

Jan. 8.	For services in shop,	\$35 65
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1880. BARTON AND CO.

Oct. 28.	For 32 $\frac{1}{4}$ yards cotton,	\$3 71	
	38 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards cotton,	4 84	
	105 yards cotton,	10 02	
	53 $\frac{1}{4}$ yards cotton,	6 65	
	27 $\frac{1}{4}$ yards cotton,	8 86	
	2 dozen ladies' vests,	10 50	
		<hr/>	\$44 58

1880. G. E. HALL.

May 14.	For potash,	\$0 08	
July 28.	1 box salve,	25	
Aug. 21.	1 box ointment,	50	
Sept. 16.	1 quart tincture arnica,	1 25	
Oct. 26.	1 pint cough medicine,	75	
Nov. 1.	horse medicine,	1 50	
21.	1 quart tincture arnica,	1 25	
20.	$\frac{1}{2}$ pint glycerine,	25	
	1 quart cough medicine,	1 60	

Dec.	11.	For 3 bottles colic medicine,	\$4 50
	17.	1 pound potash,	45
		5 pounds sulphur,	50
	24.	½ dozen porous plasters,	75
	27.	tincture arnica,	55

1881.

Jan.	12.	2 pounds camphor,	1 00
	21.	corks,	20
	29.	1 dozen Davis's powders,	25
	30.	1 bottle liniment,	25
		sulphur and salts,	1 10
Feb.	4.	1 ounce acid,	10
	10.	14 pounds sulphur,	1 00
	14.	1 quart hamamelis,	1 00
Mar.	2.	1 toothbrush,	35
		1 recipe,	20
	4.	1 box salve,	20
	23.	2 pounds saltpeter,	50
		2 pounds sal-soda,	12
		1 bottle ointment,	45
April	21.	1 bottle porter,	42

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 \$21 32

1880.

O. D. CARPENTER.

Dec.	30.	For 6 days' mason-work,	\$15 00
		1½ days' mason-work,	2 25
		1000 brick,	8 00

1881.

Jan.	10.	1 day's mason-work,	2 50
Mar.	30.	9 days' mason-work,	22 50

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 \$50 25

1881.

F. E. DODGE.

Jan.	12.	For services in cook-room,	\$12 00
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1880.

CHARLES A. SMITH.

Feb.	24.	For 1 dozen mugs,	\$1 50
Mar.	29.	1 spring,	15

Mar.	29.	For 2 chamber jars,	\$2 00	
		6 dusters,	60	
Apr.	14.	1 dozen lanterns,	13 50	
	15.	1 duster,	2 00	
	22.	4 bowls,	1 50	
Mar.	6.	½ dozen salters,	1 00	
	14.	cuttle-fish,	25	
Aug.	11.	1 duster,	60	
		1 duster,	35	
		1 pan, brush,	92	
	13.	4 lamps,	1 00	
	18.	1 dozen vegetable dishes,	1 00	
		1 dozen plates,	1 00	
Sept.	29.	6 dust-pans,	90	
Nov.	16.	2 cream-pitchers,	50	
		2 covered butters,	1 50	
		4 silver tea-spoons,	6 00	
	24.	2 corner brackets,	1 75	
			<hr/>	\$37 02
		By lanterns returned,		16 00
				<hr/>
				\$21 02
1881.		C. H. KIMBALL.		
Jan.	7.	For music,	\$2 80	
1881.		RICE AND HOLWAY.		
Jan.	13.	For 5 tubs butter,	\$73 83	
		1 barrel beans,	10 00	
		2 barrels pease,	17 46	
			<hr/>	\$101 29
1880.		WILLIAM H. VICKERY.		
May	12.	For 3 keys,	\$0 30	
	31.	1 key,	15	
June	21.	1 key,	10	
July	17.	1 key,	50	
Aug.	11.	repairing shears,	35	
Sept.	9.	repairing shears,	15	
Dec.	21.	awls,	30	
			<hr/>	\$1 85

1881.	J. N. FOSS.		
Jan. 21.	For clipping horse,	\$1 50	
Feb. 10.	clipping horse,	1 50	
Mar. 12.	clipping horse,	1 50	
		<hr/>	\$4 50
1881.	PERRY MASON AND CO.		
Jan. 22.	For 2 cop. Youth's Companion, 1 year,		\$2 50
1881.	J. S. DAME.		
Jan. 25.	For arresting William H. Linscott,		\$5 00
1881.	J. A. WOOD.		
Jan. 26.	For Independent Statesman, 1 year,		\$1 50
1881.	EDGAR STRAW.		
Jan. 26.	For services getting cattle,		\$5 00
1881.	B. F. MARSH.		
Jan. 26.	For 7 barrels apples,		\$8 05
1881.	J. O. MERRILL.		
Jan. 22.	For 23 cords of wood,		\$74 75
1879.	E. R. COBURN.		
Aug. 27.	For 1 desk,	\$0 40	
1880.			
Feb. 4.	2 desks,	1 50	
	3 Baker's Speakers,	45	
	2 Harvey's Speakers,	50	
Dec. 17.	15 books,	9 00	
	20 books,	2 60	
	2 desks,	1 54	
	53 books,	25 55	
1881.			
Mar. 18.	4 books,	2 00	
	1 lot Speakers,	1 25	
	18 books,	11 45	
	1 dozen balls,	4 40	
		<hr/>	\$60 64

1880.

G. E. FLANDERS.

July	30.	For 7 pounds halibut,	\$0 84	
Aug.	1.	1 melon,	40	
	28.	9 pounds mackerel,	36	
		10 pounds sweet potatoes,	50	
			<hr/>	\$2 10

1880.

GEORGE FOSTER.

Dec.	4.	For 50 gallons soap,	\$5 00	
	6.	52 gallons soap,	5 20	
	13.	289 gallons soap,	28 90	
	16.	51 gallons soap,	5 10	
	17.	52 gallons soap,	5 20	
			<hr/>	\$49 40

1880.

WILLIAM B. SARGENT.

Sept.		For 1 gallon B. wine,	\$2 75	
		1 gallon C. wine,	2 29	
		43 gallons vinegar,	6 45	
			<hr/>	\$11 49

1881.

O. E. WHIPPLE.

Feb.	15.	For 1 pair traverse sleds,	\$35 00
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1881.

C. C. CURRIER.

Feb.	16.	For tuning musical instrument,	\$2 50
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1880.

PLUMER AND HOLTON.

July	9.	For 2 hats,	\$0 60	
	16.	1 hat,	90	
Sept.	13.	18¾ yards cotton goods,	4 32	
Oct.	25.	2½ dozen gloves,	4 50	
Nov.	5.	3½ dozen undershirts,	4 50	
	18.	2½ dozen hose and 1 hat,	4 85	
	22.	4 pairs gloves,	1 00	
	30.	3 dozen hose,	1 62	
1881.				
Jan.	19.	1 hat,	58	
April	18.	3 dozen socks,	4 25	
			<hr/>	\$27 12

1880.	AMORY MANUFACTURING CO.		
Oct. 19.	For 1 dozen brooms from Enfield,	\$2 00	
	freight on same,	20	
		<hr/>	\$2 20
1881.	J. H. MERRILL.		
Feb. 1.	For driving cattle and attending them,		\$3 00
1881.	HARTFORD BOILER INSP. AND INS. CO.		
Feb. 16.	For insurance,		\$20 00
1881.	J. E. BUERK.		
Jan. 28.	For dials for watch clock,		\$3 50
1881.	J. H. BROWN.		
Feb. 3.	For 5½ days' painting,	\$10 00	
	varnish,	60	
Mar. 5.	24½ days' painting,	45 00	
	paint, stock, and brushes,	5 20	
		<hr/>	\$60 80
1881.	W. O. FOLSOM.		
Feb. 17.	For 1 dozen harmonicas,	\$3 00	
	2 jew's-harps,	63	
		<hr/>	\$3 63
1881.	JOHN C. MILLS.		
Feb. 17.	For apples,		\$8 10
1880.	D. GARLAND AND CO.		
Nov. 25.	For 2 loads stone,		\$1 50
1881.	DORACE LEVEE.		
Feb. 22.	For services watching,		\$21 00
1881.	B. W. ROBINSON.		
Feb. 23.	For mason-work,		\$3 37

1880.	JABEZ ALEXANDER.		
Oct. 27.	For visit to horse,		\$2 00
1880.	C. W. ROWELL.		
Nov.	For 44 gallons cider,		\$2 03
1881.	W. E. MARDEN.		
March 4.	For extracting thirteen teeth,		\$3 25
1881.	DANIEL ANNIS.		
Mar. 9.	For 18 barrels apples,		\$22 50
1879.	A. STOREY AND CO.		
May.	For 22 dozen eggs,		\$2 86
1879.	JOHN D. PATTERSON.		
Dec. 16.	For $3\frac{3}{4}$ cords manure	\$26 25	
1881.			
Jan. 1.	7 cords and 1 foot manure,	39 30	
April 15.	1 cow,	38 50	
		<hr/>	\$104 05
1881.	H. B. WILMOT.		
April 6.	For 12 suits,	\$67 00	
	express,	50	
		<hr/>	\$67 50
1881.	C. B. SOUTHWORTH.		
April 2.	For paper collars,		\$2 25
1881.	J. H. PIERCE.		
April 4.	For 1 barrel W. I. coffee,	\$21 60	
	express,	1 00	
		<hr/>	\$22 60
1881.	SAMUEL BOYCE.		
April 6.	For 4768 pounds bedding,		\$16 80

1881.	J. W. SMITH.		
April 6.	For 1 gross nickel buckles,		\$3 50
1881.	A. G. WHITCOMB.		
April 12.	For 12 settees,	\$42 24	
	30 chairs,	19 50	
	1 dozen erasers,	1 50	
		<hr/>	\$63 24
1881.	P. C. CHENEY.		
April 14.	For 2 quires paper,		\$0 50
1881.	H. H. EVERETT.		
April 18.	For advertising,	\$1 00	
	subscription to Times,	1 50	
		<hr/>	\$2 50
1881.	JOSEPH BRECK AND SONS.		
April 13.	For assortment garden seeds,	\$5 00	
	4 pounds onion seed,	18 00	
		<hr/>	\$23 00
1881.	D. B. HENNESSEY.		
April.	For tuning piano,		\$2 00
1881.	L. B. HARRIS.		
Mar. 12.	For use of telephone from March 12 to June 12,		\$9 00
1881.	LUCY WILSON.		
April 16.	For 8 pounds butter,		\$1 60.
1881.	THOMAS WILSON.		
April 16.	For 3 barrels apples,		\$3 00
1881.	MANCHESTER GAS-LIGHT CO.		
Jan. 11.	For 60 No. 2 fire-brick,		\$3 90

1881. H. RECORD.  
 April 28. For 1 cow, \$77 50

1881. BRIGHAM AND PRATT.  
 Mar. 10. For  $\frac{1}{3}$  barrel crackers, \$1 00  
       17.  $\frac{1}{3}$  barrel crackers, 1 00  
 April 14.  $\frac{1}{2}$  barrel crackers, 1 50  
       21.  $\frac{1}{2}$  barrel crackers, 1 50  
       26. 40 pounds crackers, 2 76  


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 \$7 76

1881. GEORGE H. COLBY.  
 April 16. For 1 pair oxen, \$120 00

1881. J. R. CARR.  
 April 30. For 2 gallons orange shellac, \$7 50  
           1 quart asphaltum, 38  
           1 day's labor, \$2 00  


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 \$9 88

1881. MOSES EASTMAN.  
 Apr. 29. For 1 ham, \$2 50

1881. W. H. CATE.  
 April 1. For 1 pair girls' boots, \$1 50  
       14. 5 pairs girls' boots, 7 00  


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 \$2 50

1881. GEORGE NICHOLS.  
 April 30. For 1 dozen cotton, \$0 60  
           1 dozen machine needles, 50  
           2 papers sewing needles, 10  


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 \$1 20

1881. ALLEN N. CLAPP.  
 Jan. 15. For 51  $\frac{1}{2}$  gallons kerosene oil, \$6 95  
           1 barrel, 1 00  
 Feb. 15. 1 barrel, 1 00

Feb. 15.	For 47 gallons kerosene oil,	\$6 35	
April 8.	52½ gallons kerosene oil,	4 99	
	1 barrel,	1 00	
		<hr/>	\$21 29
23.	By 8 barrels returned,		8 00
			<hr/>
			\$13 29

1881.

A. QUIMBY.

Jan. 1.	For 1 harmonica,	\$1 00	
2.	3 whistles,	60	
Feb. 26.	5 harmonicas,	1 00	
Mar. 12.	tops and strings,	50	
29.	2 books,	2 50	
April 22.	rubber balls,	2 30	
30.	2 base-balls,	1 76	
		<hr/>	\$9 66

1880.

PIKE AND HEALD.

Aug. 14.	For amount of bill rendered,	\$4 64	
	2 pocket valves,	6 37	
Nov. 13.	1 bath-tub,	17 50	
	lead pipe,	39	
	3 pounds solder,	60	
	1 bath plug and chain,	75	
	pipe, coupling, and elbow,	28	
	labor,	3 00	
	repairing waste-pipe,	1 50	
		<hr/>	\$35 03
	By old lead,		24 65
			<hr/>
			\$10 38

1881.

ALONZO RICHARDSON.

Apr. 30.	For 26 days' labor,	\$26 00
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1880.

GARLAND AND STONE.

Sept.	For merchandise,	\$5 00
Oct.	merchandise,	6 26
Nov.	merchandise,	25 67
	3 quarts oysters,	1 05

1881.			
March.	For merchandise,	\$0 65	
Apr. 1.	merchandise,	22 29	
		<hr/>	\$60 92
1880.			
Sept.	By 4 barrels apples,	\$4 00	
	11 bushels potatoes,	5 50	
1881.			
Feb. 28.	207 cabbages,	4 14	
Mar. 3.	208 cabbages,	4 16	
	11. 250 cabbages,	5 00	
	17. 200 cabbages,	5 00	
	28. 89 pounds cabbage,	2 22	
		<hr/>	\$30 02
			<hr/>
			\$30 90

1881.	B. F. MITCHELL.		
Mar. 30.	For 1½ bushels beans,	\$1 20	
	¼ bushel corn,	20	
	1100 feet boards,	11 00	
		<hr/>	\$12 40

1881.	E. J. WILLIAMS.		
Mar. 24.	For 320 roofing slate,	\$16 00	
	13 pounds cement,	1 30	
	4 pounds lead,	32	
	5 pounds nails,	30	
	3½ days' labor,	10 50	
		<hr/>	\$28 42

1880.	C. D. BOYNTON.		
May 2.	For pasturing cattle,		\$27 00

1880.	LIST OF INCIDENTALS.		
May 3.	For postage stamps,	\$1 00	
	expenses to Boston,	3 95	
10.	flower seeds,	2 93	
11.	dipper,	10	

May	11.	For postage stamps,	\$3 00
	12.	tearing down building,	2 50
	13.	expenses on Hooksett bill,	15
	17.	telegram,	50
	18.	repairing watchman's clock key,	75
	22.	$\frac{1}{2}$ bushel seed beans,	1 10
		Bugbee's fare to Peterborough,	1 90
		Carrigan's fare to Boston, etc.,	3 00
	24.	expenses to Nashua,	1 75
		postage on circulars,	30
	27.	C. E. Clough, barn room,	3 00
	29.	Orrill Brothers, razors,	75
	31.	postage stamps,	3 00
June	2.	Lanning's car-fare,	1 00
	3.	expenses to Concord,	75
		horse-baiting,	40
		Bryer's fare to Rumney,	2 45
	5.	boy's car-fare,	50
		barrel covers,	65
		C. H. Dow,	50
		H. P. Ray, labor,	2 40
	9.	J. S. Fogg,	75
		expenses to Boston,	3 62
	10.	expenses to East Weymouth,	7 25
	12.	Burns's fare to Dover,	1 30
	14.	Greeley's fare to Windham,	50
		D. B. Varney,	25
	15.	Tuttle's fare to Newmarket,	1 00
	16.	mileage ticket,	12 50
		horse-baiting, lunch,	80
		shoe-strings,	25
	25.	key rings,	1 20
		expenses to Boston,	3 70
	26.	Mr. Rollins,	1 10
	28.	expenses to Hooksett,	1 00
		postage stamps,	3 66
	30.	F. Clark's fare to Acworth,	5 00
July	1.	Mr. Rollins, tedder teeth,	80

July	2.	For Chambeau's fare to Nashua,	\$0 50
		Wills's fare to Nashua,	13
		E. O. Abbott, balls, etc.,	2 90
		E. W. Perkins,	90
	5.	shoeing horse,	25
		crackers, peanuts, etc.,	1 87
	8.	telegrams,	50
	9.	Orrill Brothers, razors,	75
	12.	expenses to Hooksett for Putnam,	1 25
		postage stamps,	2 27
	15.	expenses to Nashua for Putnam,	1 00
		coat for Putnam,	75
	15.	telegram,	25
		horse-baiting,	40
		P. C. Cheney,	58
	19.	repairing machine, and rubbers,	75
		expenses of boys to Massabesic,	3 62
	21.	expenses to Portsmouth,	3 25
	24.	telegram,	25
	26.	Burns's fare to Lake Village,	2 00
	29.	postage stamps,	1 00
	30.	Richmond's fare to Som-	
		ersworth,	1 40
	31.	shoes for Wilson,	1 50
		car-fare,	50
		extra work of boys,	16 90
Aug.	6.	expenses to Boston and	
		Fall River,	13 93
	9.	Charboro's fare to Nashua,	50
	9.	boys' treat and extra work,	1 25
	10.	peaches,	1 25
	12.	postage stamps,	3 00
	13.	Mrs. Bailey's car-fare to	
		Concord, return,	1 00
		berries,	50
	18.	N. E. Chase, from Con-	
		cord and return,	1 00
	23.	shoes,	2 00

Aug.	23.	For Page, extra work,	\$0 25
	24.	expenses to Boston,	5 30
		postage stamps,	3 00
		carting cane,	50
	28.	D. E. Sullivan's fare to Concord,	75
	28.	Hutchinson Bros., rep. machinery,	95
		exp. to Concord with Putnam,	2 00
		postage stamps,	3 00
		Fraunette's fare to Nashua,	50
	29.	repairing wagon,	35
	30.	extra work,	1 69
Sept.	2.	weighing coal,	3 41
		luncheons,	50
	3.	expenses to Nashua for Lanning,	2 00
		cement,	1 00
	6.	incidentals,	25
	9.	expenses to Worcester and Gardner,	5 90
		umbrella and book,	1 80
		D. W. King, searching records,	28
	11.	D. Sullivan's fare to Concord,	55
	13.	girls, extra work,	1 00
	16.	H. P. Ray, services in cook-room,	6 00
	17.	2 harmonicas,	1 00
		machine needles,	1 00
	21.	Greeley's car-fare,	75
	22.	electric polish,	25
	23.	sweet oil,	65
	25.	O. Chamberlin for paper, Snow Flake,	30
	27.	expenses to Providence,	8 25
	28-29.	expenses to P. V. fair with boys,	10 50
	30.	postage stamps,	3 00
Oct.	1.	telegram,	35
	2.	telegram,	25
	3.	Asa Chase, extra work,	1 00
		I. Merrill, expenses to fair,	3 50
		extra work,	75

Oct.	1.	For expenses to Boston, to make contract,	\$5 80
	9.	fruit,	1 85
		Stevens's car-fare to Concord,	50
	12.	G. Morse's car-fare,	2 00
		stamps,	3 00
	13.	exp. to Lowell for Glynn,	5 60
	16.	half-bushel chestnuts,	1 00
		Asa Chase, extra work,	1 00
	18.	Elmer Tuttle, extra work,	1 00
	19.	horse-keeping,	75
	21.	postage stamps,	3 00
	25.	John Perkins, chestnuts,	1 00
	26.	horse-keeping,	75
		Asa Chase, extra work,	25
	27.	postal cards,	1 00
		C. G. Perry, horse hire,	3 00
	29.	horse-keeping,	50
		George Nichols, butter,	75
		John Perley, apples,	1 00
		postage stamps,	1 00
Nov.	1.	sewing-machine needles,	75
	3.	Charboro's car-fare,	50
	8.	expenses to Concord for Rem- ick and Stevens,	2 75
		telegram,	45
	13.	expenses to Boston,	3 50
		basket,	25
	15.	expenses getting cattle from pasture,	1 00
	16.	expenses to Boston,	3 75
		telegram,	27
		N. Saunders, extra work,	54
	19.	J. Weeks, sundries,	1 00
	20.	girls' extra work,	1 97
		postage stamps,	4 00
	22.	Greeley's car-fare,	1 00
	24.	postage stamps,	60

Nov.	24.	For M. A. Clement, services in school,	\$11 00
		boys' extra work,	1 25
	30.	exp. to Worcester and Boston,	6 30
Dec.	1.	S. B. Armitage, car-fare,	2 10
	4.	horse-keeping,	50
		extra work of boys,	25
	6.	City Bank, for stamps,	1 00
		N. Evans, book,	25
	10.	W. Ryder, watching,	1 50
		labor getting cattle,	4 00
	11.	S. Robinson, extra work,	37
	13.	postage stamps,	3 00
		expenses getting cattle,	1 25
	14.	telegram,	25
	15.	Flanders, oranges,	35
	17.	register, 1881,	25
		Cassidy, car-fare,	2 00
	19.	blacksmithing,	1 00
	20.	E. K. Baker, thread, needles,	79
	21.	girls' extra work,	4 94
	22.	E. K. Baker, sundries,	1 12
		Mrs. Hunkins's car-fare,	1 50
	23.	Downs's car-fare,	2 00
	24.	telegram,	25
		Fraunette's car-fare,	50
	25.	horse-keeping,	50
	27.	telegram,	25
		C. Robbins,	1 00
	29.	Straw & Lovejoy, rep. clock,	2 00
	30.	exp. to Boston and Chelsea,	6 05
		Lee & Shepard, books,	2 25
	31.	J. B. Clarke, directory,	1 00
1881.			
Jan.	1.	postage stamps,	3 00
		R. D. Gay, rings,	15
		girls' extra work,	1 52
	3.	A. Hart, religious services,	3 00

Jan.	3.	For stamps,	\$2 00
	6.	James Bros., horse-keeping,	25
		postal cards,	1 00
		boys' extra work,	1 00
	7.	postage stamps,	1 00
	8.	Thorn and Rivers, extra work,	1 35
	10.	telegram,	39
		James Bros., horse-keeping,	25
		telegram,	25
	12.	G. B. Fogg, making keys,	60
		H. H. Ladd, repairing clock,	25
	13.	expenses to Boston,	4 10
	15.	Greenwood,	50
		expenses, W. Gardner,	6 80
		telegrams,	63
	17.	Holman, apples,	2 10
	18.	girls' extra work,	50
	20.	Joseph Prescott, 3 baskets,	1 60
	21.	filing saw,	25
	22.	Rivers, Thorn, and Lombar,	
		extra work,	71
		mileage ticket,	12 50
		army blanket,	65
		refreshments,	50
		expenses to Dover, for Linscott,	5 75
	27.	girls' extra work,	10
	28.	postage stamps,	3 25
		2 shuttles,	1 25
	31.	Thorn, extra work,	20
Feb.	1.	express,	15
	8.	boy's ticket to opera,	75
		extra work of boys,	50
	9.	postage stamps,	3 00
	10.	expenses to Ayer,	2 20
	11.	telegrams,	1 04
	15.	W. O. Folsom, musical instrument,	90
	25.	postage stamps,	42
Mar.	1.	J. Nichols, rep. sewing-machine,	50

Mar	2.	For Orrill Brothers, razor,	\$0 25
		Mary Woods's car-fare,	2 00
	8.	fixing pegging-machine,	1 00
		postage stamps,	3 00
		postage stamps,	1 02
	9.	Daniel Annis, apples,	22 50
		Stratton, for repairing hy-	
		draulic ram,	25
	11.	J. W. Nichols, needles,	50
	12.	car-fare of six Keene boys,	9 18
		cash paid to six Keene boys,	2 00
April	19.	Amoskeag Co., sawdust,	1 00
		John Woodbury, brush brooms,	50
	23.	Springfield,	2 00
	31.	Moore, car-fare,	1 45
	2.	C. H. Martin, medicine,	30
		expenses to Concord,	1 00
	4.	postage stamps,	3 36
	6.	expenses to Boston,	3 30
	7.	walking-match prizes,	5 00
	8.	Hubbard & Lull, medicine,	25
		Twiss, peanuts,	30
	13.	horse-baiting,	50
	14.	postal cards,	6 00
		balls,	75
	18.	postage stamps,	3 00
		G. W. Nichols, sewing-needles,	75
		postal-cards,	2 00
	22.	R. D. Gay, repairing,	10
		Joslin, for settee rounds,	25
	27.	Fraunette's car-fare,	25
		car-fare of discharged boys,	6 80
		A. C. Hull, expenses to	
		Concord with Young,	1 75
	28.	Tuson, for type,	50
		postage stamps,	25
		expenses to Boston,	3 35
		Stevens's car-fare,	75

April 30. For telegraphing,	\$0 25
postage stamps,	1 08
boys' tickets to opera,	1 00
extra work of boys and girls	
for March and April,	11 69

# CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE TREASURER.

1880.

May 1.	Balance in hands of treasurer,	\$2,941 52	
	Cash received from the state treasurer,	6,000 00	
	for board,	8,992 82	
	for coal,	456 62	
	for neat stock, etc.,	136 16	
	for labor of inmates,	4,168 88	
	from sale of coupons on bonds,	792 50	
	from various sources,	483 15	
	from State appr'n for machinery,	2,000 00	
		<u>          </u>	\$25,971 65

## EXPENDITURES.

Cash paid for ordinary expenses,	\$17,711 39	
for improvements,	1,005 92	
for insurance,	150 00	
Dep. appr'n in M. S. Bank, in name of State,	2,000 00	
	<u>          </u>	\$20,867 31

1881.

May 1.	Balance in treasury,	\$5,104 34
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## BILLS RECEIVABLE.

For chair work,	\$571 93	
For board,	2,204 62	
From various sources,	150 00	
	<u>          </u>	\$2,926 55

## BILLS PAYABLE.

To various persons,	\$350 00	
	<u>          </u>	\$2,576 55
Available balance,	5,104 34	
	<u>          </u>	\$7,680 89

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

By the liberality of the publishers, we have received, during the past year, the following papers: Dover Enquirer, Morning Star, Cheshire Republican, Northern Sentinel, Portsmouth Journal, New Hampshire Patriot and People, Candia Banner, Manchester Weekly Times, Mirror, and one hundred copies of the Day-Spring. Many thanks.

The Young Men's Christian Association have, as usual, supplied speakers for our religious services on the Sabbath, the past year. Much interest has been manifested at the meetings by the inmates and by residents of the city, who, in considerable numbers, attend our Sabbath exercises.

It gives me pleasure to be able to speak in terms of commendation of the officers and teachers associated with us in this work of reform. If a degree of success has attended the school, I cheerfully accord it largely to their efforts.

By the will of the late Miss L. H. Penhallow of Portsmouth, the school will soon receive a legacy of one thousand dollars, to be expended for books for the use of our school. This munificent gift is kindly appreciated, and we trust it will greatly contribute to the happiness and advantage of our unfortunate children.

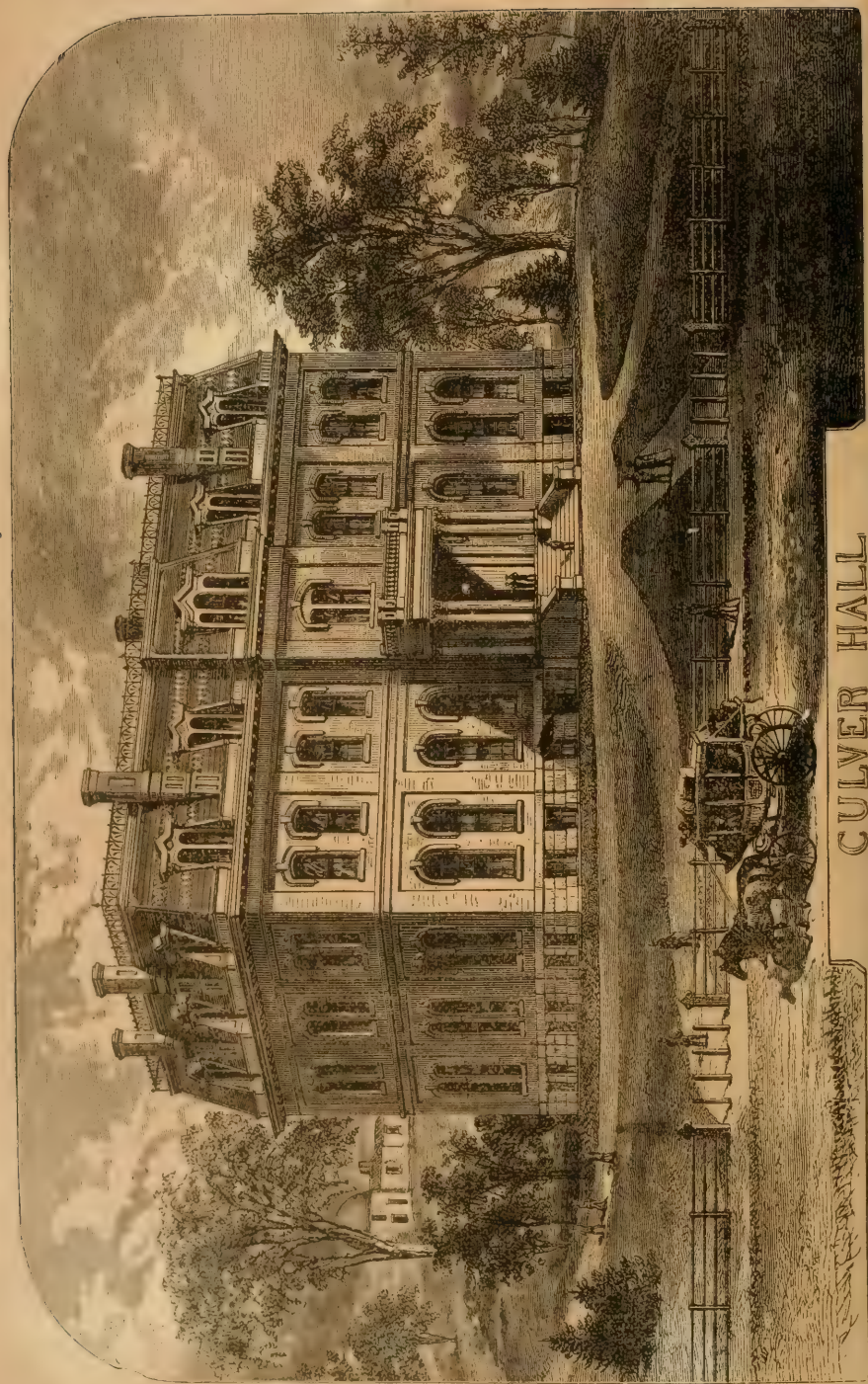
In conclusion, I thank the trustees for their kindness so generously bestowed during my administration. That good results of our united efforts may be evidenced in the upright lives of those who have had the advantage of our school, is my heartfelt wish.

J. C. RAY,  
*Superintendent and Treasurer.*









CULVER HALL

FOURTEENTH REPORT  
OF THE  
BOARD OF TRUSTEES  
OF THE  
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE  
AND  
MECHANIC ARTS  
TO THE  
NEW HAMPSHIRE LEGISLATURE,  
JUNE SESSION, 1881.

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MANCHESTER:  
JOHN B. CLARKE, PUBLIC PRINTER.  
1881.



NEW HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE  
OF  
AGRICULTURE AND THE MECHANIC ARTS.

---

FACULTY.

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BENJAMIN T. BLANPIED, A. M.

*Professor of Mathematics.*

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*Professor of English Language and Literature.*

CLARENCE W. SCOTT, A. M.

*Instructor in Elocution.*

SAURIN J. BLANPIED, A. M.

*Instructor in Drawing.*

CHARLES S. COOK, B. S.

## OCCASIONAL LECTURERS.

---

HON. GEORGE W. NESMITH, LL. D., *History of Agriculture*

HON. JOSEPH KIDDER, *Farming as a Profession.*

HON. JOSEPH B. WALKER, A. M., *Irrigation and Drainage.*

WILLIAM H. H. MASON, M. D., *Veterinary Science.*

HON. I. R. BURBANK, *Stock Breeding.*

JEREMIAH W. SANBORN, B. S., *Theoretical and Practical  
Farming.*

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Fall term begins September 1, 1881. Candidates for admission will present themselves for examination at Culver Hall. Wednesday afternoon at three o'clock.

## TRUSTEES.

---

HON. GEORGE W. NESMITH, LL. D., Franklin, *President.*

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# REPORT.

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*To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives.*

GENTLEMEN, — The trustees of the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts now present their fourteenth report, pursuant to the requirements of law and custom provided.

## SUCCESS OF THE COLLEGE.

We are happy to be able to announce to you, that for the last two years we have enjoyed increasing prosperity. We have paid off all our indebtedness, and now present to you our institution free from the embarrassment of debt, and we indulge the hope that our financial affairs are so arranged that hereafter we may not be involved again. The interest derived from the sales of our public lands, by the act of Congress, was to be devoted to instruction. This amount was \$4,800 annually, and has all been sacredly applied to that purpose. It will be remembered that the original investment of \$80,000 was taken by the State, for which the college in return received her six per cent bonds to the same amount, and the state treasurer pays the above interest thereon to our college treasurer semi-annually. This contract, deemed mutually advantageous to the parties, has been thus far adhered to, and the four professors of our college have been paid from this fund. From our other pecuniary sources some improvements have been made upon our buildings, and lands adjacent thereto, by furnishing grading about Conant Hall, and by increasing the supply of water to Culver Hall by the erection of a new cistern, and by the application of iron posts to give additional strength to the inside floors of Culver Hall. We have

also paid about one hundred and fifty dollars to remove a legal incumbrance existing upon our wood land. The five hundred dollars embraced in our account may be rightly regarded as part of the fund arising from the State, and to be hereafter applied to the erection of our farm-house. The trustees of the college have appropriated five hundred dollars for a plan and cellar, in anticipation of the erection of said farm-house during the time allotted to us by the State. The balance of our account represents necessary repairs on our buildings, chemicals, and other materials for running the institution, and especially payments for the labor of students.

#### IN FAVOR WITH THE PUBLIC.

Again we are happy to announce that our college is steadily gaining favor with the public. For the last three years the number of our students has been constantly increasing, and our facilities of instruction have been enlarged by the addition of one more professor. Our tuition and most of our room rents have been free to our students.

The arrangements of our boarding house at Conant Hall have been such as to afford board at very reasonable rates. The number of weeks spent at our college, annually, is now limited to thirty-eight, divided into three terms. First yearly term commences with the first week in September. The last term terminates with the commencement in June, allowing the months of July and August as a vacation. The college course of study has been, thus far, three years. The trustees recently voted an *optional* course of another year, provided any student may elect the longer course. The present number of students is forty-three.

#### DECEASE OF STUDENTS.

We lost two by death during the past year. Both were worthy young men. Their disease was consumption. Their names were Edward A. Mack and C. H. Hazen.

#### SCHOLARSHIPS.

John Conant, Esq., of Jaffrey, gave us thirty-five scholarships

of one thousand dollars each. These were to be assigned to indigent young men, together with room rent if our means would permit. Thus far, the majority of our students have been relieved from paying tuition and room rent, and the whole expense of a three years' course has not exceeded one hundred and twenty-five dollars per year, including board and other incidental charges. Many of the students also enjoy the privilege of laboring on the farm, receiving at the rate of twelve and a half cents for each hour's labor.

#### ADVANTAGES, DISCIPLINE, AND PRIZES.

The students now enjoy the instruction of four professors, who have had experience and good reputation to sustain them in the several branches of science in which they instruct. They have given to the students a thorough drill service. The students have uniformly been orderly and attentive to their studies, evincing steady improvement derived from their instruction. Their attainments at college are of that practical character that will render them useful and honored members of the community in which they may hereafter move. One great object of a collegiate education is to teach the pupil to think and investigate for himself, to infuse into his mind an enthusiastic desire, or an invincible determination, to *do something and be something*. This object attained, and the student will press on, overcome obstacles, and will *love learning* for the sake of its advantages, and in the end gain a victory. Now to inspire emulation and to excite this desire, or ambition to improve and excel in our college, our treasurer, ex-Gov. Smyth, has generously offered a series of prizes to the students, amounting to one hundred dollars annually, to continue, we hope, forever, or so long as the plow is used and his purse holds out. This donation is apportioned as follows: —

First, two prizes are offered to such as excel in good reading; two others, to two of the best speakers.

The contest for these prizes has recently been closed at Hanover. The several contestants acquitted themselves creditably, and the prizes were duly assigned by a competent committee. Two other prizes are yet to be awarded to two of the most meri-

torious original written themes or treatises upon some subject connected with agriculture. Each member of the senior or graduating class is expected to submit his production to the awarding committee, who will examine and report thereon, assigning their award to the two most deserving. The effect of college prizes upon the students who struggle for them has been found favorable. They operate as a powerful *mental stimulus*, saying nothing of the *help* to the pocket.

#### LECTURES.

The students of this college receive frequent lectures upon subjects connected with their studies, from their several professors. They have had the opportunity also of witnessing the operations and experiments of our farm superintendent, Mr. Sanborn, and enjoying the benefits of his discussions and lectures upon various agricultural topics. They have heard with pleasure and profit the free lectures of Joseph B. Walker, Esq., of Concord, upon the subject of drainage. They have had, also, the opportunity to hear some interesting free lectures from Dr. Mason of Moultonborough, and from others upon subjects connected with agriculture. The students likewise have ready access to their own libraries, embracing more than fifteen hundred volumes, also to the extensive libraries of the college proper. We are happy in being able to say that the utmost harmony exists between the agricultural and the students of the other departments. If any prejudice ever prevailed, it is now allayed.

#### FARM AND SUPERINTENDENT.

The superintendent of the farm will render his own report of its income, and its present state or resources ; also of his expenditures and various improvements, and scientific experiments upon the farm, stock, etc. Our own observation enables us to say that our farm has exhibited a steady, yearly, and certain gain, and that science here has much assisted labor, as she does always when properly directed. We are glad to perceive, that our industrial and agricultural schools are becoming appreciated by other States in our Union. The legislature of Connecticut, at its last session, appropriated five thousand dollars annually

to an institution of this kind, which they voted to establish at Mansfield in that State.

The legislature of New Jersey, at its recent session, went farther and liberally appropriated five thousand dollars to every city and town that will raise an equal sum annually to sustain an institution for instruction in industrial, mechanical, and agricultural pursuits. These schools are to be under the supervision of eight trustees, and the City of Newark has already taken measures to secure a school. Several of the countries in Europe are in advance of us in the number and high character of these schools of practical science. In this country we have experienced the want of able, competent teachers, but this want is now being fast supplied ; and in all departments of labor there never was a time when well educated and intelligent men were in greater demand, or better rewarded.

#### EXAMINATIONS.

The examination for 1880 was of the most satisfactory character, and so pronounced by the committee appointed to take charge of that duty. But as they have submitted no written report to the trustees, we are unable to present it in the appendix. It is understood that one was prepared, but in transmitting it from one member of the committee to the other it was lost. We regret it much, for it was highly commendatory in its character. The report this year, in consequence of the increased length of the college term, will not be in season for the legislature.

#### EXPERIMENTAL WORK.

Year by year the industrious farm superintendent is adding greatly to his experimental work, the substance of which appears in the appendix. He is carefully working out many of the scientific problems in agriculture, and his researches will prove, in the end, of material value to the farming interest of the State and country. Already much has been achieved ; but with the aid and sympathy of the intelligent farmers in our midst, his work will go forward until the tiller of the soil shall find his labors more abundantly blessed in the products of his farm than they have been in his past experience.

## CONCLUSION.

In closing this report we congratulate the State on the success of the college established in the interests of farmers, mechanics, and laboring men. If it promotes the interests of these great classes, then it adds to the character and standing of the people as a whole, and appeals with a voice of no uncertain sound for the fostering care and protection of the legislature. The institution is in your hands, gentlemen, and it remains for you to say whether it shall be stamped with the seal of your entire approbation.

GEORGE W. NESMITH, *President.*

JOSEPH KIDDER, *Secretary.*

# APPENDIX.

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## NEW HAMPSHIRE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

### COURSE OF STUDY.

The object of this institution is to give a high, well rounded, but purely English, education, comprising, also, whatever can be taught in a school that shall bear directly or indirectly upon agriculture.

The course of study, which has been much improved, will include most of the English portion of a regular college course, together with such additional studies as meet the necessities of the intelligent farmer.

The intention is to fulfill the functions, not of an academy or high school, but of a college of agriculture, and to place the agriculturist who desires it on the same plane with well educated men in other walks of life.

The facilities of the institution are such as will enable it, in a most thorough manner, to carry out the course of study contemplated. In addition to the instructors directly connected with the college, the students have the benefit of the lectures and instruction given by professors of Dartmouth College, on topics pertaining to their course. They also have access to extensive libraries and museums of natural history, while excellent chemical and philosophical apparatus offer special inducements in these departments.

The course of study comprises : —

## JUNIOR YEAR.

*First Term.*

Mathematics. — Quimby's Algebra ; Olney's Geometry.

Natural history. — Hutchison's Physiology ; Orton's Comparative Zoölogy.

History. — History of Greece.

Graphics. — Chapman's Free Drawing ; Bryant and Stratton's Book-keeping.

*Second Term.*

Mathematics. — Olney's Geometry.

Natural History. — Orton's Zoölogy.

History. — Leighton's Rome.

*Third Term.*

Mathematics. — Olney's Geometry ; Olney's Trigonometry.

Natural History. — Gray's Lessons and Manual of Botany.

History. — Thalheimer's Mediæval and Modern History.

Themes before the class and declamations before the College during the year.

## MIDDLE YEAR.

*First Term.*

Natural History. — Thomés' Structural Botany.

Physics. — Barker's Chemistry.

Mechanics. — Wood's Elementary Mechanics.

Engineering. — Murray's Land Surveying ; Field Work.

English. — Lounsbury's History of the English Language ; Themes and Discussions.

*Optional Studies.*

Mathematics. — Theory of Equations.

Natural History. — Harris's Insects Injurious to Vegetation.

History or English.

*Second Term.*

Physics. — Barker's Chemistry ; Appleton's Qualitative Analysis ; Analysis of Soils and Commercial Products ; Stewart's Physics.

English. — Haven's Rhetoric ; Themes and Discussions.

Philosophy. — Atwater's Logic.

*Third Term.*

Physics. — Classen's Quantitative Analysis ; Analysis of Soils and Fertilizers ; Lectures on Agricultural Chemistry ; Stewart's Physics.

English. — Themes and Discussions.

Philosophy. — Parsons' Laws of Business.

Discussions before the College during the year.

SENIOR YEAR.

*First Term.*

Physics. — Blowpipe Analysis ; Lectures on Physics.

Natural History. — LeConte's Geology ; Brush's Mineralogy.

Mechanics. — Shelley's Work-shop Appliances.

Philosophy. — Champlin's Intellectual Philosophy.

English. — Shaw's History of English and American Literature ; Essays ; Lectures.

*Optional Studies.*

Physics. — Assaying Gold, Silver, Copper, and other Ores.

Mathematics. — Olney's General Geometry.

History. — Guizot's History of Civilization.

*Second Term.*

Physics. — Newcomb and Holden's Astronomy.

Philosophy. — Pomeroy's Constitutional Law.

English. — Taine's English Literature ; Essays.

*Optional Studies.*

Physics. — Analysis of Farm Products.

Mathematics. — Olney's General Geometry.

Philosophy. — Woolsey's International Law.

*Third Term.*

Physics. — Newcomb and Holden's Astronomy ; Loomis's Meteorology.

Mechanics. — Bridge Construction ; Gilmore's Roads, Streets, and Pavements.

Philosophy. — Political Economy.

Original declamations before the College during the year.

The term begins Sept. 1, 1881. Candidates for admission must present testimonials of good moral character, and must pass a satisfactory examination in arithmetic, algebra to quadratics, English grammar, geography, United States history, and orthography.

Tuition is thirty dollars a year, payable in advance.

Thirty-four scholarships, twelve for the State and twenty-two for Cheshire county, will furnish the tuition for an equal number of students. Arrangements are contemplated by which board may be obtained at a greatly reduced price.

With these advantages, necessary expenses, exclusive of clothing, need not exceed one hundred and fifty dollars a year, and, with economy, this sum may be reduced to about one hundred and twenty dollars. Monitorships, janitorships, work on the farm, etc., furnish additional assistance to a limited extent.

### EXAMINATIONS.

There will be an examination whenever a subject is completed and at the end of each term. Examinations during the term and at the end of the first term will be written ; those at the end of the year will be oral and in the presence of a committee appointed by the faculty.

### DEGREES.

The degree of Bachelor of Agricultural Science will be conferred upon those who complete the entire course and pass the final examinations. Each candidate for a degree must prepare a thesis on some subject relating to agriculture or the mechanic arts.

### LIBRARY, MUSEUM, AND LABORATORY.

The library belonging to this department contains about fifteen hundred volumes of valuable scientific works purchased chiefly in Europe.

The students have access, also, to the college library, the cabinets, the observatory, and the gymnasium, on the same terms as the students of the academical department.

A State museum of general and applied science has been established. Several hundred valuable specimens have been purchased in Europe. The specimens accruing from the State geological survey have been devoted to this department by the legislature. Various contributions have also been made by persons interested in this object, and others are solicited.

The chemical laboratory is commodious, well lighted and ventilated, and is furnished with appliances for instruction in general, analytical, and agricultural chemistry.

### CULVER AND CONANT HALLS.

Culver Hall is completely furnished, and affords greatly increased facilities for pursuing the studies of the department. The expense was provided for by funds from the Culver estate and appropriation by the legislature. It contains the laboratory, recitation and lecture rooms, and rooms for the various cabinets and museums.

Conant Hall contains, on the ground floor and in the rear extension, a boarding establishment, open to the students of all the departments. The three upper stories are devoted to rooms for students. Any of these rooms not needed by the members of the agricultural college may be rented by students in the other departments. The whole building is warmed with steam and lighted with gas. There is a smaller building near it, called Allen Hall, in which there are rooms for students.

### STATE FARM.

A valuable tract of land of three hundred and sixty acres in the immediate vicinity of Culver Hall was secured by the munificence of Hon. John Conant of Jaffrey for farm purposes. In convenience of access and in the character of the soil, it is admirably suited for the purposes of agricultural experiment. It also furnishes opportunity to the students for remunerative labor.

Jeremiah Wilson Sanborn, B. S., a member of the New Hampshire Board of Agriculture and a practical and scientific farmer, is superintendent of the farm.

For further information apply to Prof. B. T. Blanpied, Hanover, or Hon. G. W. Nesmith, president, Franklin.

## TREASURER'S REPORT, 1880.

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*To the President and Trustees of the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts:—*

Your treasurer respectfully submits the thirteenth annual report for the year ending April 1, 1880.

He charges himself as follows:—

Balance in savings bank April 1, 1879 . . .	\$1,160 48
Income from Conant fund . . . . .	2,157 75
Interest on college fund . . . . .	4,800 00
Interest on savings-bank deposit . . . . .	66 23
	<hr/>
	\$8,184 46

He credits himself as follows:—

1879.		
June 30.	Paid to Hon. George W. Nesmith, president	\$650 00
Sept. 2.	Hon. George W. Nesmith, president	2,400 00
2.	telegrams . . . . .	25
Oct. 29.	Hon. George W. Nesmith, president	1,000 00
1880.		
Mar. 2.	Hon. George W. Nesmith, president	3,000 00
	Balance in savings bank, April 1, 1880 . . .	1,134 21
		<hr/>
		\$8,184 46

NOTE.—The sum of three thousand dollars, appropriated by the State, has been paid during the year directly to President Nesmith, and by him disbursed, and accounted for to the board of trustees.

I have examined the accounts of ex-Gov. Smyth, treasurer of the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, for the year ending April 1, 1880, and find the same correctly cast and supported by the proper vouchers.

JOSEPH KIDDER,  
*Auditor.*

MANCHESTER, N. H., April 19, 1880.

## TREASURER'S REPORT, 1881.

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*To the President and Trustees of the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts:—*

Your treasurer respectfully submits his fourteenth annual report for the year ending April 1, 1881.

He charges himself as follows:—

Balance in treasury, April 1, 1880 . . . . .	\$1,134 21
Income from Conant fund . . . . .	2,258 90
Peterborough bond, due 1880, sold . . . . .	500 00
State appropriation . . . . .	1,500 00
Interest on college fund . . . . .	2,400 00
Interest on savings-bank deposits (all funds being kept in savings bank) . . . . .	57 90
	\$7,851 01

He credits himself as follows:—

1880.	
June 22. To Hon. George W. Nesmith, president . .	\$600 00
Sept. 1. Hon. George W. Nesmith, president . .	500 00
Sept. 2. Hon. George W. Nesmith, president . .	2,900 00
1881.	
Mar. 22. one share new stock Boston and Lowell railroad . . . . .	500 00
Balance in savings bank, April 1, 1881 . . . .	3,351 01
	\$7,851 01

FREDERICK SMYTH,  
*Treasurer.*

NOTE.—President Nesmith has drawn, during the year, from the State, \$2,400, which was disbursed by him, and has not passed through the treasurer's hands.

I hereby certify that I have examined the account of the treasurer of the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, from April 1, 1880, to April 1, 1881, and found the same correct and properly vouched.

JOSEPH KIDDER,  
*Auditor.*

MANCHESTER, N. H., April 18, 1881.

## \* REPORT OF EXAMINING COMMITTEE, 1880.

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*To the Trustees of the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts :—*

The examination of the various classes indicated faithful work on the part of both students and teachers. In some of the subjects of study an unusual degree of enthusiasm was manifested by the students. One could but be impressed by the great practical value of the course of instruction of the College. Under the guidance of able and enthusiastic teachers, the young men receive a training well calculated to fit them for the active duties of life, whether upon the farm or in the shop. The young men are taught what every farmer, every mechanic, needs to know. An examination of the methods and work of the college has confirmed the impression that this department of instruction well meets the needs of the young men of our State, who, for various reasons, are unable to take the full academic course. For such young men the opportunities which the College affords are invaluable, a fact which they are beginning to realize, as the increased attendance indicates. But not yet are the young men of New Hampshire fully awake to the advantages of this institution. We cannot believe that they know of this privilege at their doors ; for the classes should exceed in number those of the classical department. That this will be the case when the fathers and sons realize the value of the training given in the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, there is no reason to doubt.

\* Received after the trustees' report was in type.

In conclusion, we were pleased with the methods and work of the College, and heartily indorse its aim to give our young men a good thorough, practical, English education.

E. P. BUTLER,  
D. H. GOODELL,  
*Examining Committee.*

## PRESIDENT'S ACCOUNT, 1880.

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George W. Nesmith in account with Hon. Fred. Smyth,  
treasurer : —

April 1, 1880, the said Nesmith charges himself  
with cash balance on hand from last report, \$512 12

Also with cash receipts from Hon. F. Smyth, as treas-  
urer of Agricultural College and Mechanic Arts,  
viz. : —

1879.

June. To two drafts of \$325 each, \$650 00

Sept. 2. draft from Hon. F. Smyth, 2,400 00

Oct. cash \$200, draft \$800, 1,000 00

1880.

Mar. drafts, \$2,400 and \$600, 3,000 00

cash from state treasurer, ap-  
propriations at different  
times, 3,000 00

—————\$10,050 00

Total, \$10,562.12

### CONTRA.

1879.

Apr. 29, 30. By sundry payments for in-  
struction, board, etc., \$471 71

July 2. instruction, board, etc., 650 00

July 24. board for indigent students,  
to Mrs. Shepard, 248 16

Sept. 4.	By amount of salaries, etc., to professors,	\$2,503 56	
Oct. 31.	cash to Prof. Scott, to Cobb & Co., Nye, etc.,	528 74	
Nov. 5.	am't Mrs. S. C. Dimond's note,	1,629 00	
Dec. 5.	L. M. Miner's bill, painting,	89 75	
Dec. 9.	cash to J. W. Sanborn, graduating Culver Hall,	32 78	
Nov. 28.	payments to assist indigent students,	117 40	
Dec. 23.	Blanpied's salary, in part,	174 48	
	Blanpied's salary, in part,	131 25	
1880.			
Mar. 4, 5.	payments of salaries, etc.,	3,410 07	
		<hr/>	\$9,986 90
	Balance,		<hr/> \$575 22

## PRESIDENT'S ACCOUNT, 1881.

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George W. Nesmith in account with the New Hampshire Agricultural College, Dr. : —

1880.

April.	To balance of former year's account	
	brought forward, cash on hand	\$575 22
June 22.	amount of check, from Treasurer Smyth, cash on hand,	600 00
Sept. 3.	amount of checks from Treasurer Smyth and State,	3,400 00
October.	amount of check from state treasurer,	1,000 00

1881.

March 2.	amount drawn from state treasury for salaries and farmer,	2,900 00
March 12.	amount drawn from state treasury to pay for Boston & Lowell Railroad share,	500 00
		<hr style="width: 100px; margin-left: 0;"/> \$8,975 22

### CONTRA.

1880.

June 28.	By cash to Prof. Blanpied, salary in part,	\$350 00
	sundry bills to students for labor and others,	115 69

June 30. By cash to Judge Chase and  
others, *vide* schedule, \$115 12

These three accounts paid by  
draft on Dartmouth Na-  
tional Bank,

\$580 81

June 20.	By cash to C. A. Field, Esq., in- surance on buildings,	\$75 00
July 27.	for gas and other neces- saries to Blanpied,	59 74
Sept. 3.	to Prof. C. W. Scott, sal- ary in part,	300 00
	Prof. Jesup, salary in part,	300 00
	Prof. Pettee, salary in part, etc.,	751 50
	Prof. Blanpied, bal- ance of salary half- year,	655 84
	Supt. J. W. Sanborn, half-year, etc.,	552 08
	Whitcomb, Field, and others, printing, etc.	93 93
	C. A. Field, insurance on barns, etc.,	98 58
	Pres. Bartlett, books,	17 50
	Prof. Blanpied, sundry claims of students and others,	101 85
Oct. 8.	Prof. Blanpied for treasurer,	366 20
Nov. 29.	for grading Conant Hall, to Dr. Mason, expenses to Hanover,	100 00
	A. C. Daniels, coal,	20 00
	A. C. Daniels, coal,	72 95
Dec. 28.	C. A. Field, insurance,	125 00
	George Pettee, freight,	60

Dec. 28.	By cash to Prof. Blanpied, salary in part, etc.,	\$300 00	
1881.			
March 2.	Prof. Scott, half-year salary,	400 00	
	Prof. Jesup, half-year salary,	300 00	
	Prof. Pettee, half-year salary,	759 62	
	Prof. Blanpied, half- year salary,	933 68	
	Prof. J. W. Sanborn, half-year salary,	550 00	
	Sundries, labor on Cul- ver Hall,	42 83	
	Judge Chase, claim on land,	144 74	
	Judge Chase, for cis- tern and aqueduct,	104 41	
	Prof. Blanpied, chemi- cals, repairs, labor,	285 19	
April 20.	pay-roll to trustees,	108 20	
	Prof. Blanpied, balance of account,	60 56	
March.	Order drawn in favor of the treasurer of the Boston & Lowell Railroad to pay for one share of said road,	500 00	
March 12.	Prof. Blanpied, sundry bills,	105 00	
			\$8,865 63
	Cash to balance		109 59
			<hr/>
			\$8,975 22



## APPRAISAL OF FARM PROPERTY, APRIL 1, 1880.

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Pair horses,	\$400 00
2 pairs four-years-old steers,	275 00
Durham bull, four years old,	100 00
Durham bull calf,	25 00
Ayrshire bull calf,	20 00
Ayrshire bull,	50 00
Jersey bull calf,	10 00
13 three-years-old steers,	494 00
Superior calf steer,	40 00
8 two-years-old steers,	210 00
5 grade calves,	80 00
Thoroughbred Ayrshire heifer calf,	30 00
Thoroughbred Durham heifer calf,	50 00
Year-old Jersey grade heifer,	20 00
2 two-years-old Durham grade heifers, large,	77 00
6 grade cows,	265 00
2 thoroughbred Ayrshire cows,	150 00
2 thoroughbred Durham cows,	200 00
2 thoroughbred Durham heifers,	150 00
Thoroughbred Jersey cow,	65 00
40 sheep,	400 00
25 tons hay,	250 00
11 tons straw,	55 00
3 tons corn-fodder,	15 00
150 bushel oats and pease,	75 00
24 bushels barley,	16 00
1,100 bushels ears corn,	375 00
100 pounds fish meal,	2 50

200 pounds middlings,	\$2 50
800 pounds cotton-seed meal,	12 00
100 bushels roots,	10 00
50 bushels small potatoes,	7 50
40 bushels good potatoes,	12 50
1 knife,	2 00
1 cutter,	8 00
5 pitchforks,	2 00
3 manure-forks,	2 50
2 hay-forks and ropes,	23 00
Dairy implements,	59 00
1 pair scales,	8 00
1 pair hay-scales,	100 00
3 good lanterns,	3 00
Scythes and snaths,	3 00
1 iron bar,	1 50
2 small and 2 stone hammers,	4 00
Whiffletrees, yokes, and eveners,	8 00
10 bushels ashes,	2 50
1 cask nails,	4 00
7 corn-stalk cutters,	1 25
Grain measures,	1 50
8 baskets,	3 25
1 seed-sower,	3 50
1 fertilizer distributer,	2 50
4 drills,	1 00
3 plows,	21 00
Ice,	4 00
Randall harrow,	17 00
Thomas smoothing harrow,	15 00
Ross hiller and cultivator,	13 00
1 horse-rake,	17 00
1 mowing-machine,	55 00
2 harrows,	3 00
3 yokes,	6 00
1 smoothing drag,	2 00
Lot bags,	2 50
Ox-cart and wheels, 2 sets,	70 00





CONANT HALL.

Lot lumber,	\$13 00
Tile,	6 00
Shingles,	7 00
Grindstone,	2 00
1 pick-ax,	50
8 chains, 4 of them trace-chains,	12 00
3 shovels,	2 00
2 drag rakes,	1 50
3 harnesses,	90 00
Blankets, halters, etc.,	5 00
Carpenters' small tools,	6 00
1 Concord wagon,	80 00
Farm wagon, two-horse,	60 00
Express wagon,	38 00
3 hoes,	75
2 axes,	80
1 two-horse sled,	30 00
1 ox-sled,	8 00
1 corn-sheller,	4 00
1 post-hole digger,	4 60
	<hr/> \$4,784 15
	J. L. BRIDGMAN,
	B. P. TILLOTSON.



## APPRAISAL OF FARM PROPERTY, APRIL 1, 1881.

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2 pure-bred Ayrshire cows,	\$150 00
6 pure-bred Durham cows,	500 00
3 pure-bred Durham yearling heifers,	150 00
3 pure-bred Durham heifer calves,	85 00
2 pure-bred Durham bull calves,	60 00
1 pure-bred Ayrshire yearling heifer,	40 00
2 pure-bred Ayrshire heifer calves,	54 00
Pure-bred Ayrshire yearling bull,	45 00
Pure-bred Durham yearling bull,	50 00
1 yoke oxen,	150 00
3 grade Durham cows,	150 00
3 grade Durham year-old heifers,	100 00
4 grade Durham calves,	80 00
16 two-years-old steers,	544 00
3 year-olds,	65 00
38 Cotswold sheep,	400 00
3 horses,	450 00
1 hog,	21 00
20 tons hay,	280 00
7 tons straw,	49 00
5 tons corn-fodder,	35 00
1,400 pounds bran,	16 00
700 pounds cotton-seed meal,	10 50
10 barrels corn meal,	12 00
1 ton hay in horse-barn,	14 00
490 bushels corn,	367 50
116 bushels oats and pease,	58 00
72 bushels barley,	54 00

20 bushels beans,	\$30 00
3 bushels pease,	3 00
15 bushels potatoes,	6 75
Ladders and hooks,	10 00
2 hay-forks and ropes,	25 00
1 cutter,	8 00
1 hay-knife,	2 00
5 pitchforks,	2 00
3 manure-forks,	2 25
Dairy implements,	62 00
1 pair scales,	8 00
1 pair hay-scales,	100 00
3 lanterns,	2 50
Scythes and snaths,	3 00
1 iron bar,	1 50
4 stone hammers,	4 00
Whiffletrees, yokes, and eveners,	8 00
1 cask nails,	3 50
12 corn-stalk cutters,	2 25
Grain measures,	1 50
12 baskets,	4 75
1 seed-sower,	3 00
1 hand fertilizer-distributer,	2 50
4 drills,	1 00
3 plows,	20 00
Ice,	12 00
Randall harrow,	15 00
Ross hiller and cultivator,	13 00
1 horse-rake,	15 00
1 mowing-machine,	50 00
2 harrows,	3 00
3 yokes,	6 00
1 smoothing-drag,	2 00
Lot bags,	2 50
1 fertilizer-distributer,	30 00
Ox-cart and wheels, 2 sets,	65 00
Lot lumber and shingles,	27 00
Grindstone,	1 50

Tile,	\$6 00
8 chains, including trace-chains,	12 00
Shovels and pick-ax,	2 50
Rakes,	1 50
4 harnesses,	112 00
Blankets, halters, etc.,	6 00
Carpenters' small tools,	6 00
1 Concord wagon,	80 00
1 two-horse farm wagon,	55 00
Express wagon,	35 00
Hoes and axes,	1 50
1 two-horse sled,	28 00
1 ox-sled,	5 00
1 post-hole digger,	4 00
1 buffalo robe,	12 00
1 Portland sleigh,	65 00
1 fan-mill,	30 00
1 Portland sleigh,	65 00
Smoothing-harrow,	14 00
	<hr/> \$5,084 00

JOHN L. BRIDGMAN,  
B. P. TILLOTSON.



## FARM SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT, 1881.

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*To the Honorable Trustees of the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts.*

GENTLEMEN, — I respectfully submit the following report of farm operations for the year ending April 1, 1881 : —

### POLICY PURSUED IN CROPPING.

In my report for 1879 was outlined a proposed change from the traditional methods of farming, looking to more extensive culture. It was felt that narrow farm operations, like narrow business operations in other industries, could give only narrow results. Small efforts, like results. Contracted farming, "small areas well tilled," is no longer a necessity, due to lack of plant-food. With chemicals demonstrated profitable plant-food, and modern farm mechanism successful on our hill and valley farms, it was fully believed, that, with these allied to vigorous and intelligent management, the hoed and grain crops could be put into our market from our soils cheaper than from western.

With this belief, fertilizers and additional machinery were purchased for the season of 1879, and the area tilled was increased nearly fifty per cent, or a total of thirty acres, sixteen of which were devoted to corn, yielding two thousand four hundred bushels ears of corn and fifty-five tons of corn fodder, giving a net profit per acre fully equal to the gross receipts of an acre of grass. This was accomplished by the free use of chemicals, and cheap but effective methods, planting with a double-rowed planter and hoeing by smoothing-harrow and other horse implements. The net results of the year's operations will be seen in the financial state-

ment, and may be considered as encouraging. For the season of 1880 the tillage was increased to forty-five acres,—twenty-six of corn, eleven of grain, six of sugar beets, and the balance in experiment crops. The net results of the year are not so satisfactory as for the preceding, for reasons that will be noted under financial statement for 1881. During the coming year fifty-two acres will be devoted to tillage crops, notwithstanding the results of 1880. I am thoroughly convinced, from careful investigation, that extensive tillage should become the farm policy of New England farmers, as fast as capital will admit, and the knowledge of the purchase and use of chemicals will justify. I am sanguine that New England agriculture is about to enter upon an era of prosperity second to none in its history, or to no other section of the country.

#### FARM BUILDINGS.

The rapid increase of the area tilled and the fertility of the farm have out-grown the available store-room for grain and other crops when the farm is devoted fully to crops to be consumed on the farm. Particularly is this true of the stock-room of the farm, it containing barely room enough to carry stock to consume the fodder grown. A horse-barn, hog-house, and tool-house are much needed. The first and last named might be included in the barn by an addition of fifty feet to the east end of the barn. This fifty feet could be so constructed as to form a driveway through it to the upper floor of the present barn, where the hay was originally designed to be drawn.

#### FARM STOCK.

The farm stock has been increased by the purchase of a nice horse, by the purchase of eleven pure-bred Cotswold ewes to replace old grades sold, and by the purchase of five pure-bred Durhams, all females. There are now owned by the farm twelve female Durhams. It is expected in the future to raise all of the stock kept. For this purpose there are now seventeen cows and heifers due to calve within the season.

## PASTURAGE.

We are forced to send much the larger half of the stock abroad for pasturage. This, in various ways, we find quite detrimental to the interests of the farm, especially in regard to the pure-bred animals. To obviate this need, as will be seen under financial statement, a considerable outlay has been made on some, as now, worthless pasturage, but good available ground for pasturage. The outlay is believed to be a judicious one. It is expected to add to and renovate the old pasturage as means will admit, until it is brought to the capacity desired for stock of the farm.

## FINANCIAL RESULTS.

Running a farm as an experiment station, aside from the direct cost of the experiments, interferes more or less with the economy of the main results of the farm. The monthly publications of these results have developed a large amount of farm correspondence, not only in the arranging and publication of results, but in answer to inquiries that arise. All of this work has been supplemented by much work in the lecture-field and lecture-room of the college. This work has been cheerfully done, when possible, with the belief that the public have some right to expect of the place all the aid it can give, trusting also that the best interests of the college would not thereby suffer. The direct cost of those experiments in work and other expense, charging work at cost of labor here, is two thousand dollars. To this is added the cost of farm improvements, not mere repairs. I had hoped, and still hope with very much confidence, to see a net income of \$1,500 from the seventy-two acres arable and twenty acres pasture land, notwithstanding the drawbacks named, local high price of labor, and other special and real drawbacks to best net results. Some special reasons exist why the large business done last year did not give as good results as the previous year, that I may justly name: —

1. The rapid expansion of tillage and pasture improvements required the purchase of about four hundred dollars' worth of chemicals and seven hundred bushels of whole ashes. The cost of breaking, tilling, and fertilizing of all of this extra

land, and from the poorest section of the farm, could not all be returned in the first crop.

2. The season of 1879, although a very poor corn year, was perfectly adapted to the undrained clay, and gave seventy-five bushels of shelled corn per acre. That of 1880 was a good corn year, but not for this farm, for the moisture of the undrained clay rapidly evaporating kept the surface so cold that seed corn tested in pots before planting failed in this ground, and renewed seed that answered in warmer soils failed to do well. The result was a poor, thin stand of corn, that finally came on well after the severe drouth began to prevail. These twenty-six acres of corn were treated precisely the same as the sixteen acres of the year before, but gave no more than two-thirds the amount per acre. After well started, the tornado that swept the farm broke down and off about one-half of the corn area and a large amount of the stalks. It completely prostrated eleven acres of grain just beginning to fill, and interfered with the filling. The oat piece was a remarkably strong, stout stand (from seven acres, twenty-eight heavy ox-loads were harvested), but for reasons stated not filled as it should be or would have been. In fences and crops destroyed I estimate a damage of one hundred dollars.

3. Six acres of sugar-beets were grown for the Beet Sugar Company, at a loss to the farm of from one hundred to one hundred and fifty dollars. Many Maine beet-growers assure me that the crops of 1880, suffering from the severe drouth at the time of the most rapid growth of the beet, were not over one-half to two-thirds of an ordinary crop. As the result of efforts here to encourage sugar-beet growth, I am fully convinced that near stations in this valley they can be grown to advantage for five dollars per ton.

4. The severe drouth dried our wells so that our entire winter's supply of water was either purchased of the Aqueduct Company or drawn. Necessity forced both resources upon us at much cost, for our large stock. It is seldom that the farm well fails the farm, and this became a special tax that is not likely to recur soon, or, if so, it is now probable that a full supply can be obtained of the Aqueduct Company. The farm

hires much of its pasturage, uses none of its wood, pays village prices for labor, and employs student labor to some disadvantage. I will freely say for the students that they generally work faithfully and efficiently ; yet the employment of many at a time for one, two, or three hours, is often done at a manifest disadvantage.

I have credited the farm excess of cost of pasture renovation over crop receipts. Twelve acres were inclosed by a new fence, mostly boards and posts, and nearly eight acres plowed. A part of this ground was covered by an alder swamp, and most of it had to have small "iron bushes," so called, cut and raked off. One hundred and twenty dollars in ashes and chemicals were sown, and thirty-five cords of manure, saved from last year's stock by the use of chemicals on the field-land, have been drawn on for the coming crop. Thus it will be seen that the farm has a legitimate right to credit. I may add that this pasture lot is now in nearly as good condition as the field land costing one hundred dollars per acre. For the main fields I have credited the farm with one hundred dollars for fertilizers bought, remaining over. The best field was fertilized highly and thoroughly tilled, at least fifty dollars' worth of purchased fertilizer remaining over. All of the corn-ground was fertilized highly, and gave a crop that did not nearly exhaust the purchased food. Foods were also purchased and fed. Much extra ground is also plowed. I consider one hundred dollars thus credited much within the figures. It will be noticed that I have so credited one hundred dollars for past years, and that some of it should properly be charged to succeeding crops. I have not so charged it for the reason that this process of expansion has widened annually, until instead of twelve acres found four years ago, plowed, there are now fifty-two plowed, and where there was then one-third of the arable land unplowed for long periods, and bearing small grass crops, there is now no unplowed arable land that has not been turned within three years and fertilized, and in productive condition. I consider the soil condition to be, as a moderate estimate, one thousand dollars better, although I have not charged two-fifths of that. I make these explanations that the credits I give the farm may not appear fictitious.

I shall not be satisfied until at least fifteen hundred dollars net revenue is reached. On this flat, undrained clay we shall be much at the mercy of the elements. But with a favorable spring, with our full array of labor-saving implements, including some on trial for the season (and hence not invoiced), and a now fertile and well tilled soil, I shall hope to approximate or attain the fifteen hundred dollars net for the coming year. It will be noticed that the net indebtedness of the farm has increased. This is due to the purchases of stock but a very few days prior to April 1, a favorable opportunity then occurring. This will obviate the customary fall purchase, as we now have cows enough to breed the farm stock. It is determined that all indebtedness over means shall disappear during the coming year.

J. W. SANBORN,  
*Farm Superintendent.*

## STATEMENT OF FARM SUPERINTENDENT, 1880.

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Trustees of the Agricultural College in account with J. W. Sanborn, farm superintendent:—

Expenditures for the year ending April 1,	
1880, . . . . .	\$4,171 56
Receipts, . . . . .	4,079 56
Liabilities, April 1, 1880, . . . . .	726 00
Assets, . . . . .	375 00
Invoice, April 1, 1880, . . . . .	4,784 15
Invoice, April 1, 1879, . . . . .	4,078 15
Liabilities, April 1, 1879, . . . . .	616 00
Assets, April 1, 1879, . . . . .	350 45

### INCOME OF FARM FOR THE YEAR ENDING APRIL 1, 1880.

Excess of invoice over invoice of 1879, .	\$706 00
Experiments and other work given to public, . . . . .	350 00
Permanent improvements, . . . . .	60 00
Value of special soil improvement, . . . . .	100 00
House rent, . . . . .	100 00
	\$1,316 00
Less excess of indebtedness over indebtedness of 1879, . . . . .	84 45
	<u>\$1,231 55</u>

J. W. SANBORN.



## STATEMENT OF FARM SUPERINTENDENT, 1881.

Trustees of the Agricultural College in account with J. W. Sanborn, farm superintendent : —

Expenditures for the year ending April 1,

1881, . . . . .	\$4,601 74
Receipts, . . . . .	4,406 74
Liabilities, April 1, 1881, . . . . .	1,404 00
Assets, . . . . .	705 00
Invoice, April 1, 1881, . . . . .	5,084 00
Invoice, April 1, 1880, . . . . .	4,784 15
Liabilities, April 1, 1880, . . . . .	726 00
Assets, April 1, 1880, . . . . .	350 45

### INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDING APRIL 1, 1881.

Excess of invoice over invoice, 1880, . . . . .	\$299 85
Experiments and other work for public and school, . . . . .	400 00
Permanent improvements, including pasture renovation, . . . . .	406 75
Unexpended purchased manures, and excess of soil fitted, laying over for 1881, . . . . .	100 00
House rent, . . . . .	100 00
	\$1,306 60
Less excess of indebtedness over indebt- edness of 1880, . . . . .	323 45
	\$973 15

J. W. SANBORN,  
*Farm Superintendent.*



## FARM EXPERIMENTS.

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Theoretic considerations commend certain methods in farm practice. These methods become the subject of debate and varying practice for long periods of time. Our theories (often nothing more than fancies) invite, but facts, real, well ascertained facts alone can compel, belief and direct confident practice. We have had, in the past, no such standard to appeal to ; hence we note varying beliefs and methods in husbandry that for a nation amounts to millions in single departments of farming. Divided opinion as to the best time to cut hay, or other crops ; the use of large against small seed potatoes ; the place of roots in our agriculture depending much on their feeding value ; methods of food combination, the relative feeding values of different foods for specific purposes, also as regards their proper combination ; the relation of nitrogen supply to crops, the value of ensilage, and many other problems,—each and every one of these means to the nation, often to a State, millions of difference between the right and the wrong practice. Yet upon each one of these problems an authoritative answer could be given for less than the loss yearly by the wrong methods. After nearly five years' work I am convinced that theories, many of them now in vogue, are misleading. The theories must be always useful in stimulating the search for facts ; but the facts are absolutely essential to the foundation of the science. I have continued, as usual, such experimental work as it was thought would be immediately useful to the farmer, and ultimately useful in unfolding the science of farming, in so far as the very limited means of the farm would admit. In pursuance of the former practice, I have reported something like twenty careful experiments to your secretary, who has very prop-

erly reported them to the public through the columns of two widely circulated papers, that they may come to the attention of those for whom the work is largely done. I will give a very brief review of most of the papers so published since my last report, published in the report of the honorable trustees to the New Hampshire legislature, June session, 1879.

#### NOS. 1 AND 2. — PIG FEEDING, 1879.

Several sets were used. Skim-milk and corn meal were found more efficacious when fed together than when fed alone. Average gain for 100 pounds ears of corn ground whole, 28.5 pounds per 100 pounds of cob meal; average gain from 100 pounds clear corn meal, 28.7 pounds; average gain for 100 pounds clear corn meal for three years to grow a pig to 200 pounds, live weight, 26.1 pounds; to grow pig of like weight, 100 pounds middlings made 28.4 pounds gain. The older the pigs, the more food it requires to make a pound of growth.

1880.

Bran for young pigs proved too coarse and hard to digest, but for older pigs it was more valuable than corn meal. As before, or in 1879, cob meal proved a cheaper food than clear meal. Growth was made with the pigs cheaper than with shotes. The giving of bone meal prevented my pigs from crippling, as was before quite general. The four years' feeding experiments with pigs show that corn meal does not contain flesh-makers in sufficiency; that corn meal is too compact a food, and when mixed with a more bulky food it is more efficacious; that pigs are more profitable than shotes to keep; that middlings are more valuable than corn meal, giving more flesh-makers and more valuable manure; that one hundred pounds of middlings, corn meal, bran, or cob meal will make pork in quantity to pay for either of the foods at market rates, and hence that through the pig we have cheap and large resources of plant-food for our hungry soil.

#### NOS. 3, 4, AND 5. — CHEMICAL FERTILIZERS, 1879.

Fifty-six plots have been laid out for permanent continuance to various methods of fertilization, and to various crops, chiefly

corn and potatoes. This season is the second ; each plot retaining the same crop and fed by the same fertilizer.

1. It is always noticed that potash salts everywhere on this farm measure the crop, showing a marked deficiency of potash in this soil.

2. That phosphoric acid affects the quantity of the potato crop somewhat, but barely pays for itself.

3. That nitrogen used in four proportions — 16 pounds, 32 pounds, 48 pounds, and 64 pounds per acre — paid in neither case, increasing the crop for 16 pounds, and decreasing the crop in proportion to the larger amounts used.

4. For this farm chemicals have proved quite profitable when rightly used, and as efficacious as good manure.

5. Experiment sets have been put out among our farmers, and the returns show a surprisingly large proportion of our farms that require potash, considering that the trade has alone considered it necessary to furnish phosphoric acid.

This will account for the frequent failure of fertilizers without potash. Second, the returns indicate for corn a very small needed supply of nitrogen, and leave it doubtful whether any nitrogen for corn will pay a fair profit. Third, they have been found to pay, or, if not profitable by any reason, still as efficacious as twenty loads of yard manure under the same circumstances.

#### NOS. 6, 7, AND 8.—1880.

The results for this year, for potatoes, corn, and in return for sets sent out, fully confirm the results of 1879. The use of nitrogen was particularly disappointing for all crops grown on the College farm, and when used for corn where sent out to farmers. For the College farm this is the third year of corn following corn, and each plot was treated to the same fertilizer as before. The small yield is not due to failure of fertilizers, but other causes that affected all plots alike. Plot 32, potash and phosphoric acid, 35.9 bushels corn ; plot 31 like 32, plus 16 pounds nitrogen, yield 33.6 bushels ; plot 30 like 32, plus 32 pounds nitrogen, yield 22.1 bushels ; plot 29, like 32, plus 48 pounds nitrogen, yield 24.4 bushels ; plot 28, like 32, plus 64 pounds nitrogen, yield, 10.8 bushels.

### NO. 9.—FERMENTED VERSUS UNFERMENTED.

Results of fermented manure for corn, although not as yet pronounced, are against fermented manure.

### NO. 10.—METHOD OF APPLYING MANURE.

Some three years' work has been done upon this question of method of applying manure. Divided into equal parts, one lot has been turned under seven inches, and the other harrowed in at the top. For oats and corn, the amount plowed under gave the largest amount of straw and stalks, but less grain, than surface applied. For grass, the manure plowed under gave 3,813 pounds, surface applied gave 3,966 pounds hay per acre. Soil, heavy clay and moist. The result for the fourth crop of hay has been ascertained and shows a very little wider difference than above reported.

### NO. 11.—SEED POTATOES.

Large *versus* small potatoes, seed-end *versus* stem-end, one, two, and three eyes to the hill, have been used for the fourth year. The seed of large potatoes has been selected from yield of large potatoes, small from small, one eye from one eye, and so on, to see if the vigor of the plant in a few generations is affected by seed selection. Result in favor, first, of large seed potatoes whole, followed by seed end, three eyes better than two, and two better than one. Whether the differences noted in results will widen, the results, as yet, do not clearly indicate. The difference in yield is in favor of large potatoes, whole, very decidedly. Average for four years: Large whole potatoes for seed, product 255 bushels; from small, 193.3; seed end, 182.4; stem end, 152.5; three eyes, 154.1; two eyes, 123.8; one eye to hill, 85 bushels per acre. The application of these facts would save annually to the State enough to start several experimental stations.

### NO. 12.—RELATION OF TEMPERATURE TO MILK FLOW.

This experiment covered a long period, and included the weighing of the hay consumed by a couple of cows in ceiled

stalls, and a couple in open stalls, also the weighing of the milk and the butter from the milk ; and also the weight of the cows was observed in the change from ceiled stalls. In brief, the hay saved and the extra milk made were sufficient to pay for ceiling up the stalls in one winter for fifteen cows. This would give one hundred per cent interest on money invested. Many farmers have money at interest, and open cattle stalls and cracks in boarding of barn behind cattle.

#### NO. 13.—COST OF FEEDING STOCK.

It was shown that young stock made very much better gains on a given amount of food than older ones. It was shown that calves could be fattened on skim-milk and oil meals at great economy, and for three cents per pound, growth on winter food up to a weight of three hundred to four hundred pounds ; while they would sell for from four to four and a half cents per pound ; also, that stock early matured could be grown at market rates.

#### NOS. 14 AND 15.—EARLY VERSUS LATE CUT HAY.

Painstaking efforts were made to get at the relative amount of hay cut eight to ten days before bloom, eight to ten days after bloom, and in bloom. Seven acres were thus divided into narrow and long strips. Cut June 30, yield 3,035 pounds ; July 9, 3,585 pounds ; July 19, 4,555 pounds. Each of these lots was fed to carefully selected steers for growth, and also to three lots of cows for milk-flow. The result of both of these experiments corroborates the results before reported, that a pound of the later-cut hay was more nutritious for both steers and cows than either of the earlier-cut lots. These two reports were full, and were accomplished by analyses by Prof. Collier. In feeding both clover hay and timothy, the same result was obtained.

1880.

The results in cutting of early against later cut hay for this season corroborate those of the previous two as regards amount cut. I have not, as yet, finished the feeding trials for winter of 1881.

## NO. 16.—FODDER CORN.

Two more seasons' results have been noted with green fodder-corn against dried hay and corn meal as supplementary food to pasture grass, with results as before noted. The fodder-corn increased the milk-flow and butter-product, but not so much as good hay or corn meal. The economy of the increase of milk-flow did not vary much, but was not in favor of the corn-fodder as usually gathered, a little daily. Estimating at the time the amount of organic materials furnished by each food, I could not determine that the green food made a pound of its organic matter any more available than the same would be in dry food. Reviewing the claims at that time being put forth for ensilage, I cautioned our farmers against extravagant views regarding the silo. A recent experiment by Prof. Cook of the New Jersey Experimental Station has shown that the same amount of organic matter in ensilage produced a fraction less milk than its equivalent amount in dry foods, while the silo does not preserve its contents from some loss.

## NO. 17.—SUGAR.

Report of attempts to grow sugar-beets and sorghum for sugar was made. Near stations in the Connecticut valley well adapted to beet-growing, it was concluded sugar-beets could be grown at a full and satisfactory profit. Except under favorable conditions and location, it was thought to be doubtful whether sugar-beets could be grown profitably at five dollars per ton. Sorghum gave a good yield, and in a wooden mill gave one hundred and sixty gallons syrup to the acre.

## NOS. 18, 19, 20.—ROOT FEEDING, 1879 AND 1880.

Swede turnips for steers gave a value of six cents per bushel of sixty pounds, or two dollars per ton, in hay saved and extra growth made, and for milch cows a somewhat less value. For 1880 mangel-wurzels were fed for growing steers; a value of \$1.73 per ton was returned. For milch cows it was found that they increased the milk-flow very little, but decreased the amount of butter made per day, hence for cows the mangels had no value.

Carrots were fed the winter of 1881. The results were the opposite of results of those found for mangels, returning nothing when fed to growing heifers, but about ten cents per bushel when fed for milk and butter, increasing both milk-flow and butter-product. Unlike either Swedes or mangels, they consumed fully as much other fodder when fed with carrots, and carrots thus being used as excess food gave better returns for butter cows. I am of opinion that the carrot is the best root for the butter cow. This paper was accompanied by interesting analyses by Prof. Collier, showing a large per cent of amides, and nearly no albuminoids.

#### INCOMPLETE EXPERIMENTS.

Two winters' work with six to eight sets of steers to ascertain the value of various food combinations, and the feeding ratios of albuminoids to carbo-hydrates are nearly completed. These will be accompanied by full analyses by Prof. Collier for the national Department of Agriculture. Other work will soon be reported. I may add that in all the above experiments exact weights were daily taken and recorded, and care taken to eliminate any disturbing forces. The purpose has been, in this review, to merely state general results without giving the methods or detailed results, that an idea of the facts obtained might be gathered. It will be seen that they do not corroborate, in all respects, popular opinions, and that these differences affect very materially the cost of products, and of course the highest interests of the State.

Respectfully submitted.

J. W. SANBORN,

*Farm Superintendent.*



Specific gravity 1.043.

## AYRSHIRE.

Water, . . . . .	88.780 grammes, equals	86.270 per cent.
Fat, . . . . .	3.185       "       "	3.095       "
Caseine, . . . . .	4.135       "       "	4.018       "
Sugar, . . . . .	5.875       "       "	5.709       "
Ash, . . . . .	.680       "       "	.660       "
	102.655	99.752
Loss, . . . . .	.240	.248
Specific gravity 1.029.		

## AGRICULTURAL LECTURE COURSE.

C. H. PETTEE.

By authority of the board of trustees, a part of the instruction heretofore given to students of the different classes will be thrown open for the coming year to special students in agriculture.

The course, which will consist principally of lectures, will continue for at least four weeks, beginning at the commencement of the second term, January 19, 1882.

With some variations and additions, it is intended to give instruction in the following subjects: Agricultural chemistry, history of agriculture, irrigation and drainage, veterinary science, zoölogy, meteorology, stock-breeding, stock-feeding, dairying, fruit culture, plant development, and farm management.

In addition to the faculty, among the lecturers expected are Hon. George W. Nesmith, LL. D., Hon. Joseph Kidder, Hon. Joseph B. Walker, A. M., William H. H. Mason, M. D., Hon. I. A. Burbank, Jeremiah W. Sanborn, B. S., J. O. Adams, Esq., W. H. Hills, Esq. The instruction will be equivalent to about four lectures per day, and opportunity will be given for reading in connection with the subjects under consideration. The intention is to give some of the advantages of the college to young men who for various reasons can not devote more time to study. This, as well as our complete course, is earnestly commended to the attention of the farmers of the State. It is desirable that all intending to take this course should communicate with the college authorities at an early date.

## EXPENSES.

For the first year, tuition will be free. The price of table-board at the college boarding hall is \$2.50 per week. Furnished rooms can be obtained at reasonable rates. With reference to engaging rooms, or for obtaining further particulars, address Prof. C. H. Pettee, Hanover, N. H.

## FIELD WORK.

In surveying, the field work has been rendered more efficient by the addition to the college apparatus of one of Buff and Berger's best transit instruments. In Applied Mechanics special instruction has been given in highway-bridge construction, with satisfactory results. In meteorology considerable interest has been aroused by comparing the weather, observed from day to day, with that indicated by the signal-service charts. It is intended to give, during the coming year, some special instruction in sanitary science.

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 NATURAL HISTORY, PRIZES, ETC.

HENRY G. JESUP.

The natural-history studies of the year, which include physiology, zoölogy, and botany, have been prosecuted with a fair amount of success. The requisite collections and appliances for purposes of illustration are still quite deficient, and it is to be hoped that these deficiencies will before long be supplied.

The prizes in botany for the best collections of plants of the region were awarded, —first, to Harland A. Nichols of Derry; second, to Edwin P. Dewey of Hanover and George A. Loveland of Norwich, Vt.

Interest in the rhetorical department has been greatly stimulated by a short course of instruction in elocution, and more especially by the prizes referred to elsewhere offered by ex-Gov. Smyth. At a public competition on the 19th of April, the following awards were made: For reading, first prize, Charles H. Woodward of Hanover; second, Frank L. Bigelow of Proc-

torsville, Vt. For speaking, first, Victor H. Stickney of Tyson, Vt. ; second, George J. Boardman of Lawrence, Mass. The first and second prizes for the best essays on subjects connected with agriculture or the mechanic arts were subsequently awarded to George H. Whitcher of Strafford and Henry L. Barnard of Troy, respectively.









REPORT  
OF THE  
BOARD OF TRUSTEES  
OF THE  
STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,  
FOR THE YEARS 1880-81,  
TO THE  
NEW HAMPSHIRE LEGISLATURE,  
JUNE SESSION, 1881.

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MANCHESTER:  
JOHN B. CLARKE, PUBLIC PRINTER.  
1881.



## REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES.

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*To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives in General Court Convened.*

The report of the trustees of the State Normal School is respectfully submitted.

This board, in its present shape, fewer in number than its predecessors, with responsibilities less divided, entered hopefully and harmoniously upon the work two years ago. The harmony of our deliberations has been unbroken, and the enterprise grows in interest. We feel that in some particulars our embarrassments have been more perplexing than those attendant upon an entirely new enterprise ; and yet we have had the benefit of the experience gained in previous years in the management of the institution, and have, perhaps, gained some for ourselves.

The board organized August 4, 1879 : President, Rev. Geo. B. Spalding, D. D., of Dover ; clerk, Charles A. Jewell, Esq., of Plymouth ; treasurer, Mr. Charles M. Whittier of Plymouth.

Principal Henry P. Warren, A. B., who had served one term already, has continued to serve through the two years with fidelity and patience born of a genuine enthusiasm for the work. He has been seconded in his efforts by an able and efficient staff of instructors. Some changes have occurred in the corps of teachers. Miss Clara A. Armes, an experienced and well qualified instructor, rendered invaluable service up to the end of the winter term of 1880-1881. At that time she resigned. Miss Armes is a teacher of rare power, and a judicious and sympathetic guide to the young and inexperienced. We received her resignation with regret, and testify gladly to her worth. Miss Hutch-

inson, an accomplished young lady of much promise, resigned at the same time. Miss E. M. Reed, critic teacher, continues, with additional responsibilities, to do faithful and telling work in the training department. Miss Reed never fails to elicit enthusiasm alike in school children, normal pupils, and spectators. Miss Susie M. Cate, assistant critic, has rendered good service in the normal department.

The trustees do not pronounce any judgment as to the value of the several systems of teaching now in debate among instructors, or the claims of rival "methods." The whole subject is on trial before the educators of the world. Perhaps a judicious eclecticism will, in the end, do most towards determining a question which must be settled by actual and persevering experiment. Principal Warren has made careful studies of the subject, at considerable expense to himself of time, money, and travel.

The results gained in the schools of Plymouth, which as "model schools" have the benefit of the study and effort of the principal and his chosen associates, are certainly flattering to the hopes of all who are interested in educational problems. In short, the department of instruction in the Normal School and its appended schools is satisfactory to the board. The work has been faithful, the teaching sound and thorough, the results, as measured by the public examinations, class-room work, and general proficiency among the pupils, have been uncommonly good. Under the circumstances, a high degree of success has been attained.

The qualification as to the "circumstances" relates to accommodations and appliances. There are not rooms enough for the sufficient isolation of the classes, and this sometimes makes it difficult for either teacher or pupils to give their undivided attention to the work in hand. This subject was noted in the able report of the Rev. K. S. Hall, in 1877. He says: "The model school is much crowded for want of room, and some arrangement is needed for increased accommodations." The resources of the building are not exhausted, had the board the means for utilizing them all. In the report of 1877, under the head of "Cabinet," it is stated that "the legislature has recently added to the cabinet of minerals, to aid in the study of geology and

mineralogy, a large collection of minerals made by Prof. C. H. Hitchcock, the state geologist, and so arranged as to give a complete history of the geology and mineral resources of New Hampshire and Vermont." In the report of 1878 acknowledgment is made of a "box of minerals, some of them very rare." In the same report there is a statement in detail of improvements begun and left unfinished for want of means. In that statement mention is made of a room designed for the cabinet of minerals and natural history "left in an unfinished state for want of money." The report goes on: "The estimated cost of finishing and furnishing the room is five hundred dollars, nor ought the work to be delayed;" and in another place, "The demand for this work is urgent, as there is, at present, no room for these specimens." This room remains unfinished, and the collection of minerals, said by experts to be more than usually complete, lies hidden in rough boxes. The room, properly set in order, would not only afford a place for the display of this valuable collection, but give additional and much needed accommodation for some of the higher class recitations. The estimate of the report of 1879 is probably low, if there be reckoned the cases for the display of the natural objects, and the services of an expert to arrange and classify the specimens. The board can not save enough out of the annual appropriation to fit up this apartment at present. If special appropriation to meet that necessity is not consistent with the views of the legislature, are there not private enthusiasm and generosity, combined with public spirit, to take the matter in hand? It would be possible to create a museum, which, with even the existing resources, would be very complete in the department of the mineralogy of New Hampshire and Vermont. Moreover, the addition to the value and efficiency of the Normal School in the matter of this apparatus, and its betterment by actual gain of space, would not be adequately measured by the mere tally of the amount of money expended. That this improvement may recommend itself to the judgment and generosity of the state authorities, or of individuals who have enthusiasm and the means of gratifying the sentiment, is "a consummation most devoutly to be wished."

We are happy to be able to report that the health and deport-

ment of the pupils of the school have been all that could be asked. They have made commendable progress and have entered with sympathetic enthusiasm into the work arranged for them by their instructors. Their examinations have been especially satisfactory, and have not failed to receive warm commendations from excellent judges.

The numbers have not been large, but there are hopeful signs for the future. At the beginning of the school year for 1879 there were but two of the former pupils. There are now thirty-five students in attendance. There have been seventy-two during the two years. Altogether, there have been two hundred and eighty graduated at the school, most of whom have taught or are teaching. Then there have been many non-graduates of whose after history we have no record. These are not large figures ; but such an institution gains its best momentum by degrees, and its best strength by growing. The school has not been under one management long enough to establish its reputation. Its various vicissitudes have not had a tendency to strengthen its position or enhance the luster of its name. We have every reason to hope that under the fostering care of the State, with the present appropriation, which is constant while it does not err on the side of extravagance, with as few changes in the staff as may be consistent with efficiency and harmony in its administration, the school will increase in popularity and gather to itself a fair proportion of those who seek the kind of instruction here imparted. We believe that we may reasonably look for a good, substantial, and healthy growth in efficiency of instruction, number of students, and the reputation of the school.

A part of the establishment which is very important in connection with the comfort and health of teachers and students, as well as the attractiveness of the school, is the boarding-house. This has been leased to the principal at a nominal rental during the two years. As this arrangement has met with some criticism, it may be well to refer to the financial history of this house. The average amount of money netted from the receipts of the boarding-house has been \$66.32 per year, for eight years. This amount is not so great as to be of any consequence in itself, and there is the further fact that more than that amount

might have been used profitably in the betterment of the premises, and even in their preservation. Principal Warren, under his engagement to keep the property in good repair and to expend all the profits of the house in its own uses, has supplied the rooms throughout with study tables and window-shades, bought two hundred yards of carpeting, a complete line of glass and crockery, a kitchen range and furnishings, a refrigerator, kitchen utensils, and minor articles, besides extensive papering and painting. In addition to this, the trustees have thought it wise, in the exigency of affairs, to make an appropriation towards the painting of the outside. It has accordingly received two coats, and the blinds have been repaired and painted. The table and the administration and discipline of the boarding-house have been admirable, and all concerned have expressed their satisfaction. Miss Varney, an excellent housekeeper and manager, gave up the charge this spring, and a new matron has been installed who has been entirely acceptable so far. The trustees do not seek for actual profits from the house save indirectly. It is their theory that the boarding-house should pay for itself, keep itself in repair, inside and out, and furnish as attractive a home as possible for the pupils and those who have the oversight of them. This, we believe, the house has accomplished; but it has not entirely made up the deficiencies into which it had fallen, — the painting above mentioned among other things. The house is an old one, and repairs constitute a very considerable item.

For sundry special points of interest your attention is respectfully called to the reports of the principal and treasurer, appended. Our thanks are due to the latter officer for his faithful and methodical service in his department, and for wise counsels and most kindly assistance in the administration of the finances.

The course of study pursued at the Normal School is a subject of constant and careful consideration. The plan of this course, as at present worked out, is very completely exhibited in the appended catalogue, and its theory is presented in the report of the principal. The object sought is to train the students to work out the logical unfolding of each subject of study, and to

drill them in the science of illustrating its development to the minds of their pupils, and to qualify them for teaching the art of expression, as well as that of acquiring knowledge ;—in other words, to lead to a knowledge, first, of the development of subjects, and, second, of the minds with which they have to deal. The first is the province of the “normal” school, the second, that of the “training” school. To do this it is necessary to bring out the amount of knowledge of subjects which the student possesses, and to lead each one to investigate them thoroughly by means of exhaustive reference books, at the same time working out the illustrations of the studies. That is the extent of the *academic work* intended.

The more completely aspirants for the honors of the school have been prepared by previous education, the more sure and substantial their success here, and proportionately the better for the reputation of the Normal School. When Principal Warren took charge, in the last term of 1878, there was but one pupil who had graduated at a high school. This year eighteen out of fifty are graduates of the best high schools in the State, and all but eight have attended high schools or academies one year or more. It is obvious that people cannot be taught to impart that which they do not possess. We feel that other institutions in the State should be feeders and moral and intellectual supporters of this enterprise ; therefore we welcome this goodly number of graduates of our sound academical institutions, and find in their presence a happy augury for the future. But we are not justified in refusing to receive those who have not the advantage of an academic course ; and perhaps the just and exact mean between “too much stiffness in refusing and too much readiness in admitting” a due amount of preparatory work cannot be definitely settled between the parties in interest, viz., the “academies” of the State on one side, and those who seek instruction for themselves, their children, or their local teachers, at this place or the other. But, with the best counsel we can get, we strive to hit that difficult mark. A certain amount of proficiency is required for admission, and a student who fails in that requirement, or in suitable progress in acquirement, or is palpably destitute of teaching capability, is not allowed to pass.

The highest teaching power is that which shows pupils how to learn, and how to tell what they have learned, and kindles an enthusiasm for the acquisition of knowledge. This is a science. Genius itself accomplishes its triumphs on the lines of scientific work. We claim that this is a technical scientific school. Our endeavor, seconded by the able staff of instructors, is to make it a place where the highest talent may gain a knowledge of the highest methods, and where the lowest power consistent with any place at all in the ranks of educators may be put to the best possible use. In the stir and movement that are going on in the department of instruction all over the civilized world to-day, amounting, in some phases of it, almost to revolution, such a school as this has important and responsible functions. To gain the best results and accomplish the highest good, it must neither be anchored fast to an immovable conservatism, nor be the sport of every change of wind, but must be so kept in hand, so fully equipped and so nicely guided, that it can keep abreast of all good and wholesome progress in pure science, without taking to eccentric courses, or outrunning the sober judgment of the wisest men.

We feel that with reasonable treatment and steady management the future of the Normal School is assured. It is the creature of the State, and must draw its vitality from the community. Not only its means must come thence, but, as well, its moral support and that enthusiasm for its high purposes which furnishes the motive power of all salutary enterprises.

DAN<sup>L</sup> C. ROBERTS,

*For the Trustees.*



## REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL.

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*To the Honorable Board of Trustees of the State Normal School.*

As requested by you, I submit my annual report.

Whole number of pupils during the year . . . . .	50
Number who have taught . . . . .	32
Average number of terms taught by them . . . . .	4.47
Graduates of high schools or academies . . . . .	18
Attendants upon high school or academies one year or more . . . . .	44
Number who have attended district schools only . . . . .	8
Average age . . . . .	20 years, 10 mos.

Employment of parents or guardians: Farmers, thirty-three; carpenters, four; railroad employés, two; blacksmith, banker, baker, tailor, hotel-keeper, cabinet-maker, merchant, watch-maker, minister, one each.

Without exception these pupils have joined the school with the express intention of teaching; no one can honestly enter the school without this purpose. At the entrance examination each pupil is asked whether he intends to make teaching a profession or not. Moreover, the plan of the work is with sole reference to training teachers, so that any person endeavoring to take a dishonest advantage of the opportunities of the school must waste much of his time. Our pupils are, for the most part, fresh graduates from high schools and academies, or teachers. The former came because the village, city, and larger country schools are beginning to demand trained teachers; the latter, because

experience has shown them the need of professional training. These pupils represent a good average among the teachers of the State. It is of interest to note their acquirements. They have a fair knowledge of subject-matter, excepting history, general literature, and the natural sciences; but that each study has a logical development, simple but perfect, and that this must be understood or the subject is hopelessly confused, save to those strong minds that are independent of teachers, is a new thought and a welcome one. These pupils, too, are ignorant of the growth of the child's mind. The order of the development of his powers, his capabilities at certain stages, the proper studies to train these powers, are alike unknown to them. How a study shall be developed, and where the child's mind is at any time in its development, make of teaching a profession. If each study has a myriad developments, if the child's mind is his father's in miniature, teaching is a trade and not a profession, and teachers are artisans, not artists.

The increased attendance of high-school and academy graduates is owing to the encouragement given by committees. A large proportion of the graduates of our high schools are ready to fit themselves to teach if requested by the authorities, and if reasonable assurance is given of employment if their work at the Normal School is creditable. May I ask of committees to help themselves by urging promising students to take the partial or complete course at the Normal School? May I also suggest that committees test our graduates in these respects; their knowledge of the development of subjects and their acquaintance with child mind? Surely it is of equal importance with an acquaintance with subject-matter. For example, let the candidate write out the steps in the development of fractions, of geography, or tell how a reading exercise should be conducted with a class of children having a reading vocabulary of a thousand words. May I suggest that the candidate who can pass an examination in subject-matter and upon questions similar to these has a presumptive claim to success infinitely greater than one who can pass upon subject-matter alone?

The boarding-house has been in my care during the past two years. About seven hundred dollars have been expended in fur-

nishings and repairs of the interior, and a reference library has been placed in the study parlor. A competent matron is in the immediate charge of the building. No pupil has asked to leave the house during this time.

Naturally, the course of study has been much modified during the last two years. Two courses of study are now offered: the first, of two years, follows the plan laid down in the catalogue; the second, of one year, includes English, number work, elementary geography and history, music and drawing, and twenty weeks' work in the training school. The latter course is open only to those possessing special power. There is a gratifying increase in the length of time spent by pupils in the school; each class shows a larger number who intend to take the full course of study. If the critical study of the successive steps in elementary arithmetic requires seventy lessons, can the many studies in the entire school course be critically examined in less than two years?

Mr. John De Witt of Boston has made the school, through me, the present of his valuable collection of Franklin portraits, which will be hung upon the walls of our philosophical room.

The school is in pressing need of specimens in natural history. We will gladly acknowledge and pay charges upon any that may be sent us.

Respectfully,

HENRY P. WARREN.

Plymouth, N. H., April 19, 1881.



# TREASURER'S REPORT.

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*To the Trustees of the State Normal School.*

The following report of the income and expenditures of the State Normal School, for the year ending June 30, 1881, is respectfully submitted:—

## CASH ACCOUNT.

### RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand as per last report, June 30, 1880,	\$43.94	
State of New Hampshire, cash as per act of legislature,	5,000.00	
School-district No. 2, cash from Mrs. S. K. Adams, committee, school money,	1,196.28	
Normal school, cash from pupils, year ending June 30, 1881,	\$740.00	
Less amount rebated,	600.00	
	<hr/>	140.00
Total receipts,	<hr/>	\$6,380.22

### EXPENDITURES.

Cash paid on account boarding-house, repairs, per vouchers,	\$171.30
normal school, miscellaneous expenses, per vouchers,	866.82
normal school, fuel, per vouchers,	161.43

Cash paid on account normal school, re-		
pairs, per vouchers,	\$249.86	
normal school, library		
and apparatus, per		
vouchers,	218.52	
normal school, salaries,		
per vouchers,	4,357.17	
normal school, furniture,		
per vouchers,	20.80	
Total expenditures,	<hr/>	6,045.90
Balance in hands of the treasurer,		<hr/>
June 30, 1881,		\$334.32

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### NORMAL-SCHOOL ACCOUNT.

#### RECEIPTS.

Cash from pupils, year ending June 30,		
1881,	\$140.00	
Mrs. S. K. Adams, committee,		
district No. 2,	1,196.28	
	<hr/>	\$1,336.28

#### EXPENDITURES.

Cash paid miscellaneous expenses, per		
vouchers,	\$866.82	
fuel, per vouchers,	161.43	
library and apparatus, per		
vouchers,	218.52	
salaries, per vouchers,	4,357.17	
	<hr/>	5,603.94
Balance, debtor,		\$4,267.66

The above is exclusive of cash expended for furniture and repairs.

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### BOARDING-HOUSE.

Cash expended for repairs,	\$171.30
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## STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

## SALARY ACCOUNT.

Paid Prof. H. P. Warren, services as principal to July 1, 1881,	\$2,000.00
Miss E. M. Reed, services as teacher to July 1, 1881,	700.00
Miss S. M. Cate, services as teacher to July 1, 1881,	500.00
Miss Clara A. Armes, services as teacher one half year, ending winter term,	475.00
Miss E. H. Hutchinson, services as teacher, one half year, ending winter term,	300.00
Miss Mary Sumner, services as teacher from August 31, 1880, to November 30, 1880,	52.17
Arthur Stanley, services as teacher from February 16 to July 1, 1881,	330.00
	<hr/>
Total receipts for tuition, less rebated,	\$4,357.17
	\$140.00
	<hr/>
Salaries in excess of tuition, year ending June 30, 1881,	\$4,217.17

CHARLES M. WHITTIER, *Treasurer.*

PLYMOUTH, N. H., June 1, 1881.



ELEVENTH ANNUAL  
CATALOGUE AND CIRCULAR  
OF THE  
STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,  
1880-1881.



## BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

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REV. GEORGE B. SPALDING, D. D., <i>Pres.</i> .	Dover.	<sup>a</sup>
CHARLES A. JEWELL, <i>Sec.</i> . . .	Plymouth.	
HIS EXCELLENCY NATT HEAD . . .	Hooksett.	
HON. JAMES W. PATTERSON . . .	Hanover.	
HON. HOSEA W. PARKER . . . .	Claremont.	
REV. DAN <sup>L</sup> C. ROBERTS . . . .	Concord.	
WILLIAM E. BUCK . . . . .	Manchester.	

## INSTRUCTORS.

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HENRY P. WARREN, A. B., *Principal*.

\* MISS CLARA A. ARMES.

MISS E. M. REED.

MISS SUSIE M. CATE.

\* MISS ELIZABETH H. HUTCHINSON.

\* Resigned.

# STUDENTS.

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## CLASS A.

Students.	P. O. Address.	County.
Heath, Cora L. . . .	W. Plymouth.	Grafton.
Hunt, Cora A. . . .	Sandown.	Rockingham.

## CLASS B.

Allison, Flora G. . . .	Dublin.	Cheshire.
Clark, Nellie I. . . .	Holderness.	Grafton.
Harmon, Rosebroke E. . .	Madison.	Carroll.
Miller, Millicent M. . . .	Lebanon.	Grafton.
Poor, Helen W. . . . .	Derry.	Rockingham.
Strong, Emily W. . . . .	Orfordville.	Grafton.
Small, Belle F. . . . .	Amherst.	Hillsborough.
Sanborn, Elmer E. . . .	Kingston.	Rockingham.

## CLASS C.

Barron, Alice L. . . . .	Hudson.	Hillsborough.
Barron, Helen E. . . . .	Hudson.	Hillsborough.
Batchelder, Mahala . . .	Franklin.	Merrimack.
Bickford, Hattie J. . . .	Dover.	Strafford.
Burke, Elizabeth L. . . .	Nashua.	Hillsborough.
Cooke, Cora B. . . . .	Nashua.	Hillsborough.
Drew, Carrie B. . . . .	Dover.	Strafford.
Gordon, Harriet D. . . .	New Ipswich.	Hillsborough.
Hartford, Mabel C. . . .	Dover.	Strafford.

Students.	P. O. Address.	County.
Ide, Lilla G. . . .	Claremont.	Sullivan.
Mason, Harriet L. . . .	Keene.	Cheshire.
McAlvin, Annie I. . . .	Amherst.	Hillsborough.
Piper, Esther A. . . .	Colebrook.	Coos.
Putnam, Annie M. . . .	Nashua.	Hillsborough.
Sanborn, Lucretia C. . . .	Franklin.	Merrimack.
Savage, Mary L. . . .	Tilton.	Belknap.
Sawyer, Emma E. . . .	Webster.	Merrimack.
Smith, Anna W. . . .	Dover.	Strafford.
Sumner, Mary I. . . .	Claremont.	Sullivan.
Thompson, Jennie L. . . .	Hudson.	Hillsborough.
Watson, Mary . . . .	Dover.	Strafford.
Williams, Carrie A. . . .	Cornish.	Sullivan.

## CLASS D.

Abbott, Catherine E. . . .	Keene.	Cheshire.
Briggs, Mary J. . . .	Lebanon.	Grafton.
Chase, Lilian H. . . .	Plymouth.	Grafton.
Clark, M. Cora . . . .	Plymouth.	Grafton.
Eastman, Kate G. . . .	Plymouth.	Grafton.
Folsom, Adella I. . . .	Laconia.	Belknap.
Fiske, M. Annie . . . .	Fisherville.	Merrimack.
Fogg, George . . . .	Sandwich.	Carroll.
Gilman, Emma J. . . .	Alton.	Belknap.
Gray, Elizabeth C. . . .	Cambridge, Ms.	
Jones, Emma L. . . .	Alton.	Belknap.
McQuesten, Gertrude I. . . .	Plymouth.	Grafton.
Mudgett, Carrie W. . . .	Plymouth.	Grafton.
Reed, Addie L. . . .	Stow, Mass.	
Rollins, Katherine . . . .	Dover.	Strafford.
Stiles, Lucie L. . . .	Mont Vernon.	Hillsborough.
Wallace, Ida F. . . .	Nashua.	Hillsborough.

## CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION.

Gentlemen must be seventeen years of age at entrance ; ladies, sixteen ; candidates must present certificates of good moral character from some responsible person, and declare their intention to fit themselves to teach. They must also pass a satisfactory examination in the studies required by law to be taught in the common schools of the State. They may offer themselves for examination in any branch taught in the school ; if found proficient, they will be excused from further study of it save in the method class. Candidates who *show sufficient power* will be allowed to take the training work at once, if they so elect. In this case, one term will be devoted to the study of methods ; a second term, to practice in the training school. This course, of a single year, is arranged with special reference to those who propose to teach in primary schools, or who wish to acquire the best method of teaching. Candidates are requested not to present themselves unless intending to remain at least one term.

Classes are formed at the beginning of the fall and spring terms. Students are admitted during the term, at the discretion of the principal.

## CALENDAR.

The school year is divided into two terms of twenty weeks each. A recess of one week occurs near the middle of each term.

## 1881-82.

Fall term begins . . . .	Tuesday, Aug. 30, 1881.
Fall term ends . . . .	Tuesday, Jan. 17, 1882.

## 1882.

Spring term begins . . . .	Tuesday, Feb. 7, 1882.
Spring term ends . . . .	Tuesday, June 27, 1882.

## COURSE OF STUDY.

## FIRST TERM.

*Geometry* (125), including : —

1. Lessons on methods of teaching form, including :—Study of lines, angles, surfaces and volumes, the pupils to teach these definitions by leading others to observe forms and state definitely the result of the observation.

2. Demonstration of propositions concerning lines, angles ; triangles ; quadrilaterals ; ratios, and proportions ; circles ; relations of figures.

3. Mensuration.

*Mineralogy and Geology* (80), including : — Field study and collections of specimens ; special study of mining, and preparations of minerals and their uses in the arts and medicine.

*Botany* (40), including : — Growth of plants from the seed ; study of the flora of the locality ; special study of plants useful in building, for fibre and food.

*History* (40), including : — Myths, Græcian, Roman, German, and English ; sketches of great men, Jews, Greeks, Romans, and men of modern times ; life of the ancients, their buildings (public and private) ; ships ; roads ; amusements ; books ; dress and food.

*English* (105), including : — Punctuation ; capitalization ; forms of letters ; paraphrasing ; paragraphing ; making abstracts ; making topics ; elements of rhetoric ; critical reading of Idyls of the King, Legend of Sleepy Hollow, and Rip Van Winkle.

*Music* (60), including : — Elementary instruction in vocal culture, together with practice in singing in all the keys ; methods of teaching.

## SECOND TERM.

*Algebra* (95), including : — Notation ; problems ; numerical processes including addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, factoring, greatest common divisor, least common multiple, fractions, radicals, equations, simple and quadratic.

The pupils are obliged to teach this subject by leading others to make, from appropriate illustrations, definitions and principles, and to deduce from these principles practical rules.

*Elementary Arithmetic* (70), including : — The teaching to classes of children the facts, principles, and processes involved in the work of the first five years in school.

*Geography* (80), including : — Development of a map ; study of relief of State, North America, and other grand divisions ; study of minerals, climate, vegetable and animal life by zones ; commerce and inter-communication ; meteorology ; mathematical geography ; political geography.

*History* (60), including : — The migration of nations ; spread of Christianity ; rise of the Saracens ; institutions of the Middle Ages ; growth of the Papal Power ; rise of the great European monarchies ; growth of England, politically, socially, and religiously ; the inventions and discoveries of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries ; the Reformation in Germany, England, Switzerland, and France ; religious wars ; growth of letters.

*English* (50), including : — History and construction of the English language ; English literature from the conquest to Elizabeth, including Wyckliffe, Chaucer, Tyndale ; Elizabethan literature, including Spenser, Bacon, and Shakespeare, with historical sketch of the English drama.

*Drawing* (40), including : — Free hand and model drawing ; designing ; dictation exercises ; geometrical drawing.

### THIRD TERM.

*Commercial Arithmetic* (75), including : — Percentage with and without regard to time ; single entry book-keeping ; simple commercial forms.

*Physics* (80), including : — Properties of matter ; force (machines, molecular force) ; gravitation ; heat ; light ; electricity. Pupils are led to observe every-day phenomena in such a way as to teach the principle involved ; they are also led to make and handle apparatus. The subjects are taught pupils from the training school.

*History* (95), including : — Discoveries, explorations and settlements in America by the different European nations ; wars to preserve the balance of power in Europe ; rise of Russia ; rise of Prussia ; colonial period in America ; revolutionary period in France ; the Consulate and Empire ; constitutional period in

America, including the religious, educational, social, political, and material development of Portuguese, Spanish, French, Dutch, and English America ; modern English and French politics ; Crimean war ; unification of Italy ; restoration of German Empire.

*Physiology* (60), including : — Study of the parts of the human body ; study of the special senses.

*Reading and Language* (80), including : — The study of the development of reading and language during the entire school course.

#### FOURTH TERM.

Daily work in the training school : —

The training school is made up of one hundred children from the village of Plymouth. It corresponds to the five lower grades in a city school. The children are carefully graded and assigned to the pupil teachers in groups of ten. Each teacher has charge of the instruction and discipline of her class for ten weeks. She is then transferred to another class, and so has experience in teaching two grades. Each teacher has one-half-day each week for the inspection of other work in the training school.

All work in the training school is done under the direction, and is subject to the daily inspection, of critic teachers.

The pupil teachers meet the critic teachers at the close of each day's session and discuss the work of the day.

The principal meets the pupils in the practice school twice a week, for discussion of the elementary principles of psychology, and three times a week for the critical study of English and American authors of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

School government is taught practically.

It is thought that the training school will meet a special want, — a school where teachers and students, well fitted in matter, can acquire methods of teaching in one year.

Additional children will be taken into the training school as the number of pupil teachers increases.

# PLAN OF WORK IN TRAINING SCHOOL.

## FIRST YEAR.

	STEPS.	PLAN AND INCIDENTALS.
LANGUAGE.	<p>Children talk about what they have seen and heard.</p> <p>Write short sentences.</p>	<p>Conversational exercises; for example, talks about objects in school-room, in the street, in the home, in shop-windows ; what can be seen, heard, smelled, touched, tasted ; what things are worn on the head, hands, feet ; what things are seen in the kitchen, in the parlor ; what articles are made of wood ; about games, pictures, animals, planets, minerals, color.</p> <p>Tell story and require child to tell what he remembers.</p> <p>Put words into sentences.</p> <p>Fill out skeleton sentences.</p> <p>Write sentences about objects.</p> <p>Use capitals and periods.</p> <p>Complete statements should always be required.</p> <p>Begin to correct wrong forms of expression very carefully, so that the children's freedom in talking will not be repressed.</p> <p>Ascertain each child's range of ideas.</p> <p><i>Every lesson should be a language lesson.</i></p>

<p>READING.</p>	<p>Vocabulary of Monroe's Chart taught.</p>	<p>Reading from the blackboard first half of the year.          Script is used in teaching reading.          Words are taught objectively ; words are illustrated by means of objects themselves, drawings of objects, pictures, actions, and stories.          Words not significant are taught in sentences.          Sentences are illustrated in the same way as words.          Pupils must never be allowed to try to read a sentence aloud until the thought it expresses is in their minds.          Begin reading from Chart — and Primer — the second half of the year.          Object of child's first reading lessons is to learn the form of words whose sound and meaning he already knows.          The child should learn to read in the same way that he learns to talk, that is, words must be associated with the objects for which they stand until the child instantly thinks of the object when he sees the word : the same is true in teaching a sentence.</p>
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<p>NUMBER.</p>	<p>All the facts in numbers as far as ten.</p>	<p>Facts are taught by means of objects ; for example, blocks, splints, pebbles, beans, corn, patterns cut from paper — as brooms, dust-pans, shovels, spades, birds, horses, pitchers, baskets, keys ; lines and forms on blackboard — vertical, slanting, horizontal lines, angles, triangles, squares ; actions — walking, stamping, clapping, jumping, and other movements of the limbs.</p> <p>Pupils make examples for each other to solve.</p> <p>The main purpose in teaching number is to train the senses to quick and accurate seeing, hearing, and handling. Seeing — by presenting objects rapidly, and requiring pupils to tell what they see ; seeing, hearing, and handling, — by the pupils handling objects under systematic direction.</p>
<p>WRITING AND SPELLING.</p>	<p>Copy words and sentences taught. Make the letters <i>i</i>, <i>u</i>, and <i>w</i>.</p>	<p>Pupils are trained to make the letters just as they are made in the commonly used copy-books.</p> <p>Pupils begin to copy words as soon as they learn their form.</p> <p>All writing from which they copy should be in accordance with the rules of penmanship. They should have <i>no opportunity</i> to copy poor writing.</p> <p>Great care is taken that they copy words correctly.</p> <p>Slates are ruled for writing.</p>

DRAWING.	<p>Copy simple outlines of objects from board.</p> <p>Invent figures.</p>	<p>Pupils copy from board simple outlines of objects, as a pump, house, cart, rake, key ; straight line figures, as a rectangle, triangle, and designs made from these.</p> <p>Pupils draw the outlines of leaves, of patterns cut from paper, as horses, birds, cats, dogs, rabbits, shovels, baskets, dolls.</p> <p>Pupils invent, using splints ; using lines ; afterward, geometrical forms cut from paper.</p> <p>The object is to train the eye to see, and the hand to execute.</p>
MUSIC.	Listening and imitation.	Teach children to listen properly and imitate sounds well.

## SECOND YEAR.

LANGUAGE.	Describe objects: movements of teacher, of each other. Write sentences about objects. Write letters.	<p>Continue the work of previous year, making it a trifle more difficult. Use animals, pictures of animals, plants, to stimulate thought in talking. Name objects that have the same quality, as things that are clean, bright, pretty, sweet, hard, rough.</p> <p>Let pupils tell what they do at home.</p> <p>Have pupils write what is remembered of reading lessons and other exercises.</p> <p>The whole vocabulary that the child has acquired in reading should be used in expressing thought with the pencil.</p> <p>Continue gently and patiently to correct wrong forms of expression.</p> <p>Use interrogation point, exclamation point, and apostrophe.</p>
READING.	Vocabulary of First Readers. Sounds.	<p>Continue to teach every new word from the blackboard. Until now the reading lessons have been confined to words whose sound and meaning were known, and the words were developed only for their <i>form</i>. Now, however, the child begins to meet with words entirely new to him. All such words are developed for their meaning, that is, the meaning of the word is explained and illustrated before the word is given to the child. After the word</p>

<p>READING.</p>	<p>Vocabulary of First Readers. Sounds.</p>	<p>has thus been taught, pupils are required to correctly use it in sentences. Learning to read is learning a vocabulary, and a word is not a part of a child's vocabulary unless vividly associated with the idea it expresses.</p> <p>Teach uncommon expressions that occur in the reading lessons. Act out the stories.</p> <p>Three or more different First Readers are used.</p> <p>Begin the use of sounds.</p>
<p>NUMBER.</p>	<p>Figures as far as ten. Facts in numbers as far as twenty, together with figures representing the numbers. Expressions of facts.</p>	<p>Associate the ideas of numbers already learned with the figures which represent them. Teach the expression of all facts, using the signs +, —, =, etc.</p> <p>Teach the writing of one figure at a time, beginning with the simplest form, thus 1, 4, 7, 0, 9, 6, 5, 2, 3, 8.</p> <p>Give, and have pupils give, many examples in concrete numbers.</p> <p>Use gills, pints, and quarts; inches, feet, and yards; dozen, half dozen.</p> <p>Teach Roman numerals to XX.</p>

GEOGRAPHY.	Place.	Position of objects : — Pupils imitate teacher ; pupils place objects from memory ; relative position of objects ; cardinal points ; semi-cardinal points ; draw school-room, placing conspicuous objects.
WRITING.	Copy from the board and from books. Make the letters <i>n, m, v, x, t, l, b, h, k</i> .	<p>Continue the work of previous year.</p> <p>Have pupils copy stanzas of poetry, names of holidays, days of the week, months of the year, seasons of the year, names of classmates, from the blackboard.</p> <p>Copy portions of reading lessons. Copy from dictation.</p> <p>Child should be able to read anything he copies.</p> <p>Make figures as carefully as letters.</p> <p>After pupils have copied the words of their spelling lessons a number of times, have the words erased and written from memory.</p> <p>Child should not try to write a word unless the form is clearly in the mind.</p> <p><i>Child should not see the incorrect form of a word if possible.</i></p>

DRAWING.	<p>Copy drawings from the board.          Invent figures.          Draw from dictation.</p>	<p>Teach the terms vertical, horizontal, slanting, parallel, in connection with the drawing.          Teach forms of bodies and the representation of them on the board.          Have pupils draw the outline of slate, of top of desk, of top of table, of room.          Give simple dictation exercises.          Pupils form many designs by combining geometrical forms. These designs are then copied. More attention is given to accuracy in drawing at this stage.</p>
MUSIC.	Listening and imitation.	Same as first year.

## THIRD YEAR.

LANGUAGE.	<p>Compose short stories. Describe objects. Write letters. Write abstracts of lessons.</p>	<p>Write short stories from pictures, from memory. Write about animals, plants, minerals, occupations ; about some journey they have taken. Make abstracts of lessons, — as history, geography, reading. Weave the words of spelling lesson into a story. Whatever the class is enthusiastic about, furnishes good material for language lesson. Describe objects and have class guess object from description ; describe words. Write questions for each other to answer. Every reading lesson presents an excellent opportunity for the development of language. Corrected forms of expression should be repeatedly written. Use quotation marks, comma.</p>
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<p>READING.</p>	<p>Vocabulary of Second Reader. Vocal gymnastics.</p>	<p>All new words must be carefully developed ; must be used in sentences ; must be again reviewed in the spelling and language lesson.</p> <p>The incidents should recall something in the child's own experience.</p> <p>Keep the thought clearly in mind, and there will be no dull, mechanical reading.</p> <p>Have the story told after it has been read. Read a great deal.</p> <p>The following plan for conducting a reading lesson is suggested :—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Develop all new words or phrases that occur in the lesson.</li> <li>2. Ask questions to bring out the sense-words, children answering in words of book.</li> <li>3. Have story read connectedly.</li> <li>4. Question for the incidents of the lesson and for the meaning of words.</li> <li>5. Have story told.</li> </ol>
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NUMBER.	Facts in number to 100.	<p>Review carefully the work of previous year.  Test results.  Require pupil, —</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To know perfectly, at sight and hearing, all multiplications and divisions (without remainders) to 100 (multipliers and divisors not to exceed 12).</li> <li>2. To calculate orally, with accuracy and rapidity, with numbers that can be easily retained in the mind.</li> <li>3. To add, subtract, multiply, and divide by writing all numbers contained in the number to be developed (not using fractions).</li> </ol> <p>Teach halves, fourths, eighths, thirds, sixths, fifths, tenths, sevenths, and ninths, by means of objects, in the same way that numbers from 1 to 10 have been taught.</p> <p>Use United States money, liquid, dry, long, and time measure in applying numbers.</p> <p>Teach simple reduction of fractions. Roman numerals to C.</p>
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GEOGRAPHY.	Surface.	<p>Work of second year reviewed. Natural divisions of land and water. Representation of school yard, village, Pemigewasset Valley, and State, on moulding board and blackboard, according to a scale. Pass to use of printed and colored maps of same. Teach grand divisions of land and water on globe. Study outline and most prominent physical features of each continent in detail, with moulding board and blackboard.</p>
HISTORY.	Bible Stories.	<p>Story of the Creation. Garden of Eden. Adam and Eve. Cain and Abel. Noah. Abraham. Isaac. Esau and Jacob. Joseph. Moses. Ark of the Covenant. Children of Israel in the Wilderness. Joshua. Samson. Saul. David. Solomon. The Temple. Jonah. Ruth. Prophets — Elijah and Elisha. Babylonian Captivity. Daniel. Return from the Captivity.</p> <p>The work in History is commenced during the last term of this year. The pupils then have a general knowledge of the different continents. The stories, so far as possible, are to be read with the children. The object specially aimed at in the course in Primary History is to present to the children in the form of stories, anecdotes bringing out some moral attribute, — such as self-sacrifice, respect to superiors or elders, patriotism, self-control, faithfulness, heroism, prudence, conscientiousness, etc., etc.</p>

		<p>The Bible and mythological stories are also taught for their literary value and as data for subsequent generalizations. The instruction is necessarily largely oral. Each story is taught with careful reference to a plan, e. g., Adam and Eve ;—Creation of Adam and Eve ; Life in the Garden ; Eating the forbidden Fruit ; Driven from the Garden ; After life.</p> <p>The children are thus led to tell the stories by parts, then as a whole, without assistance.</p>
WRITING.	<p>Copy a great deal. Make the letters <i>p, f, e, o, c, a, d, q, j, g, y, r, s, z.</i></p>	
SPELLING.	<p>Spell every new word learned.</p>	<p>Have pupils write the name of objects in the room, of objects in pictures.</p> <p>Drill much upon common words that are apt to be misspelled.</p>
MUSIC.	<p>Imitation and notation.</p>	<p>Continue previous work and teach so much of notation as shall prepare children for the work of the fourth year.</p>

## FOURTH YEAR.

LANGUAGE.	<p>See third year's work.          Compare form of words.          Tell meanings of words.          Rules for use of capitals,          marks of punctuation,          forms of words.          Simple definitions.          Parts of a letter.</p>	<p>Continue the work of the third year, enlarging upon it as the mental growth of the child demands.          Begin a conversation and let pupils finish it          Describe members of class.          Have pupils write words used as names ; words expressing quality, a group, action ; words denoting possession ; words that show when, where, how.          Nicer discrimination in the use and arrangement of words is now required.</p>
READING.	<p>Vocabulary of Third Reader.          Vocal gymnastics.</p>	<p>Continue development of words.          Have children paraphrase.          Use three or more Third Readers.          Question for meaning. Let pupils question each other.</p>

NUMBER.	Facts in numbers to 10,000.	<p>Careful review of previous work.          Keep all facts fresh in mind by constant use.          Continue study of fractions with objects.          Addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division of fractions (elementary).          Use avoirdupois weight and miscellaneous table.          Write and receipt bills of goods.</p>
GEOGRAPHY.	Climate, vegetable, and animal life, and mineral products of each continent.	<p>Climate: — Latitude ; Elevations ; Slope ; Soil ; Prevailing winds ; Nearness to Ocean ; Ocean currents.          Minerals. 1. Non-Metallic: — Industrial arts ; Fine arts ; Fuel ; Illumination ; Food ; Medicine.          2. Metallic: — Useful ; Precious.          Plant Life: — Food ; Building ; Cabinet woods ; Clothing ; Medicine ; Dyeing.          Animal Life. 1. Lower Animals: — Domestic ; Wild ; Amphibious ; Birds ; Fishes ; Reptiles ; Insects.          2. Mankind: — Races ; Physical characteristics ; Social condition ; Occupations ; Location.          Use specimens or pictures of animals.          Specimens of vegetables and minerals are indispensable.          Uses of each are taught as well as the description.</p>

Grecian History.	<p>Argonautic Expedition. Twelve labors of Hercules. Theseus and Minotaurus. The Pactolus. Trojan War. Rhapsodists. Homer. Story of Ulysses, { Cyclops,                               { Scylla and Charybdis.                               { Syrens. Delphic Oracle. Spartan Training. Thermopylæ. Socrates, the School Master. Greek Games. Temples. Alexander. Seven Wonders of the World.</p>
Roman History.	<p>Romulus and Remus. Legend of the Sabine women. Cincinnatus. Horatius. The Sacred Geese. Mutius Scævola. Brutus. Gracchii. Temple of Janus. Hannibal. Regulus Scipio. Cæsar. Pompey. Cicero. Constantine. The Gladiatorial Combats. Public Baths. Luxury of the Romans. Aqueducts. Roads. Catacombs. Ships. Dress and Food.</p>
Mediæval History.	<p>Castles. Nobles. Squires. Pages. Serfs. Tournaments. Crusades. The plan of the previous year is followed. So far as possible the children get the details from books.</p>

WRITING.	Begin pen movement.	Practice in language exercises rather than copy books.
MUSIC.	Reading easy exercises from Mason's Charts.	Let the ability to <i>read music</i> be made secondary, the power to <i>sing well</i> being of first importance.
SPELLING.	Spell all new words learned.	Terms which occur in the Geography, History, and miscellaneous exercises constitute many of the words of the spelling lesson.
		Punctuation and capitalization taught in the same way as spelling, that is, by copy.
		Miscellaneous exercises combining instruction in form, color, physiology, botany, the characteristics of animals, qualities of objects, and having for their object the cultivation of the perceptive faculties, are scattered through the course.
		Each year combines much of the work of the previous year with the new.

## GENERAL INFORMATION.

## EXPENSES.

Tuition is \$10 a term. This is refunded upon the completion of either course of study.

Text books are furnished free. Each pupil pays an incidental fee of \$3 at the beginning of each term.

Board, including fuel, lights, and washing of twelve pieces, \$65 a term. This includes board during the recess at the middle of the term. If a pupil leaves during the term twenty-five cents a week extra is charged.

Ladies only board at the hall. Gentlemen can obtain good board in private families at \$3.25 a week.

On the first day of the term \$32.50 is due from each pupil boarding at the hall, and the same amount at the middle of the term. These advance payments are necessary to the economical management of the hall.

## SUMMARY OF EXPENSES.

*Total expenses* for the term of twenty weeks, including room, board, fuel, lights, washing, and text books, are \$68.

## EXAMINATIONS.

Pupils are subjected to frequent examinations, both written and oral. No pupil is passed in any study unless he has mastered the matter, and shown ability to teach.

## GRADUATION AND EMPLOYMENT.

A certificate is given upon the completion of the course in the Training School; a full diploma upon the completion of the course of two years.

There is a constant demand for teachers to supply the best positions in the State.

## NORMAL HALL.

The hall has been thoroughly renovated and is supplied with every comfort. It is under the management of the principal.

Miss Reed lives at the hall. She and the matron have the entire care of the young ladies. The price of board is fixed to meet the ordinary expenses of the hall, and keep it and the furniture in good condition. It is expected that the charge made for board will do this.

The rooms accommodate two each, and are carpeted, well heated and lighted. Students furnish sheets, pillow-cases, towels, napkins, blankets, and spreads for their own use; if furnished by the house, \$3 per room will be charged for each term. Other furniture requisite for the rooms is furnished by the institution without extra charge. A good reference library is kept at the hall.

#### LIBRARY AND APPARATUS.

The school is furnished with a well-selected library of reference books. During the last year three different sets of encyclopedias, of the latest editions, have been added. The town library is accessible to the pupils and is well supplied with general literature.

The school is well equipped with apparatus for teaching the sciences.

#### SUGGESTIONS.

Pupils are urged to bring a short, loose school-dress, and a pair of stout, broad-soled walking-shoes.

Mothers would do their daughters and the teachers a great kindness if they would communicate freely with Miss Reed of the health of their daughters.

Pupils should bring with them all reference or text books they have. If possible, bring an encyclopedia. An unabridged dictionary is a necessity.

#### LOCATION.

Plymouth is delightfully situated near the center of New Hampshire, in the beautiful valley of the Pemigewasset, in the heart of the lake region of the State, on the Boston, Concord & Montreal Railroad. This railroad makes well-nigh perfect

connections with all parts of the State. Plymouth is five hours from Dover, by way of Newmarket Junction and Concord ; four hours from Wolfeborough, by way of the Weirs ; three hours from Nashua ; four hours from Lancaster ; four hours from Claremont ; four hours and a half from Lebanon, and five hours from Keene. There are two mails from the north and three from the south each day.

HENRY P. WARREN, A. B.,

*Principal.*

PLYMOUTH, N. H., April 19, 1881.

## LAW RELATING TO THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

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The following is the act in amendment of chapter ninety-three of the General Laws, relating to the State Normal School, passed by the New Hampshire legislature at the June session, 1879:—

SECT. 1. That section two of chapter ninety-three of the General Laws is hereby amended as follows: Instead of “fifteen,” in the third line of said section, insert the word “five,” and strike out, after the word “council,” in the fourth line, the words “to be so apportioned that at least one and not more than two of said fifteen persons shall be appointed from the same county,” so that the first clause of said section shall read as follows, to wit: “The management of said school shall be vested in a board of trustees, composed of the governor, the superintendent of public instruction, and five persons to be appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the council, and to hold said office two years.”

SECT. 2. Said chapter is further amended by adding the following: “Sect. 7. The sum of five thousand dollars is annually appropriated for the maintenance of said school, said sum to be expended as the trustees of said school shall direct.”

SECT. 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage.







ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
SUPERINTENDENT  
OF  
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,  
BEING THE  
THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT UPON THE PUBLIC  
SCHOOLS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.  
JUNE SESSION, 1881.

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MANCHESTER:  
JOHN B. CLARKE, PUBLIC PRINTER.  
1881.



# REPORT.

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OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, }  
CONCORD, N. H., June, 1881. }

*To His Excellency Charles H. Bell, Governor of New Hampshire.*

SIR, — I have the honor to transmit through you to the general court the thirty-fifth annual report of the schools of the State, the same being the fourteenth report since the establishment of this office, and embracing, —

I. Extracts from reports of city superintendents and town committees.

II. Statistical tables.

III. Discussions and recommendations.

IV. Miscellaneous matters.

V. Report of the State Normal School.

VI. Report of the State Teachers' Association.

Respectfully,

J. W. PATTERSON,

*Supt. of Public Instruction.*



# EXTRACTS

FROM

## CITY AND TOWN SCHOOL REPORTS.

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ALEXANDRIA. — C. N. PLUMER.

During the past year the state map has been introduced into eight of the schools ; the remaining six should have them. Scholars should have a thorough knowledge of their own State. In one or two instances there has been neglect on the part of the teachers ; but in the remaining districts in which maps were placed much interest has been manifested, and a great amount of useful information acquired by both large and small scholars. They have learned the history of the State, its form of government, something of the lives of its distinguished men, its sources of wealth, the location and height of its mountains, location and comparative size of its lakes, the course of its principal rivers and their relative importance, the location of its counties, cities, and principal towns, and items of interest in connection with each. A set of outline maps in each school-room, in addition to the state map, would be of great assistance, while the cost would be comparatively small.

ANDOVER. — GEORGE W. STONE.

SCHOOL-HOUSES.

The school-houses at the center and west part of the town, in most respects, are in good condition ; and a little money judiciously expended in making a few repairs, in furnishing maps

for some schools, and a blackboard or two for others, is all that is at present required. No improvements have been made at the east part of the town since my last report.

Of course, no one expects that school-houses will be built with reference to the comfort of the scholars ; but I would suggest that some of them, at least, be put in such a condition as not to work a permanent injury to mental and bodily health.

As the result of a process of alternate freezing and thawing, I found on my last visit to the Flaghole district that a number of the scholars were then, and at other times had been, unable to give proper attention to their studies. Seated upon rickety benches fastened to an inclined plane, with feet dangling toward, but not reaching, the floor, the exercise that the little ones obtained in endeavoring to retain their balance was their only protection against the currents of cold air that swept the room in every direction.

#### BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Under the law regulating our present district system, selectmen must judge at their peril in regard to the legality of school-meetings. It is notorious that in this, as in other towns, a large proportion are defective from want of proper attention to observances prescribed by law. There ought to be a united effort to correct this evil. Every district officer should have a copy of the "Digest of School Laws," which is replete in forms and minute in directions. It would be still better if the whole duty of calling school-meetings, hiring and examining the teachers, was put into the hands of a competent board of education, and thus free the selectmen and all other officers from a great deal of embarrassment and annoyance. Nor is this the only benefit to be derived from adopting a town system, and uniting the offices of superintendent and prudential committee in a board of education. The town can then do what the districts will not do,—consolidate. You will have better school-houses, also, well-qualified, competent, and permanent teachers ; for the superintendent, who visits the schools and sees the different teachers engaged in their work, can make a better choice than a prudential committee, who seldom visits the school, knows nothing

about the teacher except from reputation, and sometimes hires an entire stranger for no other reason than that she was the first one that applied.

To be sure, your schools will compare favorably with those of other towns. Taken as a whole, they are in excellent condition, and are, perhaps, as good as they can be under the present defective system. But, if you want to make a great improvement in them, allow the superintendent to employ the teachers, and hold him *strictly accountable* for the exercise of this power.

ANTRIM. — I. G. ANTHOINE.

The habit of turning back for review, especially in arithmetic, is practiced too much in some of our schools. A class reaches a certain point during the term, and the teacher feels sure they have been thorough. So they have, they have done a good work, and feel relieved thinking they will not have to review this term's work. The next term a different teacher is employed, and she questions the class upon the work of the previous term, and finds they have forgotten many of the rules, hence must turn back and review. Their hearts sink at the thought of another review, and they become discouraged with the study, feeling that they never can reach the end, and for this reason many never do. This is all wrong. Let the class begin where they left off the previous term, and, if in their advance they find they have forgotten any of the work gone over, let them learn it by reference rather than review of the whole. Even if some points are not fully understood at first, as they advance the mind becomes stronger and more disciplined, and when they reach the end, and take a general review, the points which in their advance seemed difficult to understand are then cleared up and made plain.

Some of our teachers, we are sorry to say, lack that practical element which ought to be prominent in every recitation. In this, however, the teacher is not wholly to blame, for only one school in town is supplied with a globe, and more than half the schools have no wall-maps or dictionary, and other apparatus needed for the teacher's aid are wanting. This is a matter of great importance, and ought not to be neglected any longer.

The importance of retaining the old teachers as long as they give satisfaction cannot be too strongly urged. The advantage of this plan is so plain that it needs no argument. Many of the districts pursue this method, and the advancement in knowledge gained thereby has been clearly proved.

ATKINSON. — JOHN DOW.

Amount of money appropriated to schools the past year, \$788.31, making \$14.41 for each enrolled scholar in town. The average attendance would make it much higher.

It is evident we are working to a disadvantage. Some of our schools have become very small. Three have been reported employing three teachers and keeping up three fires, in which the average attendance for the year is only seventeen, at a cost of \$26.49 per scholar. It may be our misfortune that we have so many small schools ; but some of us feel that it is not simply a misfortune, we think there is a growing inquiry among our people, "What must be done ?" and the inquiry is made from a desire that our children should have better advantages for an education. The amount appropriated to schools seems to be ample, if rightly applied. Our statute law provides that adjoining districts, by concurrent vote, may unite, either permanently or for such time and upon such terms as they may agree. An act was also passed (I think at the last session of our legislature) which provides that any school-district, by a major vote at any legal school-meeting in the district, may authorize the prudential committee of said district to use a part of the school money appropriated to the district for school purposes, not exceeding ten per cent, for the conveyance to and from the school of pupils living at a distance from the school. In my report of last year, I called attention to the act passed a few years since, allowing towns wherein an academy was established to unite with such academy and expend a portion of its school money for the payment of tuition.

The remedy for small schools and high tuition is within our reach. If we consult our own interest, we shall adopt some plan by which we can reap a greater benefit from our school money. If there are fifteen or twenty scholars who can be

brought into one school, then there is a loss and a waste if two or three schools are supported for their education. This statement needs no argument for its support : the gain will more than compensate for an occasional inconvenience.

BARNSTEAD. — GEORGE W. NUTTER.

In two or three of the schools there has not been that degree of improvement that I wished and expected to see. This lack of improvement was chiefly due to lack of discipline. Good discipline we must have if we wish to be successful. With it we may accomplish much ; without it, but very little.

Any outside interference with the school is, in my opinion, highly detrimental. If your children complain of the doings of the teacher, be sure to hear both sides of the question before blaming any one. Do not sneer at or make light of any rule the teacher may make ; for if you teach your child to disregard *one* of the rules he will soon disregard them *all*, and not only do this but lead others to do the same.

The rules relating to attendance and punctuality should receive the careful attention of all parents and guardians ; remember, "The child is father of the man." We consider promptness and punctuality in business transactions virtues in any man, and if you wish your boys to become such men you must start them in the right direction. When a child attends school he should be there at the opening of the school, and should be taught that it is a misdemeanor not to be.

The pupil who is habitually irregular in attendance not only injures himself, but also the whole class with which he is associated by retarding its progress ; and if he is separated from it, it will generally increase the number of classes. A faithful teacher can do considerable to remedy this irregular attendance, but the greater part must be done at home by the parents.

You cannot afford to let your children lose half of what little schooling there is, as some of you do. There is but a short time in which your children can attend school, and in that short time much is to be done.

Scholars, your future prosperity or adversity depends, in a great measure, on how you spend your school-days ; the habits

now formed will cling to you through life. Improve what few advantages you have, and all will be well.

Now a few words to the voters of the town. Do not be niggardly in your school appropriation ; instead of cutting it down as you did last year, raise it from what it was before. When there are but ten weeks of school in a year, something is wrong. Some may say "The schools are long enough now." This is true of some schools, but a good school is never too long. With more money we can hire better teachers, and with better teachers we shall have better schools. Remember what is invested in this way is well invested, and will yield a good income in some way or other. In your school-meetings elect some one who will have the necessary courage to go outside of his line of relatives to secure a good teacher if necessary.

BATH. — HENRY H. CLARK.

Reading has not received the attention that its importance demands. The average teacher has regarded it as an unpleasant routine exercise, and the average scholar, using books one or two grades too high, without the aid of a dictionary to pronounce and define the words, reads mechanically, without interest or expression, thus acquiring little or no knowledge of the selection read, and certainly no taste for reading. Here, in my opinion, is one of the grandest fields for improvement. The reading classes should be literature classes. There the pupils should learn by practice all the elements of rhetoric. There they should learn to spell, to capitalize, to punctuate, and to express their ideas by writing, with ease and clearness.

Spelling, I am sorry to say, has received less attention, and it is regarded with less general favor than reading. It costs the average scholar too much of an effort to learn to spell. It savors too much of hard work. In modern text-books on other subjects an attempt is made to lead the scholar along without much real effort on his part ; but if he would learn to spell, he must do it just as his parents and grandparents did, — by close mental application, — and the undertaking is too arduous.

TEACHERS.

I am persuaded that the general standing of your schools

would be materially advanced by the selection of more accomplished and experienced teachers. Not the first one who comes along "looking for a job" should be employed, but one of reputation, of acknowledged ability, one who can teach your school and make a success of it in the highest sense of the term. No district can afford to educate a new teacher, and no district should consent to receive one who is personally unknown. The risk is too great, and you cannot afford to take it. Our best teachers should no longer be obliged to seek employment in other towns, in order to obtain the remuneration that their abilities and experience entitle them to receive. You should pay them wages that will keep them in Bath schools, and I believe you can well afford to do so. Five weeks of a good school is better than twenty weeks of a poor one. And when you have found a good teacher, one who makes a success of your particular school, by all means retain that teacher just as long as you possibly can. Every school should have its own favorite teacher from year to year. No school can succeed in which the teacher is changed every term.

BELMONT. — E. S. MOULTON.

I noticed a number of instances during the year in which a desire was manifested to put the scholars ahead more rapidly than their ability seemed to justify, and a certain amount of murmuring was indulged in because an objection was made by those in charge of the schools. If I am not mistaken, nine-tenths of the scholars in town would be benefited if they were compelled to go back to the first question in their various textbooks and review the ground again in a careful manner. The lower branches and the first part of others are seriously neglected, and should receive more attention. The foundation of a structure is the most important part of it, and cannot be neglected with safety.

In a few instances parents, without cause or reason, have interfered with the schools and sought in a measure to direct them. To our mind this is a very reprehensible course, and is always attended with evil results. If an individual is competent to teach school, he should be permitted to exercise his own judg-

ment in the school-room. If it is at all needful to continually criticise a teacher and find fault with his method, he should be considered as incompetent and not be permitted to fill the position of a teacher. It must be remembered that it requires only a little interference and adverse influence to injure and practically destroy a school. When the boys and girls in a school find that the citizens take sides against the teacher, they become bold to do wrong, thinking that they will be supported in their rebellions. Our advice is, "Let the teacher have all the sympathy and moral aid you can give him, and let no scholar know that you are dissatisfied with the school."

#### BOSCAWEN. — F. V. B. GARRETSON.

It is about impossible to attach too great importance to our common-school system. The prominence, deservedly belonging to Boscawen, among the towns of the State and of New England, is directly attributable to the fact that the church and the school-house were the first public buildings erected by our ancestors. Many have gone from us to modify and control for good other towns and communities, whose only educational advantages were enjoyed in our district schools. These inalienable prerogatives are accessible to the poor as well as the rich. Parents should regard the district schools as more valuable than mines of wealth distributed through the town.

Citizens of Boscawen, as the coming generations are so largely dependent upon our district schools for their equipment to efficiently and creditably discharge the duties which will devolve upon them during life, let us lift the standard whenever there is a possibility for improvement.

An earnest and hearty coöperation on the part of school officers, teachers, parents, and scholars will impart a prodigious impulse to all educational interests in the town.

#### THE SELECTION OF TEACHERS.

The selection of teachers qualified for the work, with aptness to teach, is of incalculable importance. As the duty of selection devolves upon your prudential committees, too much wisdom and caution cannot be exercised in their appointment; nor can they act with too great prudence in securing those whose

natural aptitude, as well as scholarly attainments, fit them to teach. It may be laid down as a law that the standard of the school and the future of the children depend largely upon the ability and character of the teacher. Seek, then, for sterling moral worth and Christian character as indispensable in a good teacher. A tremendous responsibility is assumed by your prudential committees. Most any one can teach, but good teachers are by no means plenty.

DISTRICT No. 7, FISHERVILLE.—JOHN C. PEARSON.

There are certain facts in connection with these schools and this school-district which should not be lost sight of, and which should receive the serious consideration of the people. In the first place, it is a fact that considerably more than half of the school money of the town comes to this district, and must be used here, and for the purpose for which it is by law appropriated, and no other disposition can ever be made of it. Now only five per cent of it can be used for repairs, and this sum should be carefully set aside each year for this purpose, so that all needed repairs may be made from this fund (and it will surely be adequate for such demands), and all the rest applied each year to the use of the schools. It is a fact that the district already has several hundred dollars at interest, which is not right. This money is raised by law for a specific purpose, and should be applied so that those whom it is designed to benefit should have their due. It is true we have weeks enough of school each year — all that scholars can endure. But the remedy will not come in this direction. Make the schools better by providing more teachers. There should be a teacher of music, who could come in say twice a week and teach the children to sing by note, to learn the first principles of music correctly. Then drawing should be taught by a well qualified teacher, and perchance your child or mine may be awakened to a new life and be enabled to make the most of some latent spark of genius which might otherwise never come to light. Then, too, penmanship should be taught by some person who term after term would teach the same system, and so the scholars would come in time to have system in their writing, which can never be

attained while changing teachers almost every term, as each teacher has a system of his own, and so the result is the scholars have no thorough knowledge of this branch of their education, but only a confused mingling of this and that theory. The higher mathematics should only be allowed in these schools, and if any scholars are sufficiently advanced so that they can study the languages to any advantage they should have the opportunity. And in this and other ways in which the efficiency and value of these schools may be increased, the scholar may go out well fitted for business, or to enter the scientific departments of any of our colleges.

BRIDGEWATER.—JOHN L. MORRISON.

In concluding this report I wish to say a few words in regard to school-books. This subject should receive the prompt attention of all. In visiting the several schools I have found that some of the books do not correspond as they should; in one instance I noticed a book published nearly twenty years ago. Now the greater multiplicity of books we have, the more classes we must have. A teacher can explain a problem to a large class as quickly as to one scholar, and each scholar in a large class can receive, say one-half hour of the teacher's time, while if each scholar was in a class by himself he could receive hardly any of the teacher's time. Town superintendents, that are changed every year or two, know little or nothing of what books are used, nor are they always the best judges in selecting good books. Now it seems to me that this matter should be placed in the hands of the state superintendent of schools. He could, with the advice of the governor, select the best text-books to be had, make arrangements with the publishers, and order the town superintendents to introduce them to their schools, in each town through the State at the same time. Scholars going from one district or one town to another would find the same class of books in use; teachers would find it more pleasant if they knew what class of books they were to instruct from than they do now. These few suggestions should be discussed, and if thought proper to adopt them the matter should be brought before the next legislature.

## CAMPTON. — QUINCY BLAKELY.

## TEACHERS.

Teachers should teach thoroughly and according to the best approved methods, ever remembering that there is a marked difference between telling and teaching ; they should lead the pupil to think for himself, and to do a great deal of good work. They should be held responsible for a proper development of the physical, intellectual, and moral natures of their pupils ; for a faithful oversight of them from the time they arrive on the school ground in the morning until they leave it at night, if not from the time they leave home for school until they return ; for the proper care of the school-house and its furniture, that they be not injured, that the school-room be properly warmed and ventilated. In some instances there has been a sad neglect of duty in these respects ; considerable telling but little teaching, and very little thinking on the part of scholars or good work done by them. Scholars have been allowed to annoy and abuse their schoolmates, the school-house and its furniture have been shamefully injured, the temperature of the room has been very irregular, and thus the comfort and health of the scholars have been imperiled. The average boy or girl will do many things at school that are out of the way, if the teacher allows it, and that which they would not think of doing at home. A man or woman who cannot maintain proper authority over a school is not a suitable person for a teacher. Several forces combine to give character to a school, but the most important is the teacher. With a good teacher we almost invariably have a good school, and with a poor teacher, as invariably, we have a poor school. A suitable house, proper appliances, well trained children, parents cooperating, are, of course, necessary for the highest success. Other things being equal, those teachers who have had the advantages of the normal school secure the best results. Still there are those whom no amount of normal training can make superior teachers ; and there are those who are most excellent teachers who have never attended a normal school.

## CHICHESTER. — SAMUEL O. KENDALL.

During the school year just closed some changes have been made, to which, with their results, I wish briefly to call your attention. And first in order of importance, I will speak of the increased appropriation made by our town for the support of schools, and will state what appears to me to be a very gratifying as well as a very evident fact, that the increased expenditure has been wisely made and has resulted in great benefit to our schools. The most noticeable effect is seen in the greater length of our schools. You will recollect that last year we had but about seventeen weeks of school to each district, while this year the average amount of schooling enjoyed by each district is only a small fraction less than twenty six weeks, showing an increase of school privilege of about nine weeks to each district. I think no one will claim that our schools are now too long, and I hope no mistaken idea of economy will tempt you to any marked reduction in your appropriations for schools for the ensuing year or for the years yet to come.

Another change which has long been needed has been partially completed. Instead of arithmetics by thirteen different authors, we now only use one series, consisting of two books, which are used in all our schools. In geography, instead of nine different series, we now have one, and that one I am sure is equal in merit to any other. The good which has resulted, and will yet appear from these changes, is very great, and the very best of it is, it will be lasting if we only determine that it shall be so, and act accordingly.

CONCORD (Union District).—D. C. ALLEN, *Superintendent*.

Much is said about the "old" and the "new." What is meant by either is not readily discernible. Each is severely criticised. Even the commission merchant in want of a clerk fails to find in a high-school graduate — possibly the average graduate — the first qualification for practical life, and forthwith rushes into print with his wail. The sad, sad story of complete failure is taken up and studiously circulated as an unanswerable argument against modern high-school education. Yet the

absurdity of expecting any graduate to begin a business career with all or nearly all the knowledge accumulated through fifteen or twenty years' experience in any specialty cannot escape the notice of the thoughtful. The chances are ten to one that the graduate is far better qualified, in every essential respect, to enter upon service than was the merchant who condemns him, at the beginning of his business life. Precisely as reasonable would it be for an efficient master-workman to expect his apprentice to commence learning a trade with the results of years of study and experience. Not content with having the young commence ahead of where they commenced, shall business men require them to begin where they leave off?

Most earnestly believing in having something to do, and doing it, I have sought to adjust a course of instruction that would supply necessary information, and at the same time would cultivate attention, application, accuracy, method, punctuality and dispatch. Not for a moment have I entertained a kindly thought towards schools wherein anything or nothing is done at the option of the pupil; schools wherein the inclination of the parent or the pupil's inflated idea of his own ability determines the grade he shall enter; schools wherein there shall be no ranking, no record of qualification or advancement, and none of deportment; schools wherein industry and laziness, good conduct and bad, are equally rewarded; schools wherein all the rights belong to the pupils, and all the duties to the teacher. Nor am I unmindful of the fact that some have been withdrawn from our schools because not permitted to remain in, or enter into, any class they desired regardless of advancement and without examination, or not permitted to dictate terms of adjustment of insubordination. The many are faithful, industrious, painstaking and orderly.

#### TEACHERS.

The time has come when every teacher should be employed with the expressed understanding that her place will be hers only until a better teacher can be found to fill it. A failure to make these requirements and to insist upon them in all cases gives the poorest kind of encouragement to the best teachers.

Equal recognition and reward for the strong and the weak, for the efficient and inefficient, may be agreeable to the weak and inefficient, but is a poor incentive to vigorous efforts by those capable of them.

By these means only can a corps of teachers be brought and kept up to a reasonable standard of excellence. If the best schools are desired, each must have a devoted, educated, and skilled or teachable teacher. Skilled work is not and cannot be done by proxy. A superintendent cannot, through occasional or frequent visits, make more than servile copyists of the uninterested, and unconcerned. Excellence is the result of common sense and determination. These wanting, failure will come in spite of help from others. Somehow, it must be most thoroughly understood that incompetency will not be tolerated ; that abated interest and inferior results are not expected and will not be accepted ; that honest, cheerful, conscientious work will be recognized and rewarded, and that " machine teachers, marking their pupils with a stencil plate," will receive no encouragement or support.

UNION DISTRICT.—OLIVER PILLSBURY, *for the Board.*

CONDITION AND PROGRESS OF THE SCHOOLS.

The improvement in our schools, as a rule, has been very marked during the year. A fuller comprehension of the different branches of study is manifest in nearly every department, and it is believed their adaptation and practical uses in common business pursuits have been more fully illustrated and fixed in the minds of pupils than heretofore ; and we do not hesitate to say that, with tolerable facilities for ascertaining the standing of schools elsewhere, ours will compare favorably with schools of similar grades in other cities. While we require a higher degree of scholarship to secure promotion than formerly, the percentage of failures is diminished, thus showing gratifying evidence of general advancement in the standing of the schools. Our rules of promotion are somewhat flexible. The age and health of pupils, absence on account of sickness, or other unavoidable causes where there is a reasonable prospect, with due diligence,

of regaining lost standing, are circumstances always taken into consideration. A good degree of discipline has generally been secured. Pupils, however, are occasionally found, who from overindulgence or lack of training at home are negligent and refractory, and exert a deleterious influence among their school-mates. Usually, if such pupils are not permitted to go when they please, stay away when they please, perform or not perform their assigned duties as they please, defy, abuse, and insult their teachers when they please, the parents, or somebody else for them, discover that the school is good for nothing and worse than none, the teacher incompetent, and the board partial and tyrannical. The parents of such pupils are always crying *reform*, and well they may if they locate it correctly. We have felt obliged, for the good of the schools, to suspend three pupils during the year, and several others have been kindly withdrawn to grace other halls.

#### SCHOOL-TEACHERS.

Thirty-six teachers have been employed during the entire school year, with the exception of one-term leave of absence granted to the teacher of drawing, Miss Cone. We take pleasure in bearing testimony to their uniform zeal, diligence, and fidelity in their honorable and responsible vocation. Satisfactory results have generally been secured. A few cases, however, of manifest lack of adaptation for the work of teaching and governing have been apparent, demanding occasional changes. Scholarship is but one element among the several requisites to success. This may be determined at the outset, while others must develop themselves in practical work. With all our painstaking and precautions we are liable to misjudge. The coöperation of parents has much to do with the success of teachers. It is very desirable, as far as practicable, that parents should become personally acquainted with the teachers of their children. If they are worthy to teach your children, they are worthy to be recognized everywhere, and invited to call socially at your homes. Their work is full of anxiety and perplexity. Words of approval or encouragement are of priceless value to them. They are human and need the strengthening influence of human sympathy

and the stimulus of cordial recognition and hearty coöperation. Instead of all this, are they not comparatively an isolated class, seldom recognized by the parents of their pupils, except, perhaps, to be visited with frivolous complaints, and sometimes with personal abuse or insulting notes, based upon one-sided childish misrepresentations? This is disheartening and cruel. A little personal acquaintance would ordinarily relieve these unpleasant features of the teacher's experience, and result in a great benefit to the pupils generally. Difficulties are of very rare occurrence where the parents are in sympathy with the teacher. Errors are sometimes committed, doubtless under strong provocation, but magnifying them and retailing detraction about the neighborhood, while in ignorance of the real facts of the case, will prove a very poor remedy.

SCHOOLS EXCLUSIVE OF UNION DISTRICT. — ABIAL ROLFE, WM.  
W. FLINT, W. K. BARTLETT.

The district schools, regarding whose work during the past year it is our duty to report, have enjoyed their usual measure of success. The results which they have accomplished for the public have been commensurate with the expense laid out upon them. These schools, with their limited funds and custom of constantly changing teachers, are not capable of that improvement which has come in our city schools. Their life, instead of being continuous, is broken and spasmodic. In each school, though the number of pupils may be small, the number of combinations of them into classes is bewildering. The best teachers struggle in vain to find a remedy for this difficulty. It appears to be a necessary part of the district school. Parents can do much to remedy the evil by insisting on regularity of attendance. A child who has remained away from school a few weeks drops behind his class, and at the same time looks with scorn on the idea of falling into any class below. A common course is for him to be treated thenceforth as a class by himself, and serve as an additional burden and distraction to his teacher's mind. In farming communities, where boys can be of so much service, the temptation to take them from school for

weeks at a time is peculiarly strong ; but parents should consider that while thus forwarding the growth of their crops, they are checking and retarding the more important intellectual growth of their children. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, however, it is believed that the district schools can be greatly improved, and our earnest efforts have been directed to that end.

CONWAY. — S. GIRARD NORCROSS.

In a few instances our statistics are not perfectly accurate. Teachers otherwise apparently qualified for their duties seem to have very little idea of filling out a report as required by law in the registers printed by state authority. They stumble over the simplest matters, chiefly averages and the question of wages, as the State puts the question as to monthly pay, *including board*, while in town reports, and in engaging teachers, reference is usually made to the week. So far as possible these errors have been corrected by personal inquiry, and it is to be hoped few remain.

As a rule, the success of our schools has been good. A few teachers have erred by being lax in discipline, and one or two by undue severity. I will not specify cases, as invariably these teachers have made great efforts to impart good instruction to their pupils, thus compensating in a degree for their undue severity or laxity of discipline.

Order and good government are essential to the prosperity of our schools. Not only for the sake of mental improvement, but for the physical and also the moral well-being of the child, justice and firmness on the part of the teacher must be tempered by kindness and consideration for individual cases. On the other hand, considered by itself alone, a school in which the discipline is very lax and disorder reigns might as well be closed.

But there are some evils around our schools, and in connection with them, which can be done away. The building and premises can be kept neat and clean. Suitable outbuildings can be erected. Too often there is a feature of district-school life which is abominable and positively immoral. It originates in a careless neglect of decent sanitary arrangements. The

very last visit made by your committee to a school, Feb. 25, was in this way disagreeable, and the offensive smell seems still to be in his nostrils. A cart-load of fine loam, deposited in a box or in barrels for use, would make this very odor a valuable article for some farmer. Even the new and elegant school-house in No. 8 was rendered offensive in this way, and that, too, with a pile of coal ashes blowing everywhere but under the buildings where they were needed, close at hand. Such neglect is inexcusable. A word more must be said in this connection. Even our new and beautiful school-rooms were suffered to be actually filthy, one of them being unswept for several weeks. What would you think of a commanding officer who cared nothing for the sanitary condition of his men? What sort of a school-room is that which is more neglected than an ordinary stable? True, in the matter of giving *instruction* these teachers excelled.

DANBURY. — CHARLES C. SPEAR.

To the common schools we must look for the education of a very large share of our scholars; therefore it is important that they should be made the best possible. Judgment should be exercised in the selection of teachers. To hire a teacher simply because his services can be obtained cheaply, is poor economy indeed. None but the best qualified teachers should be employed. The services of such cannot be obtained for nothing; you must expect to give them a reasonable compensation. The length of our schools is not as great as the interests of the pupil demand. When we speak of this, people are inclined to say, we are poor, the town is in debt, and we cannot afford to do more. Now it seems to me that one of the best methods to remove our present financial embarrassment is to maintain a thorough school system. By so doing, we shall not only retain the citizens we have, but draw others from neighboring towns; while on the other hand, if we do not, those who wish to give their children a more liberal education will move to other localities, where they can have the required advantages.

Another important matter of consideration is the text-books in use. I do not advocate so frequent a change as is allowed

by law (every three years\*), but I would advise a change throughout once in ten years,— after every census enumeration. There is probably no one in town who knows the expense of providing suitable text-books better than myself; and I consider every dollar judiciously expended a better investment than the same amount at interest. I regret to say that in the use of modern text-books we are far behind adjoining towns, as well as those more remote. “A word to the wise is sufficient.” A teacher has unlimited authority in the school-room; and the grandest intellectual development will be seen where perfect order is maintained. In no case is a pupil justified in making reply to a teacher’s command. Nearly all our unfortunate schools are caused by the prejudice of somebody. Parents should give their sympathy and hearty encouragement to the earnest endeavors of a teacher rather than to the complaints of their children. It is impossible for the most careful thinker to trace out a line of thought amid confusion; how much more so for the young and untrained! Let us follow the divine command that “all things be done decently and in order.”

I would suggest to teachers that they fill out their registers in full, in a neat and careful manner, and after the term has closed forward it to the superintendent without delay, thereby saving much time and trouble. There is one register not yet returned.

The existing generation sees, upon reflection, the need of more culture; and it is the duty of parents to inculcate in the minds of their children a taste for intellectual improvement.

The future prosperity of our nation, — the attainments in literature, the miraculous inventions, the discoveries in science, — the “weal and woe” of human hearts, are hidden in the rising generation. There are many who pursue the path of study all their lives, yet never attain to a well disciplined mind. By “mental discipline” we mean the power to concentrate our thoughts upon any subject at any time, and to carry out our purpose, whatever it may be, with perfect ease and success. The “myriad minded” Shakespeare is the most wonderful example

\* This is a misapprehension arising from the ambiguity of the statute. The law allows a change once in five years only.

of mental discipline known to the literary world. From chaos he evolved a world, picturing in the imagery of his lines, which at times are harsh and disagreeable, at others clear and pellucid as the immaculate surface of a calm lake, every joy and sorrow known to the human heart. From this and other examples which might be cited we can draw conclusive proof of the benefit of a well disciplined mind and the advantage of youthful training. Aside from the study of books, great attainments may be made in storing the mind with useful knowledge derived from a habit of observation, and by making a good use of what we hear. Every person we meet leaves an impression upon the mind : we consider his bearing, ponder his words, and determine his character and disposition. Every event of divine providence teaches belief in an over-ruling power. Whom does the habit of observation benefit most? Not him who visits the most numerous countries and sees the varied works of art, but him who thinks most upon what he has seen.

DEERING. — BENJAMIN L. BARTLETT.

Forty per cent more money has been raised and expended for the support of our public schools than required by law, and while they have thereby been greatly lengthened and improved the money has seemed to be wasted only in those districts where there has been a lack of sufficient scholars to make a school generally interesting. While line upon line has been written without effect, and might be repeated here, in favor of lessening the number of our schools and increasing their size and means, would it not be well, instead of raising large sums of money to be expended on schools varying in size from one to six scholars, to follow the example of several neighboring towns, of raising a small sum of money towards providing one or more select schools, open to all the scholars in town of a certain age or qualifications?

Some means should be provided for furnishing our teachers and scholars with all needed text-books at fair rates; for it will be apparent to every one who investigates the subject, that, while competition compels the trade to sell sugar, flour, meal, etc., at only a minimum profit, they are enabled to sell school-

books at a profit varying from twenty-five to seventy-five per cent. To illustrate: Harper's School Geography can be sold in this town as low or lower than one dollar and ten cents per copy, without loss to the seller, while it is sold by the trade at a price varying from one dollar and fifty to one dollar and seventy-five cents, or at a greater profit than is made on a barrel of flour of eight times its cost. Of the estimated six hundred dollars' worth of text-books required in the schools of this town, it is fair to presume that one-third their cost went directly into the hands of agents and speculators. If our town needs a Wolf Hill Grange to save the laboring farmers from being eaten up with too great profit on spices and calicoes, is there not some organization needed to prevent their pockets from too rapid depletion in the purchase of primers necessary for the education of their children?

DERRY. — D. S. CLARK.

EMPLOYMENT OF TEACHERS.

It may not be amiss to suggest, in this place, a much needed reform in the present method of engaging teachers for our public schools.

By the present practice, teachers are engaged, and their names become publicly known, before the examining committee has in any way been consulted. Often the candidates, who consider every thing settled, do not present themselves for examination until the very morning upon which the school is to begin. At that late period, with matters already carried so far, the examination becomes a mere farce, and the examining committee, if he gives the required certificate at all, does so at the expense of his own honest convictions. This evil may be avoided by having it understood that applicants for schools are to first present satisfactory certificates of qualification from the examining committee, before their claims can be considered. It is to be hoped that the matter may be carefully and conscientiously weighed by the prudential committee of this town.

Nepotism is as much to be avoided in the management of our district schools as in the more weighty affairs of the government. May the day not be far distant when it shall cease to be a

governing influence in the selection of our teachers, and they shall be chosen for their fitness for the responsible position of instructors of our youth, regardless of personal preferences !

EPPING. — FRANK W. SPAULDING.

The school year just closed has been one of average prosperity. Our schools do not reach that degree of excellence we could wish, or reasonably expect from the amount of money raised for their support. The principal causes of this partial failure are the same as those of former years, which have been repeatedly stated and their correction urged without avail. Among these are the lack of an appreciative value of an education on the part of many parents, and their failure to send their children to school regularly. We would again urge the prudential committee, before employing teachers, to consult, if practicable, with the superintending committee with reference to the wants of their respective schools, and thus secure teachers best qualified to govern and instruct said schools. The advantages of such a consultation will be obvious to all, and result, we believe, in an increased excellence of schools and a more judicious expenditure of school-money,—results desired by all tax-payers.

The teachers in our schools the past year, generally have given good satisfaction. Some have labored with more zeal and evident love of their work than others, yet all have endeavored to discharge their responsibilities faithfully, and some have done so with a high degree of acceptance. We noticed one or two registers that gave evidence of haste and carelessness in their records, and answers to some important questions were entirely ignored.

EPSOM. — CYRUS O. BROWN, C. W. TARLETON.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.

It has been a custom, heretofore, to give all applicants certificates lest they and all their near and distant relatives and connections should be mortally offended. But, if their knowledge was sufficient, it is only *one* of the legal requirements. Section 3, chapter 89 of the General Laws, requires that a teacher shall possess a good moral character, a suitable temper,

and a capacity to govern. We hope our successors will enforce sections 3, 4, and 5 of this chapter. The duties of a school committee are plain: Section 8, chapter 89, prescribes that "the school committee *shall* dismiss any teacher who is found incapable or unfit to teach, or whose services are found unprofitable to the school, or who shall not conform to the regulations prescribed by them," and every committee swears to perform this duty. After a certificate has been given, it is plainly our duty to aid the teacher by frequent visits, by pointing out errors, by carefully examining the work and making suggestions. In order to execute the law in spirit we have made more than one hundred visits to the schools and expended more than four hundred and fifty hours by actual account, in school work. Our report of schools is not based upon memory, but upon notes taken at the time of visiting the schools. This large amount of time and labor has been spent simply because we thought the work could not otherwise be well done. Our best efforts have been made to raise the standard of teacher and teaching. But we find many teachers who may once have been well qualified, but from neglect of continued study and reading are losing their fitness to teach. If future school committees do their duty, this class must continue their study or change their vocation.

There is no school exercise in which our scholars need more teaching and receive less than in reading. Many can pronounce most of the words they meet readily and correctly; but alas, how few can enter into the spirit of what they read and give proper expression to it! We earnestly recommend that scholars and teachers especially cultivate this art.

EXETER. — N. E. SOULE, H. SCAMMON, E. G. EASTMAN.

To give greater interest to the reading lessons a little supplementary reading-matter was introduced into the primaries, as an experiment, early in the year. So far as it went it did good service in relieving the monotony of the unbroken use of the same books by many successive classes. A short time ago, opportunity offering to exchange, without expense, the old series of readers for Appleton's, it was thought proper to gratify the

children with the new books. No little improvement was hoped for from the reading of fresh pieces not already in great part committed to memory. The change, as was expected, has proved very acceptable to both teachers and pupils. Globes have been furnished to such schools as needed them. A small expenditure each year for some of the new minor appliances, elsewhere found so valuable in the school-room, will do much to make the work of our teachers both easier and more effective, and the lessons of the scholars more agreeable.

In the matter of promotions, the committee have tried to consult the interest of each scholar, keeping him in the school best adapted to his condition. Not infrequently parents are unwisely eager to hurry their children into studies and textbooks above their comprehension, a course which is always injurious and sometimes fatally discouraging to young learners. They should never be put to tasks which cannot be accomplished understandingly after a fair amount of attentive study. The child is grossly deceived who is allowed to think he is making rapid progress, if, while hardly able to master the difficulties of the Second Reader, he is classed in the Fourth ; or if, when still ignorant of his multiplication-table, he is made to wrestle with arithmetical problems. It is sometimes found that young boys who have gone on successfully through the grammar school, fail on entering the high school to do relatively as well, not from any real fault of theirs, but merely because their minds are not developed enough for the severer studies they meet with ; consequently, they do not get anything like the benefit from the course which they would a little later. An additional year in the grammar school is of great advantage in such cases.

FITZWILLIAM. — A. R. GLEASON, AMOS J. BLAKE, SAMUEL  
KENDALL.

PENMANSHIP.

We regret to see how few of our teachers comprehend the importance, or understand either the first principles or practical part of good penmanship. This is a branch in the teachers' qualifications not properly regarded, but should be made a

special requisition, for it is in our common schools that children are first taught, or professedly taught, to write. Many scholars, after becoming accustomed to the use of the pen, write the outlines or skeleton of the hand most natural to themselves.

Now the true secret of teaching penmanship and the business of the teacher is to instruct the scholar how to improve the hand he has already sketched, rather than to compel him to imitate a mechanical copy that may be set in his copy-book; for unless the scholar has a natural tact for the art, and is a remarkably good imitator, ten chances to one if he writes as well at the close as at the commencement of the term. Furthermore, his natural hand being broken up, he will never write any other with elegance and ease. If our scholars do not learn the art of penmanship in our common schools, it is extremely doubtful if they ever afterwards acquire any great proficiency in this very important branch of an early education. Scholars should be required to write in our common schools from fifteen to thirty minutes each day, in order to keep the hand in practice, for we believe the adage, though old, is none the less true, that "practice makes perfect."

#### DECLAMATIONS AND COMPOSITIONS.

Some improvement has been made during the past year in the practice of declamations and original compositions, in some of our schools, on the part of scholars of sufficient age to take a part in these important exercises. This is a subject which should be viewed with much interest, and has been urged upon the attention of teachers and scholars by your committee in many of our schools during the past year, and with some good results.

Some of our teachers have practiced the plan of writing a word or a subject each day or two, on the blackboard, such subjects, for instance, as summer, autumn, winter, the ocean, the sky, the air, water, a ride, our school-days, and required all the scholars of sufficient age to write a few lines upon the subject. Then the teachers collect and read them to the school, and in this manner the scholars have been writing compositions during the whole term and have not been aware of

it. Several original compositions from these exercises, of much merit, were read at the closing examinations of several schools, which reflected much credit upon both scholars and teachers.

Both boys and girls should learn to declaim and write compositions, and if they do not commence when young, in the common school, it is doubtful if they ever acquire any great degree of proficiency in these important branches of early education. But patience and labor are required to render the practice general. It is sincerely hoped that frequent preparation of such original articles will become universal in all our schools, since the theoretical study of English grammar is of small utility unless its principles are reduced to practice and fixed in the mind by habitual exercise in our common schools, while our children are young and forming their characters and acquiring an education for the stern realities and arduous duties of life.

FRANKLIN. — E. B. S. SANBORN, FRANK N. PARSONS.

TEXT-BOOKS.

The only general change in text-books made throughout the schools during the past year has been in the reading books used. This was a change that had been long contemplated and after much consideration finally adopted.

The subject of what shall the scholars use for reading books is one of the most troublesome to teachers and all who have charge of school supervision.

The board of education for the town of Milford, in their last annual report, speak of it as one of the most unsatisfactory elements they have had to deal with. The books we have discarded had been in use nearly six years. At that time they were put in to displace others of the same series and proved after a short trial to contain, with some slight additions, almost the same matter as the old books previously in use for many years. The scholars, long before they actually used the books themselves, became familiar with their contents, and the books were an old story to both teachers and pupils. It is difficult to impress upon a scholar that the object of reading is to receive and impart information by putting him to read exercises he

knows by heart. Reading in such cases becomes reduced to a mere recitation of words, and the brightest and keenest teacher cannot awaken interest or evoke enthusiasm. The new books are considered by all, aside from the freshness of their contents, a great improvement upon the old.

While opposed to all unnecessary changes in school-books merely because something is a little newer than the one in use, we believe in every change that can improve our schools and benefit the scholars. Such a change we believe this to be.

GILFORD. — ELVENA D. SANBORN.

With the present district system, a deep interest should be taken in school-meetings. You cannot afford to let three or four transact the business of a district. Do not let division of feeling or interest detract from the usefulness of your schools. Remember a good school-meeting begins well for a good school. General intelligence militates against pauperism, crime, and intemperance; therefore every one should have an interest in the cause of education. It is usually best to select for agent a parent who has an intelligent interest in the welfare of his own children, and who is willing to put himself to no little inconvenience for the good of the school. When you have found such a one retain him as long as you may be able, or until you have found some one a little better fitted for the position.

Our schools, with three exceptions, (districts Nos. 2, 3, and 7,) are well supplied with blackboards, but maps, globes, dictionaries, and other apparatus are wanting. Every school should have a dictionary and a proper supply of blackboards. In teaching of all kinds the blackboard is an essential instrument: it excels all other forms of illustration in convenience and cheapness. If no other way should be devised, the law passed a year ago last June, setting apart one-fifth of the literary fund for this purpose, would soon furnish every school-room with them. Doubtless good school-houses supplied with all necessary apparatus, with pleasant surroundings, have much to do in securing a love for the school-room, and exercise an elevating influence on the minds of the scholars.

The attendance during the year has been very good, with the

exception of two or three schools. The importance of constant attendance cannot be too highly estimated, for frequent absence seriously impairs the profitable workings of a school, aside from the injury to the one absent. We hope the parents will take the matter home to themselves, and insist that their children be as constant as possible in their attendance.

We have been pleased to meet so many parents and others at the closing examinations of so many schools. May we be allowed to suggest that you visit your schools frequently, and see them in their every-day workings. Should every parent adopt the practice of spending an occasional hour in the school-room, many school difficulties would be avoided ; and more than this, parents, teachers, and pupils would understand and sympathize with each other, and become more interested in the important work of youthful education.

#### HANOVER. — L. W. ROGERS.

Pupils should not be allowed to pass from one principle to another till the first is perfectly understood. Teachers should also possess energy and self-reliance sufficient to impress their pupils with the idea that they have reserved force sufficient for any emergency. The *best* teachers need and should have the coöperation of parents, which can be manifested in many ways, especially by frequent visits to the school-room, with a view, not to criticise and find fault, but to encourage and assist if possible, by observing the method of instruction, then at home presenting the lesson of the day for review, with some practical suggestions, to secure a more thorough understanding. Especially is this necessary when young and inexperienced teachers are employed who are naturally very sensitive, and need encouragement and an assurance that we are interested in their work, and ready to assist if possible. But few know the trials and difficulties that teachers have to encounter in the discharge of their duties, or the encouragement that a kind word fitly spoken may give.

#### THE SCHOOL REGISTERS

in the manner they are filled out this year show an improvement over that of two years ago, but still they are not perfect.

The more difficult questions are, in some cases, left unanswered, while the items to be obtained from the prudential committee are *seldom* answered ; the latter should not be omitted. Perhaps some of our committees have never examined the register, and are not aware that their report is required. It would be well for teachers to call their attention to the fact that their registers are not complete without it, and consequently they are not legally entitled to their pay. The necessity for this is that the town committee is required to report the same to the state superintendent, and liable to a fine if he neglects to do so.

## HAVERHILL. — WM. F. WESTGATE.

## HAVERHILL ACADEMY.

One year ago districts Nos. 1 and 17, acting under the provisions of chapter 90, section 15 of the General Laws of New Hampshire, made through a special committee an arrangement with the trustees of Haverhill Academy, whereby the said trustees were to repair, refit, and refurnish, in a manner suitable for schooling purposes and for the reception and accommodation of the scholars of said districts, the academy building ; and for the term of three years to secure and employ two or more able and competent teachers, to teach all the children in said districts, free from any expense, in the common English branches, which are by law required to be taught in the common district schools of this State ; and to cause instruction to be given at least thirty weeks each year. In accordance with that agreement the building was thoroughly repaired and neatly refurnished, the teachers secured, and the school divided into three departments, — primary, intermediate, and academic. In each department there have been thirty-six weeks of schooling during the past year ; and the trustees intend that there shall be three terms of twelve weeks each in each of the three departments during every succeeding year.

While this school will purpose to give a thorough drill to those taking the classical course, and endeavor to furnish adequate instruction in the higher branches of learning, to the common

English branches equal time and attention will be given. An effort will be made to develop in such scholars as have but little time to devote to the completion of their education the correct method of study, and to give them instruction in such branches as will be of practical use in the ordinary business of life. Especial attention will also be given those intending to teach, and when the number of such becomes sufficiently large a teachers' class will be formed, and such questions discussed as relate to the best method of imparting knowledge and maintaining discipline in our public schools. Some of the advantages of the school are its thorough and efficient teachers, its pleasant and accessible location, its attractive and convenient school-rooms, supplied with school furniture of the best pattern, its soon-to-be-increased library and apparatus, and the feeling of perfect union and equality among the scholars.

Haverhill Academy formerly stood among the most useful and most honored of our State. Many generations have been trained and educated here, and have gone out into the "wide, wide world" thoroughly educated and perfectly competent to fill places of trust and honor, and with literary qualifications sufficient to enable them to take their places among *men*. By the favor of Providence it still remains located in the same beautiful village, furnished with a commodious building, supplied with instruction of an order unsurpassed, and surrounded with an influence conservative and pure, shielding, as perfectly as can be effected in any case, from every thing baneful. It can be reached without passing the town line, without paying toll or car-fare. Here it is in your own town. Send your children to receive the benefit of its instruction.

HINSDALE. — H. H. HAMILTON, M. C. DIX.

#### THE METRIC SYSTEM.

One of the great agencies for the advancement of civilization, and which has for some time engaged the attention of legislators and men of science, is the unification of weights and measures. The metric system, which contains the principles of this unification, has already received the legislative sanction of

a majority of the people of the civilized world. In our own country it was legalized by act of Congress in 1866. It is being quite generally taught in our graded schools, and a knowledge of the system will undoubtedly be made a condition of admission to our preparatory schools and colleges. Teachers in all grades of instruction will ere long be expected to be able to teach it. We are glad to say that, with the idea of giving the pupils of the high school some practical knowledge of it, models of weights and measures have been procured and instructions given with good success; also, to bring the subject more prominently before the people, boards have been erected upon the principal roads leading from the village, stating the distance from the high-school building in metric terms. We encourage such teaching, and recommend all teachers to become acquainted with the system and teach it as they have opportunity.

#### GENERAL PROGRESS OF THE SCHOOLS.

There has been faithful and thorough work done in the various schools of the town. We have noticed a decided improvement in instruction and discipline by those teachers who have been retained for successive terms. We should expect this, for they, being in the same department, teaching the same branches and instructing the same pupils, gain a knowledge and experience essential to success.

Although, in some cases, there have been serious obstacles, there has been, speaking generally, good order maintained, and in particular instances the discipline of the school-room has been excellent. There has been satisfactory advancement made in the various studies. In some individual cases we have noticed great progress. The effect of grading the village schools is most encouraging. Besides securing a uniformity of textbooks,—an economy of money for the parents and of time for teacher and pupil,—it gives a regular system of departments adapted to the different ages of the pupils, and was *emphatically* demanded to systematize and thoroughly prepare them for the high school. The graded system has been or is being adopted in all places where there are the best schools, where intelligence

is most prized, and where the best interests of education are promoted. To keep in the line of progress, the introduction of this system was demanded in the village. There are other districts in this town which, if consolidated, would be greatly benefited thereby. We are happy to say that, in our judgment, the graded system is a decided success.

JAFFREY. — WILLIAM W. LIVINGSTON.

A system of good schools is of such vital importance that every intelligent person should have some well defined ideas about it ; see its bearing on himself and others. Reason as one may, there are facts which no theories can overthrow, showing a very intimate connection between ignorance, vice and crime. Everything which we can do to raise the standard of education in our town will, by raising the standard of morality, decrease the temptations to vice, lessen the taxes for paupers, and the expense of officers to care for the public safety. But not every school will do this. In order that it may, it must be under the influence of a power which will mold the character of those in it. This power must be largely from the teacher ; hence the importance of having teachers such as we would like our children to be. Without quickness of body and mind, the power to see clearly the needs of pupils and how to supply those needs, little can be accomplished, however good the intention. The very attitude of a teacher in the school-room gives tone to the school. Water will as soon rise above its own level as scholars be quick, exact, and enthusiastic in their studies while the teacher is slow, inexact, and wanting in energy. Some teachers find more dull scholars than others, simply from their want of tact in discovering the capabilities of their pupils. The true teacher will find something in every mind to respond to his attractive power. Pass a magnet over a pile of iron filings more or less imbedded in the dust, and the whole mass throbs to a degree with the newly imparted power, though some particles, from their load of earth, respond less readily than others. So pupils respond to good teachers, since they are magnetic in the influence springing from their enthusiasm, well stored minds, and fruitfulness in resources for making lessons

more than a mere task. Such teachers are needed in all our schools. They are not, however, to be found without care. One wishing a school, thinking it an easy way to earn money, and that anybody can teach small scholars, does not belong to the class. They are nevertheless to be found, and we may have them if we will but do our part in making our schools places where such teachers can exert the power they wish to put forth to the best advantage. This is to be done by uniting our smaller districts. I would repeat with added emphasis all that was said in the report of last year in reference to this matter. While the population of our town has been changing and gathering round new centers, our school-houses remain unchanged. This is a great injustice to the districts with few scholars. As they have decreased in scholars their proportion of money has grown less, until they are now able only to have schools ranging from ten to eighteen weeks during the year. The real outgrowth of this kind of education is that the scholars in these schools, unless taught at home, are not securing knowledge enough to enable them as men and women to transact the ordinary business of life. The town appropriates money sufficient to have good schools for all its scholars, and its attention is respectfully and earnestly invited to the fact that it is not distributed as it should be to secure the greatest good.

Jaffrey has ever held an enviable reputation among the towns of New Hampshire. Few if any other in proportion to population can boast of having sent out as many men and women of liberal education. Nor has her influence been confined to New Hampshire alone. In other States, on the bench, in the pulpit, as physicians and merchants, her sons have given unmistakable evidence of their early training. With the power to do more for her scholars than ever before, will she so far go back on her good record as to suffer any of them to grow up without the advantage of good schools?

JEFFERSON. — ABNER DAVIS.

Many of your scholars who a few years ago were in the mysteries of their A B C's have left their places as students in the schools to return to the same rooms as good and practical

teachers. Some of them are instructing the youth of other towns with marked ability. Others, too, are striking noble blows in the battle of life. The chief executive of a sister State, the governor of Maine, does not forget the old red school-house on Jefferson Hill.

You are blessed in your children. They have abilities of a rare order; opportunity and cultivation are what they want. The fairest painting fades with time; age crumbles the marble column and granite pile; but immortality is for your children.

\* \* \* A good permanent high school would be an advantage to the place.

KEENE. — HIRAM BLAKE, *for the Board.*

In discussing the important subject of popular education, we are some times met by persons who assert that our schools are no better than they were a quarter or a third of a century ago.

It is true that there were some good schools and some very bright scholars in those days, yet a little reflection will bring to our minds the fact that these cases were exceptions and not the general rule.

Under the old system of short terms and ungraded schools, there were found some bright and forward scholars, while the larger part were dull or backward and remained so during their school course.

We occasionally have dull schools now, but the general average is much better than under the old system. Now the graduates of our grammar schools and high school, as a rule, go out into the world with nearly equal acquirements in knowledge. To the truth of this statement our public examinations and school records will abundantly testify. While the average is better, the attainments of the scholar are much broader than formerly.

There are many reasons why our schools should be better than they were in the days of our fathers. Our houses are generally better, and the improvements in apparatus and furniture have kept pace with the progress of the age. Our teachers are also better than they were two or three decades ago. By the

present system of graded schools we are enabled to retain the services of a good teacher longer than under the old system, and our schools are hereby benefited.

It is true that everything pertaining to our schools does not always run smoothly, and we occasionally have a poor term. No field, however highly cultivated, will produce year by year the same increase. The finest and best drilled armies will sometimes become demoralized. So it is with our schools. They do not always produce the results which they ought, but another season brings results which fully compensate for what has been lost.

In looking back over the school work in Union district for the past year, we are pleased to report that the standard has been fully equal to that of previous years, and we have much reason to hope that some advance has been made towards the improvement of our schools.

#### THOROUGHNESS.

One of the defects in our system of education is a lack of thoroughness. "Anything that is worth doing at all is worth doing well," is an old and true maxim. A desire to obtain the greatest amount of knowledge in the least possible time is too prevalent in our schools. The inquiry of the scholars seems to be, how much ground can I go over during my school course or how many different studies can I pursue? rather than the question, how much knowledge can I thoroughly acquire during my school course?

This undue haste, and the desire to pursue too many studies at the same time, result in much harm to our schools. It has a tendency to lead the scholar to neglect even the essential rudiments of an education, and hence we often meet with poor readers, poor penmen, and indifferent spellers in our schools.

The graduate in looking back over his school course often finds, too late for remedy, that he has neglected some of the most useful and practical branches of education. Another defect is a desire on the part of many educators to employ every method or device possible for imparting knowledge with the least effort on the part of the pupil. This practice, if carried too far, not

only unnecessarily increases the labor of the teacher, but is apt to create habits of idleness on the part of the pupils. Knowledge with but little effort on the part of the pupil is easily forgotten, and hence we have superficial scholars. Scholars should be led to realize that proficiency in knowledge is mainly acquired by individual application.

#### KINGSTON. — LOUIS G. HOYT.

##### PRUDENTIAL COMMITTEES.

It is impossible to discover the qualities of teachers by any examination that an applicant can be subjected to. A teacher may be found to possess thorough information in all branches, to be quick in perception and ready in wit, with *avoirdu pois* sufficient to put at defiance our combined police force, and yet be a complete failure when subjected to the test of the school-room. It is therefore of the greatest importance that our prudential committees exercise great caution in selecting teachers, and only procure those who have shown their tact by past experience. The good condition which our schools are in at present is due more to the good judgment our prudential committees have exercised in the selection of teachers than to any other cause, and we trust that the citizens of the several districts will continue to choose their committees with the welfare of their respective schools in view rather than that of any particular individual.

##### TEACHERS.

Few teachers possess that happy faculty of adapting themselves to the individualities of their numerous pupils, which enables them to impart information by associating principles with facts previously learned, and to develop ideas by the practical illustration of them. The pupil in geography who tells us of the shape, position, and motion of the earth, accounts for the tides, and says these things are made possible by reason of the "attraction of gravitation," but who denies any idea of the nature of that force, and says he never saw its operation, when he is enabled to walk the earth only by reason of it, and can't open his eyes without witnessing a hundred phases of its operation, is as good

an illustration of a boy learning a good deal and knowing nothing as can well be imagined ; and yet teachers are numberless who consider their duties performed when they have asked a certain number of printed questions, and their pupils making remarkable progress if their memories are sufficiently strong to retain their answers long enough for the questions to be put. We should be particularly cautious of avoiding this class of teachers, who rely solely upon text-books as sources of information for their pupils, and who seem ignorant of the fact that scholars are often able to commit answers without a proper idea of their meaning.

#### COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE.

Our political fabric rests upon our common schools as a means of educating the masses who control our ballot-boxes, and its perpetuity is assured to us only so long as we give to the youth of the land an insight into those elements of knowledge which will enable them to exercise their great political privileges with an eye to the common welfare. With this view our legislature has enacted certain statutes by which towns are enabled to compel the attendance at school of children between certain ages for a certain number of weeks. A vote of the town must be had to this effect, however, and truant officers appointed to enforce the law. Without such a vote your committee simply has the power to bring an action against the parent to recover a penalty, which in most cases would not accomplish the desired result. We mention this because of requests to compel the attendance of children who spend their time in idleness, instead of taking advantage of those inestimable privileges which our American free-school system affords.

#### LACONIA. — E. A. HIBBARD, *for Committee.*

The schools for the year past, and especially for the last two terms, in point of excellence have been fully up to the standard of preceding years. There is need, however, of further improvement in promptness and regularity of attendance. Nothing is so detrimental to the progress of a school as absence from recitation ; it discourages the pupil absent, and is a drawback and

hindrance to the rest of the class. The coöperation of parents and guardians is most earnestly solicited to supplement the efforts of teachers in every attempt to remedy this great evil of our school system.

In no department is the art of teaching more critically tested than in the instruction of small children. To suppose that any one can teach a primary school is a mistake ; in some respects it demands the highest order of talent. Difference in scholarship results more frequently from methods of instruction than from any difference in the mental capacity of the pupils.

The last annual examination of the grammar schools was not entirely satisfactory. Those proposing to enter the high school had not thoroughly mastered the common English branches ; they lacked comprehension and did not know how to think and work independently. This was not wholly the fault of the pupils, but was attributable in part to want of method and thoroughness on the part of the teachers. The last examination was not wholly exceptional to those of preceding years. It is not infrequent that a scholar has a creditable verbal knowledge of the text-books, and at the same time is sadly deficient in comprehension of principles. It is the duty of teachers to so instruct as to remedy this defect, but in this, more than in any other particular, they are inclined to shirk unless constantly watched. Teachers, like other employés, will bear watching, and the more carefully they are looked after, the more faithful they will be in the discharge of duty.

As was suggested in the report of last year, it is impossible for the board of education to give the personal time and attention to the supervision of the schools necessary to obtain the most satisfactory results ; consequently it was thought best, at the commencement of the fall term, to employ a principal, to have supervision of all the schools, visit them all daily, or as often as necessary, and see that proper methods of instruction are pursued, and the entire work of the school-room in all its details is properly and thoroughly done.

LISBON. — EDWIN KNIGHT.

“Eternal vigilance” is the price of education as well as of

"liberty." We should be deeply impressed that ignorance is error, degradation, and bondage; while knowledge is power, freedom, and happiness. An uncultivated and undisciplined man is governed by his passions and is ruined; the disciplined man is governed by reason and is more safe. It was anciently said, He that ruleth his passions is greater than he that taketh cities. It is because reason is greater and safer than physical powers.

Political bodies partake of the character of the individuals composing them. Under our system of government every citizen is a ruler, and to rule without knowledge is to ruin. Therefore, where the political power is in the hands of the people, virtue and intelligence are *indispensable* to the safety of a State, constituting as it were, its life-blood; hence, if we would put our prosperity and power upon a sure foundation, and one which time shall be powerless to overturn, we must look well to the habits and morals of the rising generations, and provide liberally for their instruction.

When a town resolves to have good schools, and is willing to incur the cost, the proper course to pursue naturally suggests itself, and the object sought is sure to be obtained. We trust there is an increasing interest in relation to schools in all of our districts. The registers show a much longer list of names than usual in the "Roll of Honor" of pupils who have not been absent or tardy a half-day of a term. We hope that each district may become what it is capable of being, *an institute of learning*.

#### LONDONDERRY. — JOHN DICKEY.

##### TO REACH THE POST OF HONOR

there is absolute need of making use of all the means attainable. It would seem to be about as reasonable that the young graduate should take a course in the study of methods and tactics in teaching before commencing to practice, as that the young aspirant for the law, fresh from Dartmouth or Harvard, should be schooled in the art of making an application of his knowledge in the office of some eminent lawyer before being admitted to the bar. For who will say that those who are to teach our youth in the rudiments of an education and in some measure

shape their destinies, and through them the welfare of the community, should have a less thorough preparation, in every respect, than those who are to give us legal counsel or plead for us in courts of law? It is for the reason that we need the very *best*, and not the merely passable, that those proposing to make teaching an occupation, whether male or female, are urged to avail themselves of the benefits of our own State Normal School, or some other offering the same or better facilities for the practical training of teachers. For unless they keep themselves abreast of the times in all essential qualifications, our schools will fail to advance in character and efficiency as they ought; and there is certainly no need that they should fail for such a reason. While it is urged upon teachers to leave no stone unturned in their own preparation, and upon committees to be diligent and wary in seeking for the best, and while this may be done to an extent beyond criticism, there will remain numerous ways open which endanger success for which neither teachers nor committees are accountable.

IT WILL BE NOTICED BY ANY ONE

taking pains to examine, that our schools are not increasing in numbers but rather diminishing. Our returns show but about half as many as were reported a quarter of a century ago. Some of our larger school-houses present almost a deserted aspect. Where one could, on almost any fair day in term time, count three or four score, he would, at the present day, be puzzled to find twenty-five scholars. Two of the schools report an average of barely eight scholars each, scarcely a sufficient number to excite a wholesome rivalry. We may not be able to remedy the evil by increasing the numbers, but we cannot afford to neglect even the smallest of them. Excellent teachers have been sought out and supplied for some of our smallest schools. This is right, and it is a pleasure to say that they have in a great measure supplied the want of the stimulating influence of numbers by their own enthusiasm, with even no more than a half-score of pupils.

The fact that our schools have, in the aggregate, grown smaller by one half within the last twenty years, may not be

encouraging, but it is far from a reason why we should relax any effort to sustain them or make their quality better, even if the process of diminishing should go on to a much greater extent. Every boy and girl, rich or poor, though he or she be the lone scholar of the district, is entitled not only to the formalities of a school, but to that which gives the school much of its value, the voluntary supply of means and appliances for doing the routine work to the best advantage, supplemented by the sympathy, good will, and encouragement of the community.

MADBURY. — C. E. PERKINS.

DEFECTS OF OUR SCHOOLS.

Many of the defects in the schools can be remedied, if not obliterated, by an increase of interest in educational matters on the part of our citizens. When they realize the importance and value of an education to their children, and act on the assurance that the greatest benefit can be had only when school officers, teachers, citizens, and scholars are in unison working for the greatest success, then our schools will rapidly improve. A failure of parents to coöperate with teachers is a barrier to good discipline, and their readiness to accept the colored statements frequently made by children concerning the teacher's inefficiency or partiality creates discord in the school.

The practice of teachers' assisting the scholars at recitations by prompting and nods, and then giving them credit for perfect recitations, does great injustice to the scholars, thereby discouraging the ambitious student and encouraging the indolent one in his idleness. Much time is wasted by teachers in assembling the school, calling and dismissing classes. System in the school-room economizes time and promotes harmony. Whispering, although not tolerated, is much too prevalent in many schools.

TEACHERS.

Many entertain the opinion that knowledge of books is the only qualification necessary for a successful teacher, but a greater delusion is seldom fostered. Although one of the essentials, a quick perception of scholars' natures and the capability of

exciting their interest are necessary for a successful educator. He who believes the functions of a teacher to be six hours' work in the school-room, "doing sums," reading questions and hearing scholars say answers, will be quite as successful in some other occupation.

The teacher is the motive power and the guiding spirit of the school; and unless he is active the best results will not be obtained. No school, however well disposed the members of it may be, will regulate itself.

MANCHESTER. — MARSHALL P. HALL, *for the Committee.*

#### SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

In the year 1875 an act was passed by the legislature requiring the assessors of this city to make an annual enumeration of children of school age, and report the same to the school committee. For some reason they have never been able to obtain a "fair count." Their return, in any one year, of the *whole* number of persons between the ages of five and fifteen, has never equaled the number enrolled in the schools. This enumeration has been useless to the school board as a means of determining the absenteeism of the schools. This year we have obtained an abstract from the official enumeration made by the United States census officers, and we are now able to present a statement of the attendance and non-attendance which is substantially correct: —

NUMBER OF CHILDREN BETWEEN THE AGES OF FIVE AND FIFTEEN YEARS WHO ATTENDED SCHOOL IN THIS CITY WITHIN THE YEAR ENDING JULY 1, 1880.

Ward.	American.	French.	Irish.	German.	English.	Scotch.	Swedes.	Danes.	Totals.
1	223	34	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	259
2	295	12	3	2	11	3	.....	.....	326
3	513	195	10	.....	6	1	2	.....	727
4	388	267	38	4	3	.....	.....	.....	700
5	773	203	54	.....	19	5	.....	.....	1,054
6	474	22	.....	.....	4	2	.....	.....	502
7	126	19	1	2	1	2	.....	.....	151
8	361	73	.....	21	4	8	.....	3	470
	3,153	825	106	31	48	21	2	3	4,189

NUMBER OF CHILDREN BETWEEN THE AGES OF FIVE AND FIFTEEN YEARS  
WHO DID NOT ATTEND SCHOOL WITHIN THE YEAR ENDING JULY 1, 1880.

Ward.	American.	French.	Irish.	German.	English.	Scotch.	Swedes.	<sup>W</sup> Totals.
1	33	7	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	43
2	37	3	.....	.....	1	.....	1	42
3	158	144	2	.....	2	.....	1	307
4	69	261	31	3	3	.....	.....	367
5	164	161	26	.....	4	6	.....	361
6	36	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
7	11	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
8	45	40	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	90
	553	630	59	8	13	6	2	1,271

The first table gives the attendance in all the schools of the city, public and private. The numbers under the head "American" include children born in this country, though of foreign parentage.

Some instructive facts are gathered from this return. For instance, the most numerous of foreign-born children are of French parentage, numbering one thousand four hundred and forty-five. The ward having the largest attendance at school is ward five; the smallest, ward seven. The largest attendance in proportion to the whole number is in ward two; the smallest, in ward four.

In the second table, the whole number who had not attended school within the year ending July 1, 1880, is given as one thousand two hundred and seventy-one; or, in other words, during that year, one in every four of the children of the city, of school age, received no instruction in any school, public or private; and if the public schools alone are considered, one child in six was not registered in them. This is not a creditable record.

The yearly growth of our city in population since 1870 has been at an average rate of one thousand persons, and in wealth three-quarters of a million of dollars; while the increase of pupils in the public schools has averaged less than one hundred. We had only about eight hundred more scholars in 1880 than we had in 1870. The increase due to our growth in population is at least one thousand eight hundred.

We have spent large sums of money in the education of such scholars as have attended school ; but the best test of progress in public education is found in success in reaching the masses, not in great expenditures for the few.

Doubtless this result is partially due to the fact that the increase in our population is largely of foreigners, who do not appreciate the advantages of an education for their children. Had all of the two thousand families who have moved into the city during the last ten years been Americans, the result would have been quite different. But this does not lessen the responsibility of the city. If the new-come citizens do not send their children to school willingly, then they must be compelled. It is the dictate alike of justice and political wisdom to give their children the benefits of the common school. The parents have not much in common with us ; they will not readily adopt our institutions ; many of them will return to their old homes. But thousands of their children have come to stay ; they soon forget their birthplace ; they rapidly learn our language and customs, and will soon become citizens.

The appointment of a suitable person to secure a better attendance in the schools has been constantly urged by the school board. We trust it will be among the first acts of the new city government to appoint such an officer, or to delegate to the school committee the authority to appoint.

Any consideration of the matter of school attendance involves the "mill question." Since the influx of laborers from the Canadas, the enforcement of the compulsory school laws presents some perplexing problems.

The French immigrant brings his children with him, — a good many of them. He intends that every one of them shall work in the factory if possible. Every one of them must contribute to the support of the family, or to the savings which he hopes sometime to carry back to Canada. The common school is a new revelation to him. He cannot understand why three months' earnings of his children every year should be taken from him, and he rebels against such a plan. He will defeat it if he can. If falsehood or any sharp practice will circumvent this Yankee notion, he will not hesitate to use it. Not only will he do this

himself, but his child is taught the same. Our superintendent, in his official dealing with this question, meets almost daily with instances of unblushing deception in children and parents, determined, if possible, to cheat him out of a few days in reckoning the required three months' schooling.

Nothing but the stern demand of the law — the impossibility of obtaining work without a certificate — secures any education whatever for these children. Under the operation of the law, there are many cases of hardship. It seems to be easier to obtain employment for children than for adults, and it happens that many families live wholly upon the earnings of children. Occasionally it appears that the daily bread of several persons depends upon the wages of a single boy or girl under twelve years of age. In such a case an appeal is made to the school authorities to allow the child to work continuously. The law has no provision for such cases. The child is sent to school, and perhaps the parents call upon the city for support; whereupon some one declares that the public schools are encouraging pauperism. We do not discuss the causes which bring families into such necessity, nor consider the question of wages, nor the reasons for the unusual demand for child labor; but we say emphatically that upon the question of three months' schooling for every child, black or white, bond or free, there must be no compromise. Happily the extreme case we have named is infrequent; but we have to contend constantly against the unwillingness of this class of our citizens to send their children to school. Once admit that the child laborer may, under any circumstances, be kept at work continuously, and the number of parents who would shiftlessly live upon the earnings of young children would rapidly increase, and we should begin to rear a generation of sallow-faced imbeciles, such as fill the factories of the old world. This would be the sure way to encourage pauperism.

We would not be understood as disparaging the industrious habits of any people. Nothing better can happen to a boy or girl than to be brought up to work. Americans, in the cities particularly, by their neglect to instruct their children in manual

labor, are fast giving over to foreigners the best places in the useful trades, and all the profits of skilled labor. Our ancestors, in whose characters we find so much to admire, were not tender of their children in this matter. They, too, were obliged to task their children for the support of their families ; but, unlike the people who are now coming among us in such numbers, they prized learning. Out of their laborious lives they found time for the school. From their scanty earnings they spared a willing tax for education. Their intelligence, thus combined with industry, has given to New England her strength and independence. If we as a people expect to retain these, we must continue the same means. One of the first lessons to be learned by the new citizen is this, — the common school is a necessary and an *inevitable* institution of his adopted country.

WILLIAM E. BUCK, *Superintendent.*

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS ON READING.

During the year now so rapidly drawing to a close, the primary schools have shown greatest improvement ; and that, too, in the matter of reading, the most important branch of study there taught. This improvement has been chiefly due, I think, to the introduction of Monroe's reading charts in schools of second primary grade, and to the supply of supplementary reading afforded all primary classes. Teachers have found in the directions accompanying the charts, and in the notes to Appleton's and Monroe's Readers, suggestions which, accompanied by hints from the superintendent, have provoked a spirit of inquiry and investigation on the part of teachers, several of whom have been thus led to make practical application of the better methods of teaching reading, and all of whom perseveringly attempting which have met with commendable success ; and among the number of these are found, for the most part, the younger portion of our corps of primary-school teachers.

To make more effectual and complete the reform attempted in the endeavor made to secure naturalness of expression in early attempts at reading, when proper notions in regard to expression are most easily cultivated and when fixed habits in regard to the same are chiefly formed, there is need that each school of

primary grade be supplied with two or three sets of books for supplementary reading. Before making use of a book, little children should master the words of a First Reader, under the skillful direction of a teacher who should first teach the meaning of its words by object illustration, and then their forms upon the blackboard, from which the pupils should learn the words by copying them repeatedly upon their slates; then would the children thus taught be delighted when upon taking the reader they there rediscover old friends under a new form of sufficient resemblance to be readily recognized; and they would enthusiastically proceed to *tell* the simple stories found, instead of halting, stumbling, and blundering over meaningless words. So when they have completed a First Reader and become so familiar with its pieces that they are no longer interested in them, they need not a reader of more difficult words over which to stumble till they have lost the habit of correct expression and become stupefied to the spirit of true reading; they need, instead of a Second Reader, more reading of the grade of a First Reader containing other stories, to keep their interest alive, clothed in a new but simple dress, to enlarge their vocabulary of words, that they may thus be prepared to treat a Second Reader after the manner of their treatment of the First Reader, to *read* it. In a similar way there ought to be opportunity afforded our pupils to take intermediate steps between second and third, and third and fourth readers. To attain this end there should be willingness, I think, upon the part of the school committee, annually to appropriate a portion of the tuition fund received for the instruction of non-resident pupils, for the purpose of securing the necessary amount of supplementary reading. This form of reading may also be profitably extended to the higher grades of grammar schools, in the shape of judicious selections from standard authors (of which several excellent books have recently been published), for the purpose of affording pupils some acquaintance with the best composers, thereby winning them to a love of that beauty and purity of style, and goodness of sentiment, which will cause them voluntarily to reject the demoralizing forms of literature now so abundant. The question may properly arise here, I think,

whether the committee cannot do even more to stem the tide of baneful influence exerted by the circulation of vicious literature so prevalent in our midst, by entreaty with those who probably thoughtlessly deal in it through self-interest, by law as has been attempted elsewhere, or at least by preparing a catalogue of the better portion of the works found in the city library, suitable for youth, which list shall be freely offered to the youth of the city. Certain it is that at no distant day the "mental intoxication" now drawn from the corrupt forms of cheap literature, if continued, will be so apparent in its ruinous effects that the dispensers will be ranked as no better than those who otherwise foster material for swelling the hordes of the criminal classes, and the interests of society will demand laws for protection against a foe now insidiously penetrating its most cherished treasures; and if those having, in part, the charge of those treasurers can do anything for their protection, it should be regarded a privilege to exercise the right and the power. Teachers have done and are doing much to cultivate the tastes of their pupils for the higher and better class of literature. One school, at least, has quite a good number of books and magazines which, obtained chiefly through the efforts of the principal, are systematically and fairly loaned to the pupils under his direction. Appropriate supplementary reading and a catalogue of the good and suitable books which a city library should afford, supplied schools by the committee, would afford teachers great and material aid in their endeavors to encourage and assist pupils to acquire ability for making judicious selections for profitable reading. Incidentally, it might be here hinted that wealthy citizens desirous of making public donations for the good of the rising generation could find ample opportunity in the establishment of libraries in our public schools.

MARLBOROUGH.—CARRIE C. FAIRBANKS, CHAS. K. MASON,  
CHARLES MASON.

Although none of the schools should be pronounced total failures, we regret to say that in some instances they were not what could be desired, or what they should have been. Perfection is not to be expected in any school, neither a like degree

of improvement in all, for that depends in a great measure upon circumstances ; but it is absolutely essential that good, efficient teachers be secured, and in order to insure the best results in the expenditures of the public moneys there should be scholars enough in every school, not only to make it interesting and profitable to the pupils, but necessary and possible to secure first-class teachers, for no such teachers hold themselves in readiness to serve small districts, at low wages, when there are plenty of opportunities for procuring desirable situations in large schools, with good pay. Many persons who make inferior teachers excel in other departments in life. All have a calling, but not in the same direction. None make successful teachers unless they have the desire and ability to secure the affections and good will of their pupils ; have energy and decision of character, together with a good education and the power of imparting knowledge to others ; and none others should be employed or attempt to teach.

One point to which we would particularly call the attention of the citizens of the town is the fact that a large number of the children and youth growing up in our midst do not attend school, but are kept at work in the mills, or at labor of some kind. This is wrong. To grow up in ignorance is not only one of the greatest evils that can befall a young man or woman, but also the immediate community in which they live, and the country of which they are citizens.

It would seem that parents, knowing the advantages of an education, or feeling its need, would prize it so highly as to make great sacrifices that their children might enjoy at least the advantages of a common-school education, the best legacy they can leave them.

We find, in most of our districts, scholars qualified to enjoy the advantages of a high school. We believe it to be for the advantage of both parents and scholars to educate children at home rather than to send them abroad, and see no reason why our scholars may not have the privilege enjoyed in other towns ; but, in order to bring this about and place our schools on the best possible footing, all must have an eye single to the welfare of the schools, and not permit extraneous circumstances or private interests to dim or obscure their vision.

## MILAN. — J. D. HOLT.

## KIND OF TEACHERS.

A consideration of the matter in the school-districts herewith submitted will show that they already receive less than is paid for skill, experience, and capacity in other occupations. We need as good workmen in the school-room as we do in the factory, on railroads, in steamboats, in the store, or in any of the professions, and I know of no way to get them, except to pay what labor in these occupations commands. Let us, then, continue to offer a fair price for good ability, and search for a teacher that will earn what is paid, and not take whoever chooses to apply, and attempt to fit price to the person.

The best teachers are not pedestrians who roam about the country seeking employment. Their reputation is not a thing to be hidden ; and when once established as "first class" it will relieve him or her of all efforts to secure employment.

## PRUDENTIAL COMMITTEE.

To the interest and good judgment of the prudential committee in the several school-districts, in the employment of teachers, is due much of the success of the schools. The prudential committee whose business it is to employ the teachers really holds the key to the position, for this duty is far superior to the mere veto power of the superintending school committee.

The question arises to many, how can we make our schools most effective ? There are three conditions necessary to the right solution of this problem : first, a correct public sentiment must thoroughly permeate every household ; second, scholars must go to school to learn ; and, lastly, none but the best of teachers must be employed. Now if we have the first and second requirements our work is more than three-fourths accomplished ; and any teacher of moderate ability can secure better results than the best could even hope to without them. Bring to our schools the first and second, and the third must and will surely follow.

NASHUA. — S. ARTHUR BENT, *Superintendent.*

To say that we are now doing quite the opposite of what was formerly thought correct, sufficiently indicates the new departure of primary schools. Observation is the underlying principle of the system, as it is at home from the earliest years, as it is later in the kindergarten and in schools to which the theory of the kindergarten is applied on a larger scale. A teacher stands before her class and the primer chart with a piece of crayon in her hand, and every new word on the chart is written on the blackboard. Every such word is developed for and by the child, until, heard and seen in all the relations and connections which his mind can grasp, it becomes fixed in his memory, and these words are among those which are included in his slender vocabulary, or may be added to it, and which, being able to speak them, he may now learn to read. Not only does he see them written, but he writes them himself, and seeing them written correctly he spells them correctly. Thus to see is to read, and to write is to spell, and this will remain true for the rest of his school life. He learns numbers and the relation of numbers at the same time, by seeing them before him on a table and evolving from them their possible combinations. These combinations include what were once known as addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division, taught separately when arithmetic was something to remember and not to see, but now and henceforth to be taught together, whether the child combine and separate five units or five hundred. And after a day of such work he goes home thinking that he has been playing with blocks; and all work in school to him is play, and play is work. In such a school there is no idle hour, no waiting for the bell to ring, no learning and reciting by rote, no undue mental strain, but a constant activity in the direct line of the child's mental capacity. His mind grows as his body, unknown to himself, and this natural mental growth is the true education, not learning unknown names of things as foreign to him as the products of another planet.

Something yet remains. His words increase and the power of expression with them. Language as an art, if not as a

science, should be developed as early as the words develop themselves. Not only should the child read words on the chart, or write them on his slate, he should combine them in sentences of his own. This is also an invention of innovators in primary education, and may be condemned as an infringement of the rights of grammar schools, where "compositions once a term" is found in the best regulated programmes. A sentence was something in a book, nothing in a child's mouth; something to be parsed at a later period, when the child's bad grammar was ineradicably fixed in daily life. But, on the contrary, to develop correct forms of colloquial speech is as much the duty of the primary teacher as to teach correct pronunciation. The countless operations of nature are unfolding themselves in as many possible expressions, and the ever widening observation of the child needs but to be transferred to a daily growing vocabulary. He sees many things in a school-room besides books, and the different actions of his school life afford an ever varying subject of language exercise. Here, as in writing and numbers, we know nothing of the latent capability of childhood until we evoke it by natural experiment.

In speaking of the work of the past year in grammar schools, and of its general tendency to-day, the improvement in the manner of conducting recitations is as gratifying as it is noticeable. The dreary method of reading questions from a book has largely disappeared. The animating fashion of demanding some account of a reading lesson, in words not found in the text, has been carried into other studies. Physiology has to some extent been taught orally with marked success. The drill-tables of the Franklin Written Arithmetic, lately adopted, are made to require quick and accurate answers. History is made entertaining as well as instructive by the vivacious give and take of teacher and scholar, while the study of language has lost much of the dryness caused by technical grammar without daily illustration in composition. The change is not, however, so much in methods as in the spirit in which the teacher's work is approached and performed. Hard and unrelenting study of the text-book throws its dead weight from her shoulders. When the class close their books and the teacher hers, then and only then she stands be-

fore them their master. No teacher will be successful who does not in this way assert her independence and superiority. On the contrary, fettered to a book from which she can only furtively raise her eyes, the class become her master, and soon know their power. It must be acknowledged, by the experience of success as well as of failure, that no teacher will thoroughly succeed who does not stand before her class the master of every principle of the lesson, as well as of the entire subject-matter of the text. It follows, then, that no teacher can grow, from whatever grade of excellence she may start, who does not largely use the time out of school for school work. Be its influence direct, upon the subject of study, or indirect, in the wider range of general culture, the greater the teacher's scope, the greater her power. Our primary schools would to-day be monuments of defunct routine had not teachers worked out at home, as well as in school, the problem of their rebirth. There is no danger that such efforts will not be felt, and appreciated at their true value. Are the eager, inquisitive minds of childhood likely to be satisfied with the meager hints in history, geography, and science given in grammar text-books? Or does any one suppose that such hints exhaust what a child ought to know? Does the spectacle of a mighty empire like Russia, groping her way through crime perchance to a constitution, demand nothing but the half-page, including picture, devoted to it in the geography? Is Italy still a mere "geographical expression," that the magic of her history, her art, her scenery, even of her ruins, suggests only exports of macaroni and olive-oil? Ought one page, including four pictures, to tell all one needs to know of Germany, except her unification? Or does half a page exhaust the claim of France to our gratitude and sympathy? But the formal teacher, whose eye never swept over a wider surface than the school regulation, finds no connection between geography, which is required, and which is a list of staple productions and map questions, and history, which is without a place in her curriculum. But the new method, which may be summed up in one word, teaching, and the animation of school life, which makes a school something else than a prison, are driving formalism to the wall. The very eagerness of our children to know makes it

necessary to offer them something better than the dry husks of text-books. The enthusiasm of research is the best evidence of the vitality of school work.

Widen the scope of these schools as much as you will, by engrafting upon them all the culture of modern times, there will still be a demand, and a natural one, for what is practical, for instruction which can be tested by the business of ordinary life. Of those graduates who do not enter college, and of the larger number who do not graduate, few will engage in any business in which the ability to write a letter or to add a column of figures will not at once be taken as the measure of high-school education. Time will tell whether a separate commercial course is called for in this city, but there can be no doubt that widening the scope of "bread and butter" studies, as the board has now done, will show practical results with the first classes which pass out into the world. It will also be found to be true that renewed attention to the correct use of the English language — which as a part of new methods has its place in primary schools, and has been sketched for your approval in other grades — demands all the time for its symmetrical development which is now given to it in the high school, beginning with spelling itself, and passing gradually to the study of the best writers. No graduate will find himself beyond the influence of every hour now devoted to this study in forms until lately undreamed of in high-school work. That theory was a false one which supposed that a scholar should learn all he was ever to know of arithmetic, spelling, and writing in the grammar school. There are some in every community who would raze high-school buildings to the ground, or devote them to grammar schools, whose work would stop with them; but these changes, made after careful consideration and comparison of many similar institutions, extend the instruction of grammar schools in the very direction which those calling themselves most practical have demanded, and in enlarged and comprehensive methods, which the unripe minds of grammar scholars would be unable to grasp. Were the study of arithmetic and language to be a mere repetition of what the pupil has learned before, it would be better, undoubtedly, to utilize the talents and culture of our high-school

teachers in lower grades. That it is no such repetition, but an original and unhackneyed employment of the result of deep study and experience, gives the high school to-day a position unique in its history, and potent in its influence upon all other departments of learning in the community.

NEW LONDON.—N. C. TODD.

Teachers have generally aimed to be thorough in their instruction, and sustained good order. There has been general prosperity in all the districts. I think the success may mainly be attributed to the care and good common sense used by the prudential committees in employing capable and efficient teachers. My advice to the prudential committees, in the performance of their official duties, is to regard the interests of the district rather than their own private interests or that of their personal friends.

In selecting teachers, the prudential committees have entire control in the employment of teachers, and the superintending committee can only exercise the veto power where, in his opinion, he or she fails to pass a legal examination. In most cases the teacher is hired and probably announced through the district, and all arrangements made for the commencement of the school, before the superintendent has an opportunity to judge in regard to the qualifications or fitness for the school. To refuse a certificate then has a tendency to injure the teacher and disturb the feelings of the prudential committee, and perhaps cause discord in the district.

I would call attention to the necessity of requiring a thorough and systematical teaching of the common and elementary branches of learning. There is too great a disposition to introduce the higher branches of study into our common schools. Parents should discountenance this idea, for it is detrimental to the educational interests of children. I am happy to note the general interest parents and citizens have manifested in our schools. This has been done in various ways, — by visiting the schools at the close and at other times, by sending their children regularly, and by words of encouragement to the teacher. To seek our own interest and the benefit of our children, we must encourage and perpetuate the common-school system.

## NEWMARKET. — A. T. SEVERANCE.

## COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE OF SCHOLARS.

On the subject of compulsory education your committee has opinions well established and confirmed, and although they may not accord with the opinions of parties affected pecuniarily by the enforcement of the school laws, they are possibly in harmony with the friends of education, the best educators of the present day, and those who believe that a common and universal education of the masses is a safer foundation on which to build republican ideas and institutions than the accumulations of millionaires, the result, in many instances, of a species of bondage and oppression second only in its direful effects to that of human slavery. Between capital and labor as represented by physical force, there is no conflict; between capital and labor as represented by intelligence, education, thought, and study, there has been an irrepressible conflict since the time when man was told to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow, and which will continue to be waged so long as the love of gain is the ruling passion of mankind. An ignorant person is powerless in the hands of capital; but when clothed with the power of knowledge and education, he can rise above the clutches of an adversary which would crush him down for selfish ends. Therefore it behooves every true friend of the best interests of society to see to it that our laws bearing on the subject of universal education are executed, and that the agents of the law are supported by a strong public sentiment. It is the opinion of your committee that every child within the jurisdiction of the school laws of the State should attend school as required by those laws; and nothing but the physical or mental condition of the child should be a barrier in the way.

NORTHFIELD. — CHARLES R. GOULD, JAMES O. LYFORD,  
SELWYN B. PEABODY.

Your attention is called to the law which provides that no child under fifteen years of age shall be employed in any manu-

facturing establishment, unless he has attended some public school, or private day school, at least twelve weeks during the year preceding; and no child under twelve years of age, unless he has attended school as aforesaid, at least six months, etc. In many cases, the population who would be affected most by this law has been fluctuating, residing here a few weeks, and then moving elsewhere. In other cases, the labor of whole families in the mills has been necessary to their support, and if the law had been strictly complied with they must have become a charge upon the town. An evening school has been started by some of our citizens for the benefit of such, but even this does not comply strictly with the letter of the law, which makes a "private day" school the alternative of a public school. As there is an article in the warrant on the subject of evening schools, it is perhaps unnecessary for the board of education to here express any opinion thereon.

ORANGE.—ROSIE B. WALDRON.

We have usually practiced hiring new teachers every term, but this is a disadvantage, for it takes new teachers the best part of short terms of school to thoroughly acquaint themselves with the peculiarities, needs, and abilities of their scholars. If fortunate enough to secure the services of earnest, successful teachers, they should be retained as long as possible. The selection of teachers is a matter of first importance and depends mainly upon the prudential committees. Applicants should not be engaged without regard to their fitness, simply because they apply or because they will work cheap. "Good things must be paid for," pertinently remarks one, and certainly a small amount of good instruction is better than a much greater that is third rate. There is a mistaken idea prevailing, that it does not require so much skill and experience to teach small scholars and common-school studies as the higher branches. True, it does not take so much book-knowledge to teach reading and arithmetic as algebraic geometry, but the former may be as imperfectly taught as the latter, and to much greater disadvantage. Bad habits are hard to correct, and if children in the first years of

school life are allowed to go carelessly and superficially over their studies, this method of work will be likely to cling to them in after life. We contend that if ever scholars need to be carefully taught and trained, it is at the start and in the rudiments, that the foundation may be sound. In all studies, and in arithmetic especially, great care should be taken that every step be made plain and familiar, and a practical application made of the rules and principles. As a general thing, there is not enough attention given to mental calculation. To be able to reckon rapidly and correctly in the head will be found very useful indeed, as most minor business transactions are settled in this way.

But a small proportion of the children that attend our common schools will have any other educational advantages. With the qualifications here received, whether good or bad, they will go out to the business of life. Their success will depend largely upon their intellectual and moral training ; for surely, if there is any dependence to be placed in what we see, hear, and read, there is a certain connection between the training of children and their future character and conduct. There should be culture of the heart as well as of the mind. With book-knowledge should also be taught the value of a noble, moral character. Parents, teachers, and all interested, should coöperate in this work. If this principle were fully carried out, prosperity would attend us largely as individuals and as a nation, for the future of our country depends on the intelligence and morality of its citizens.

#### PELHAM. — AUGUSTUS BERRY.

##### WHAT IS THE TRUE IDEA OF THE TEACHER.

The real office of the teacher is not to impart knowledge. He is a mind-trainer, a character-builder. There can never be true and healthy views of school and teaching, until this idea is accepted. The teacher is a grower, and that which he grows will be like himself. Education is largely a growth under the hand of the teacher.

WHAT SHOULD BE ATTAINED IN THE SCHOOL.

1. Accuracy in the use of the English language ought to be the growth of the school-room. The child that has attended school till the age of fifteen ought to speak and write correctly.

2. Accurate expression, this ought to be attained at school. The ability to make a clear statement is of great importance to the individual, and the want of this ability in society is the cause of disorder and trouble.

3. Accurate thought is the beauty, the wealth, and power of life. Much of the error of the world, the trouble and discord among men, springs from inaccurate thought. The little child can be taught to think accurately as well as the adult, and this should be attained in the school.

4. In order to speak the best and hence live the best, there must be the best thought; hence the teacher should aim to excite and even create this in the scholar's mind; for character comes from thought, and character is the substance of life.

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

This should commence in the common school. There should be instruction every day upon subjects relating to social duties and a useful and happy life. Moral lessons should be drawn from school relations, and moral obligations should be enforced by fidelity to school duties. The youth faithful at school will be faithful everywhere, and if not faithful at school, the chances are against fidelity anywhere. The responsibility of parents in this matter is great. They cannot allow their children to neglect school duties without imperiling, not only the interests of the school and society, but all the future of the child.

THE HABIT OF ATTENTION.

This is the first thing to be secured in all instruction. It is indispensable to all true growth in character and success in life. But there is a fearful want of this in the schools. Inattention is their crying evil. It is the blight of all scholarly hope and life.

## ORAL INSTRUCTION.

Parents err not only in getting their children text-books without consulting school authorities, and in gratifying the child's desire for the book of a higher class, but they err in the entire matter of text-books. The instruction of primary classes in elementary principles should be mainly oral. This should especially be the case with geography, arithmetic, and grammar. Scholars should become familiar with the elements of these studies before they are allowed a text-book.

## THE RELATION OF THE COMMON SCHOOL TO REPUBLICAN INSTITUTIONS.

One cannot consider this relation without the conviction that not merely the future of the republic, but its life, depends upon the character of the instruction of the common school. It may be a question if anything like the science of government can be comprehended by the scholars of the common school ; but they can be taught that which constitutes the good citizen ; they can be taught the elements of right in conduct, which are really the fundamental principles of all political science ; they can be taught a regard for the rights of others, the sacredness of personal possessions, obligations to the general welfare, regard for and submission to authority, and love of country.

## THE EARLY AGE AT WHICH THE EDUCATION OF OUR SCHOOLS IS NOW COMPLETED.

This is about sixteen. There have been the past year but six scholars over this age. Nor is the education at this age necessarily very limited. The pupil who has faithfully improved the privileges of our schools till that age has secured a good education.

## IMPLEMENTS OF EDUCATION.

This is a subject that must be presented year after year till something is done. A neat school-room is a most important educational force. The school-houses of the town should at once be made neat. Every thing about them that is a shame

should be removed. Some simple apparatus would be worth several weeks of the teacher's labor, in creating interest and imparting knowledge. Most of the school-rooms should be refurnished with Webster's Unabridged. Singing should be a regular exercise of school. Calisthenics is a pleasant and healthy invigoration to the studies of the school-room.

#### CHERISHING THE COMMON SCHOOLS.

The public sentiment should be alive to their welfare and encircle them with a spirit of love and sacrifice. Self-interest should ever stand in the background, and the single inquiry should be, how the most to increase their efficiency,—how to concentrate so that there shall be the most interest and largest opportunity. A spirit of forbearance must predominate, and still there are some things never to be borne; aught that infects the moral purity must be crushed out at all hazards. The interest in school is indicated by the visits of parents. There have been in the past year thirty-seven such visits to the schools. It is impossible for a parent to have any proper idea of the school he never visits. He ought to visit the school to learn the influences about his child, to know what his child is doing, to impart a stimulus to the school, and to keep up in his own life a growing interest in education.

PEMBROKE.—TRUEWORTHY L. FOWLER, MARTIN H. COCHRAN.

The condition of our common schools and how to improve them is a subject agitating the best minds in the country. A tremor ought to reach and move our community to its depths! Being unconnected with any literary center, unless we keep our eyes and ears open we shall be found plodding in the rear. What to teach and how to teach are of vital importance. We have before urged the necessity of selecting unbiased and disinterested prudential committees, with no needy relations clamoring for preferment, and whose only claim to preferment is their relationship; and upon teachers the necessity of preserving good order, and of demanding and enforcing thorough lessons

from scholars, and inculcating in them a thorough knowledge of rudiments and first principles. We need teachers acquainted with the best methods of instruction and government,—firm, but kind. Teachers, in order to be successful, must be conversant with the thoughts and methods of the foremost of their profession. They must go beyond the limits of a country town, and bring in new ideas to leaven the old, and discard the useless. A lawyer would soon sink into insignificance if he did not keep posted on the advancement of law ; the same with a doctor who should neglect, through indifference or imbecility, to profit by the advancement of his science. The same rule applies, with even more propriety, to teachers. The community should be brought to understand that teaching is a living, advancing science, and then teachers will have to keep pace with the popular sentiment.

The town has been fortunate in securing the services of several graduates of the State Normal School, whose labors have done credit to that institution ; and we are happy to be able to recommend its graduates to the public.

We would respectfully recommend to the town the plan of furnishing books to the scholars by the district or town, which in some places has been tried with success, and which has some eminent advantages. It would be a saving to the community in the end, as the books would pass through the hands of several scholars. Text-books by several different authors, on the same subjects, would not be found in the same school, as was actually the case. Grammars by four different authors were found in use in one school which was visited by your committee.

In the district schools should be taught what is of the greatest importance to the youth who goes from them to face the world : 1. He should be taught to write a neat and legible letter. To accomplish this he must have frequent drills in composition, and learn the use of a dictionary. A great many scholars are deficient in handling reference books and investigating the truth for themselves, which is of incalculable importance to a scholar. 2. He should be taught to reckon accurately and quickly, to understand thoroughly both decimal and vulgar fractions, to compute simple and compound interest, and

understand the simple rules in percentage. With these qualifications, and a knowledge of correct principles of conduct and of life, a youth of ordinary ability is capable of adapting himself to any position in life.

PITTSFIELD. — FRANK E. RANDALL.

TEXT-BOOKS.

No truer words, or those more applicable to the present time, than these of the wise man, "Of the making of many books there is no end," were ever spoken. When we remember the great multitude of itinerant book agents that have thrust themselves upon us at morn, noon, and night, we think of the poet's words, —

"The Assyrians came down like the wolf on the fold,  
And their cohorts were gleaming with purple and gold ;"

and wonder that we have had the manly courage to escape them all, and to come safely through the fiery ordeal in tolerable health and with no expense to the town from exchanges. We need in town some good and reliable history of the United States to be uniform in all the districts, and the study of it should be enforced in all the schools, as preferable, at least for a part of the time, to geography, which is given more than its share of prominence in many schools. There is fault somewhere that so few know the leading facts in the history of their own country ; and here we take occasion to earnestly recommend to parents and teachers the importance of devoting more time and attention to this study in early school life, when the plastic memory can more easily remember facts than at any subsequent time of life. No changes of books have been made during the year, but a change of the readers now in use will be required probably at some time during the coming year.

PUNISHMENT.

It is quite problematical what should be the extent to which punishment should be carried in school, and also what the character of that punishment should be. Some take the ground that the right to inflict corporal punishment does not inhere in

a teacher, while others allow occasional exceptions under certain circumstances. To inflict punishment at any time, or in any form, is not pleasant to a teacher who is qualified for his calling, and it is the case frequently that the teacher feels the punishment more keenly than the pupil. We are of the opinion that the instances are rare in which this kind of punishment should be applied, and never in moments of anger, or on the impulse of the moment. All cases of persistent insubordination should be dealt with under all the deliberation of a court-martial, making the pupils to be jurors, at least to the extent that they shall silently approve the sentence and penalty attached. It can never be right to punish a pupil and leave him to guess at the nature of the offense for which he has been punished. Always give a pupil a full understanding of the enormity of his offense, and, if so, he will usually confess the necessity of the correction and regard the teacher as highly as before. In fine, in regard to school discipline, the teacher should aim to gain the respect and love of his pupils, and so shape the affairs of each day that at its close no pupil shall leave with any feeling of unkindness or resentment rankling in his breast, but rather with all the kindness and affection which distinguishes the home circle.

#### HYGIENE.

Most of the school-rooms in town are well constructed, well ventilated, and well lighted, which circumstances are indispensable in a well ordered and healthy school. One or two exceptions deserve a passing notice, especially the two rooms in district No. 5, at the town hall. The construction of these two is of an order of architecture which must have prevailed in the days of the Pilgrim Fathers, and probably it might be sacrilege to disturb in any degree their quaintness of outline and antiquity of finish. We hope that time will soon so far remove the superstition as to allow of some improvement in these rooms. Now that the idea of a new school-house is for a time abandoned, we hope the citizens will see the necessity of repairing and refurnishing these rooms, as they can do at a small cost, so that they will accommodate the district for several years.

We suggest to remove the office of the selectmen to the engine-house, put up a stairway to reach the hall from the outside, bring both rooms to the front of the building by removing partitions, enlarge the windows, and place in the rooms modern furniture ; and you will find two rooms as pleasant, as well lighted and ventilated, and as comfortable in all respects as any school-room in town. We hope this matter may be discussed at the annual meeting of the district, and that action may be taken which will end in the accomplishment of this needed reform.

PLYMOUTH. — GEORGE HALE SCOTT.

PRUDENTIAL COMMITTEES.

Under the present law prudential committees employ teachers, subject to the approval — after examination — of the superintendent. I have been very glad to advise any who have consulted me in regard to the choice of teachers. For the most part they have made wise selections.

The law contemplates that the candidate procure a certificate of qualification before she is lawfully engaged as a teacher. But prudential committees often engage the teacher, procure a boarding-place, and announce the opening of the term, and sometimes allow the teacher to commence the school, before a certificate is procured. Not infrequently the teacher appears for examination on the morning of the opening of school, or a day or two previously. To refuse a certificate then is embarrassing to the district and an injury to the teacher. All this could be avoided if committees would regard the intent of the law, and definitely engage the services of a teacher only after she has secured the necessary certificate.

I call the attention of prudential committees to the following statute : —

“ Every teacher, at the close of his school and at the end of each term thereof, *shall* make a return of such register or record to the school committee of the town, who shall give to him a certificate thereof ; and *no teacher* shall receive payment for his services until such certificate is produced and delivered to the prudential committee.” — *General Laws, Chap. 89, Sect. 16.*

This statute ought not to be a dead letter ; and teachers ought not to regard it a hardship to comply with it. If this law were observed, our school registers would be much better kept, and the school committee would be less embarrassed in collecting the statistics he is required to gather.

PORTSMOUTH. — A. C. HOYT, O. M. KNIGHT, M. GOODRICH.

GRAMMAR GRADE. — SPELLING AND COMPOSITION.

As the practical use of correct spelling is confined almost wholly to written language, it should be learned principally through the eye rather than the ear ; and as words so learned are to be used, not separately, but in connection with one another, it would seem to follow that spelling and composition, whenever possible, should be learned together.

Acting upon this principle, we are gratified to learn that some of our teachers have adopted this method of conducting the daily exercise in spelling, and we cannot too strongly urge its adoption in all schools of this grade. It is believed that the present course of study could be greatly improved in this respect by selecting a list of suitable words from the readers of each of the several classes, beginning with the primary grade, and requiring the pupils to learn thoroughly this list.

This suggests that a reform is needed in the arrangement of words in the speller. Could one-half the present number of words be arranged in lessons according to their meaning, and more nearly as they are associated in the experience of the child, and one-half of this number committed to memory, the pupil would then have a vocabulary containing two thousand five hundred words. In view of the fact, now well established, that the number of words used by the average grammar-school scholar during his life will not exceed one thousand five hundred, it will be seen that this number is sufficient for all practical purposes.

READING.

It being presumed that teachers are familiar with the various methods of conducting this exercise, what is here suggested will refer more especially to the subject-matter of the reading

lessons. There is too good cause to fear that the ordinary text-book does not fully supply the demand of at least a part of the pupils attending our schools. This is apparent from the tendency to smuggle into school, whenever opportunity offers, a liberal supply of the cheap, trashy, and destructive literature with which the country is flooded. While there is no doubt that too often this is eagerly devoured, and the regular text-book lesson neglected, it is undoubtedly true that many pupils become familiar with these text-book lessons long before reading them, simply by listening to the reading of more advanced pupils, and often this "familiarity breeds contempt." It is believed that much could be done to counteract this evil by the introduction of supplementary reading, which has become so popular in schools of this grade elsewhere.

RICHMOND. — MOSES CASS, SARAH O. BRYANT, JOSHUA L. WHITTEMORE.

We would most earnestly recommend a reduction of the number of schools in town, and an increased appropriation of money. In our estimation nearly one-half the present number of districts would be preferable. Six or seven good teachers would perform the work of instructing the children and youth in town with far more interest and enthusiasm than is evinced under the present system. We believe that none who give this subject their attention can fail to see that such would be the case, and that only by making such an arrangement can the best good of the greatest number be secured.

We would also suggest to prudential committees the importance of obtaining experienced teachers, and those who have had the additional advantage of a normal-school training are far preferable. We have observed that in each school where such have been employed, the discipline, system, and method of instruction have been of a much higher order than in the schools in charge of teachers not having that preparation for their work. We also regard frequent changes, where good teachers are employed, as detrimental to the existence of good schools.

The school-rooms are all deficient in illustrative apparatus.

We think if parents fully realized the importance of these aids they would at least furnish them with globes (which can be obtained at the expense of from three to six dollars apiece, suitable for the purpose), as no scholar can get a correct idea of the form and motions of the earth, or the relative position of places upon it, from the flat surface of a map. There should also be placed in each teacher's desk a large dictionary for the use of the school.

Could all these desirable adjuncts be obtained, there would yet be a serious lack without the help which comes from interested parents. There is need of renewed awakening in the cause of education. To our common schools, under Divine guidance, we look for the production of men and women who will be competent to occupy positions of future usefulness, trust, and honor. How, then, can we more effectually promote our own interest and the public good than by striving to raise the standard of our schools higher?

ROCHESTER. — EZEKIEL TRUE, HENRY KIMBALL, WALLACE W. BROWN.

We would recommend, as heretofore, placing the schools of this town under a different system of government and control. We would recommend that the whole town be reorganized as one school-district, abolishing the present district system, and placing the schools under the supervision of a board of education, appointed and paid by the town.

Under the present system the prudential committees have the hiring of teachers in their hands, and it rests entirely with them (or nearly so) whether they shall have schools that are good or otherwise. True, the superintending committee has the power to reject or discharge any person who is found incompetent to fulfill to the best and highest degree the duties of teacher; but after the teacher has been fairly engaged, and, as is often the case, has begun teaching before examination, the matter becomes a difficult one to manage. Under the system recommended, this might be in a great measure avoided. Then the business of employing and discharging teachers, as well as supervision, would come under the control of one committee, who should be

men of the best ability, both natural and acquired, as well as being the most experienced teachers.

Another advantage to be gained is that the whole town would then have the privileges of high-school education, without being obliged to pay tuition for any one outside the limits of Rochester village. It will be argued that the expense of maintaining a high school will be much greater than the present outlay. This we cannot believe. The superintending committee would then be done away with, and consequently the expense. The expense of running a high school need not be much more than at the present time, and being distributed over the whole town would be but a very light tax. Then, too, there would be a greater uniformity, not only of studies, but of length and number of terms. By this means, the small schools that now can only have a few weeks of school, in two short terms, and that, too, under cheap and inexperienced teachers, could have as good schooling as any others. And should there be any extra outlay of money, it would be money well invested ; for no community can afford to foster ignorance by being either careless or penurious. Ignorance is the parent of crime, and crime imposes a greater tax than any and all other causes combined.

SANBORN TON. — E. H. WRIGHT.

It is said to be good to have been well born. This is doubtless true in more than one sense. Comparatively speaking, there are favored *localities* of birth because of educational advantages. This obtains to some extent in this town. The child who leaves his cradle and enters upon school life in district No. 2 has some twenty-eight weeks of schooling ; in any one of four other districts (Nos. 6, 7, 8, or 10), less than two-thirds of that amount ; in either of two others (Nos. 3 or 8), less than one-half ; while in one other (No. 16), less than one-quarter. The defect is not that No. 2 has too much schooling, but that the others have not enough.

Who can estimate the difference in the future of those who are reared under such diverse circumstances ? A learned author has said : "Expert men can execute, and perhaps judge of particulars, one by one ; but the general counsels and

the plots and marshaling of affairs come best from those who are learned." What is the comparative chance, other things being equal, of those becoming "learned," who, during the days of their childhood and youth, have *less* than *two-thirds*, *one-half*, or *one-quarter* of the schooling of others who reside in the same town? Can it be expected that "the general counsels and the plots and marshaling of affairs" will come to them? This inequality in schooling, supported by the public money of the town and State, is a matter which should claim the earnest attention of citizens, with the purpose of finding a remedy.

Besides giving encouragement to teachers and pupils, school *visitation* helps the latter to acquire the habit of telling what they know in the presence of others. This *habit* will be valuable when they go into the world to perform their life work. May there be a growing interest in this matter.

SANDWICH. — EMMA H. SANBORN.

Being specially interested in the prosperity of our schools, I greatly deplore the fact that you make so small an appropriation for the support of public schools. I shall not follow the example of so many of my predecessors, and attempt to show you the importance of educating the young, and therefore the necessity not only of sustaining but of raising the standard of scholarship in our schools. Neither do I presume to urge you to return to your good old custom of raising more money for educational purposes. I would like to show you what you did years ago, comparing it with what you are now doing, and let you yourselves judge whether your present course is the wiser one or not.

In 1872, by taxation, you raised \$2,132. This, with the local and literary funds, gave \$2,319, to be used for the benefit of 453 pupils. In 1876 the school revenue was still larger, being \$2,532, \$2,211 of this being raised by taxation. During the year just closing, you raised the bare sum required by law, \$906. This, with the local and literary funds, gives \$1,168, the entire school revenue, only about one-half as large as in 1872, and not half as large as in 1876. What must result from so great a diminution in the school revenue I leave you to

ponder and answer for yourselves. For the years 1872 and 1876, the average salary of male teachers was \$35 per month ; of female teachers, \$21. This year the average salary of male teachers has been \$20.50, and of female teachers, \$16.75 per month. Our prudential committees, appalled at the meager sum placed at their disposal, and wishing to receive the full equivalent of the same, secured the cheapest service possible, which in some cases has not been the most profitable to our schools. More than this, some of our most efficient teachers seek elsewhere more lucrative positions, and we lose them from our town because we are unwilling to give them the value of their services.

In at least one respect I can show you larger figures for this year than for 1872, and this is in the number of visits made by your superintending committee. In 1872, your committee reported sixty-six visits for thirty-eight terms of school. This year, with thirty terms, I have made eighty visits, having in no single instance failed to see each school twice during each term, and many of them three times. Then you paid your committee sixty dollars ; I have received thirty-five dollars.

For one moment I wish to call your attention to a point in which I think our school law defective. As you know, each prudential committee draws the sum apportioned to his district, from which he pays all expense of fuel and instruction and ordinary repairs. At the end of the year the superintending committee has to report to our state superintendent the entire amount expended in town for teachers' salaries, fuel, ordinary repairs, and also the unexpended money. For me to obtain accurately the amount of unexpended money has been in some cases impossible. Sometimes it happens that there is a small sum in the keeping of some preceding committee, which has not been paid over to the acting prudential committee. Sometimes, in answer to my questions regarding the unexpended money, I receive the unsatisfactory reply, "About a dollar or two," or one of similar import. Furthermore, I have found some discrepancies in the school-register reports of the past two years regarding this same item, for which I cannot account. Just here let me say that the labors of the superintending

committee in making his annual report would be lessened, and a greater degree of accuracy attained, if the teachers were made to conform to the letter of the law, which requires that the teacher shall present to the prudential committee a certificate signed by the superintending committee, showing he has returned to him his register, correctly filled, and which requires also that the teacher shall have such a certificate before he is entitled to his wages. The improvement I would suggest is this : That the school money remain in the town treasury, and that the teachers draw therefrom their pay by order of the prudential committee, countersigned by the superintending committee, thus showing that the above law has been complied with, and proving conclusively that the bearer is fully entitled to his wages ; and that the bills of the prudential committee for fuel and repairs be paid by the treasurer upon being presented to him. This would insure a correctly filled register on the part of the teacher ; and, while adding nothing to the labors of the prudential committee, would lessen those of the superintending committee, and would thus leave the little sums of unexpended money, which now pass from one to another, all together in the town treasury, the full benefit of which the town would then have in the way of both principal and interest.

#### SOUTH HAMPTON. — BENJAMIN R. JEWELL.

There is one branch of study that should have more attention in our schools. The reading books that have been in use the past ten years have excellent literary selections, but might we not profitably introduce other reading in connection with this series of books ? Articles from newspapers free from sectarian or political bias might be selected, and I believe reading United States history as a class exercise would be most beneficial.

Irregularity in attendance is a most serious drawback in each district. The frequent absentee is a dead weight upon his class, and lowers the rank of the whole school. The capacity for usefulness in our present system is greatly impaired by this serious evil. May we not hope for more thoughtfulness on the part of parents upon this subject ? The only way to secure good schools is to have efficient and competent teachers. Good gov-

ernment is absolutely necessary, and the parents should coöperate with the teacher to secure this result. The teachers should receive, as they generally deserve, the sympathy, confidence, and support of those for whom they labor.

Finally, let us cherish the schools as among the very best of instrumentalities for making good citizens, and regard the teachers as our most efficient helpers; if they fulfill their important trusts, they will impress upon the minds of children and youth the principles of piety, justice, and a sacred regard for truth, love of their country, humanity and benevolence, sobriety, chastity, temperance, and those other virtues that are the ornament of human society.

SOUTH NEWMARKET. — BENTON SMITH.

I advise the town to adopt by-laws concerning truants and children and youth who may be wandering about the streets and public places of the town, having no lawful employment or business, not attending school and growing up in ignorance. The following is the law of the State regarding the matter, viz.: —

“ Any town may make by-laws concerning habitual truants and children not attending school, without any regular and lawful occupation, between the ages of six and sixteen years, and to compel the attendance of such children at school, not repugnant to law; and may annex penalties for the breach thereof not exceeding ten dollars for each offense.

“ Such town may appoint three or more officers to enforce such laws, either of whom, and no other, may make complaint for such offenses, and shall be authorized to serve any process relating thereto.

“ Any offender against such by-laws, upon conviction, may, instead of such fine, be sentenced to the reform school for a term not exceeding one year.

“ Any such offender, on conviction and sentence to pay such fine, may, in default of payment, be committed to the reform school till the same be paid or he is otherwise discharged; but the court or justice imposing such sentence may at any time discharge such offender, on proof that he is unable to pay said fine, and has no parent, guardian, or person chargeable with his support, able to pay it.

“Such offender so convicted may give bond to the town in the penal sum of twenty-five dollars, with sufficient sureties, approved by the court or justice before whom he was convicted, conditioned to attend regularly some district or other school kept in such town, for one term next ensuing, when the same is kept, to comply with the regulations thereof, and to be obedient and respectful to the teacher ; and his fine may thereupon be remitted by such court or justice on payment of the costs.”

It will be seen that these laws are not effective unless the town adopts by-laws in regard to the crimes and penalties mentioned in them. I therefore recommend to the town the adoption of the following by-laws, viz. : —

1. Any child between the ages of six and sixteen years who shall absent himself or herself from school without the consent of his or her parent, acting guardian, or teacher, shall be deemed a truant.

2. Any child convicted of being an habitual truant, or any child between said ages wandering about in the streets and public places in the town of South Newmarket, having no lawful employment or business, not attending school and growing up in ignorance, shall, at the discretion of any court or justice competent to try such cases, be fined for each offense not more than ten dollars, or be sentenced to the reform school for a term not exceeding one year.

3. Any such offender, on conviction and sentence to pay such fine, may, in default of payment, be committed to the reform school till the same be paid or he is otherwise discharged ; but the court or justice imposing such sentence may at any time discharge such offender, on proof that he is unable to pay such fine, and has no parent, guardian, or person chargeable with his support, able to pay it.

4. Such offender so convicted may be required to give bond to the town in the penal sum of twenty-five dollars, with sufficient sureties, approved by the court or justice before whom he was convicted, conditioned to attend regularly some district or other school kept in such town, for one term next ensuing, when the same is kept, to comply with the regulations thereof, and to be obedient and respectful to the teacher ; and his fine may there-

upon be remitted by such court or justice on payment of the costs.

5. The town shall appoint three officers to enforce these by-laws, who shall diligently inquire into every case of truancy and juvenile vagrancy, either reported to them or discovered by themselves, and make complaint for such offenses, and shall be authorized to serve any process relating thereto.

SPRINGFIELD. — CHARLES McDANIEL.

We are always ready to adopt any new method of discipline or instruction that its advocates can show us to be beneficial to the school and community, yet we believe in making a change with moderation, and in such a way as shall meet the coöperation of pupil and parent. We doubt not that it is the first great object of the teacher, in any school, to secure the good will and respect of each and every pupil. The teacher is the pupil's superior, and should always be regarded and treated as such. No pupil should allow himself or herself to speak or act disrespectfully to the teacher, and the teacher should always speak and act respectfully and pleasantly to the child. Therefore, we say, govern and instruct in kindness, for children *love* to be taught in this way. "Like begets like." "Speak gently to the erring one, its love be sure to gain." But "order is heaven's first law," and we must have it, and by that kind of suasion that proves most effective. Your committee, in attending the Teachers' Reunion and Educational Institute, held at Claremont, in January last, was more than ever impressed with the importance of such meetings, even in a town like ours. We did not receive sufficient encouragement to make a call this year. We hope such may not be the case in the future, but that your committee, teachers, scholars, and citizens may all unite and try to increase the interest in the cause of education in our town. Will it not be well to increase our school fund also?

SWANZEY. — GEORGE I. CUTLER, ALONZO A. WARE.

SCHOOL-HOUSES AND TEACHERS.

Some of our districts have made a good beginning in setting out trees and otherwise ornamenting the grounds around their

school-houses. We wish this practice might be continued. It costs but little; its benefits are many. Future generations will thank us for our efforts in this direction.

We have noticed that some of our school-rooms have been ornamented the past year to an unusual extent with flowers and appropriate pictures. We would encourage the practice; its tendency is to elevate and refine. The profane word and the uncouth expression are not heard in our parlors and among the attractions of home as in those places which are repulsive and forbidding. The child may be taught to love the beautiful, to adorn the premises where so many of his youthful days are spent. The result would be good and only good.

Many of our teachers are well qualified in every respect for their vocation; but, in common with other school committees, we are compelled to say that some, even intellectually, are not qualified as they should be. They may, perhaps, answer the questions when asked in order from the book (though some even then would need the initial letter, as in some geographies, to guide them), but in the practical application of the lessons they pretend to teach, in the philosophy of language and other sciences, they are sadly deficient. We would by no means discourage any teacher; we deeply sympathize with them in their work; but we would urge that a higher standard in knowledge be aimed at,—that every subject required to be taught be well understood, that the teacher be ready with a liberal fund of general knowledge and familiar illustrations outside of the book to enable the pupil to clearly comprehend the lessons therein contained. Scholars are not expected to learn that at school which the teacher does not know; the stream does not rise above the fountain. In these palmy days of science, when every needed facility is at hand for preparing teachers for their work, there need be no excuse for lack of *intellectual* qualifications.

TAMWORTH. — FRANKLIN DAVIS.

Plato uttered the sentiment that the end of the education of youth is to make them wiser and better,—a worthy sentiment, and one which ought to be constantly borne in mind and practically applied by those who have the management of our com-

mon schools. If, among the Athenians, he was held in disgrace who should direct the inquiring traveler the wrong road, how much more should the teacher in our schools be so held, who, for lack of proper qualifications, or for want of interest in the young, caring only for his pay, directs their opening minds the wrong way to the temple of science, bending the twig so that the tree shall ever be in consequence only crooked and deformed.

Too little attention in our schools has been given to history, and especially to United States history. As an experiment, the advanced scholars in the village school last term were allowed to use Quackenbos's American History as a reader, the teacher questioning them on what they had read, and reviewing from day to day. The exercise was one of interest and profit. No one ought to go from our schools unacquainted with this study, at least so far as relates to the early settlement, independence, government, and institutions of our own country.

We should not be satisfied to plod on in the same old ruts year after year, making no advance. An increased interest in our schools and the general cause of education should be felt. It would help in this direction if every parent who sends a scholar would visit the school at least every term. It would help the teacher and the school, and the cause in general.

Our schools are all too short. Not long enough to weary the scholar or give him a dread of the school-room. Those familiar lines —

“The whining school-boy, with his satchel  
And shining morning face, creeping like snail  
Unwillingly to school” —

fail to apply to our boys. On the contrary, our children anticipate with pleasure the time of the opening of the school, and as a rule are constant in attendance; the breakfast or dinner is sometimes left half-eaten in the hurry to be there.

It is well to keep in mind the relations our common schools hold to the higher, — to the academy, college, and other seminaries of learning; to the institutions handed down from the fathers; to the general well-being and the very existence of such a nation as ours; and to the moral and religious welfare of the

people. As we value these, and would maintain them and hand them down to the generations that shall come after us, as we love our country and would perpetuate our free government over which we have just inaugurated a new president, let us prize our public schools, our nation's hope, and push them to a higher and higher standard.

TILTON. — JAMES O. LYFORD, F. J. AIKEN.

The work of each term should be thorough and complete in itself. No advance should be made beyond a point which the child fully understands. The tendency of parents, however, is to judge of the efficiency of the school and teacher by the number of pages in the text-books that the scholar has been over, without regard to the thoroughness of the work. To use an illustration: The boy or girl reports at the close of school that he commenced the arithmetic that term and has "ciphered" to percentage; or that he commenced at percentage and has completed the book, as the case may be. Both parent and child are elated at the progress made. On the other hand, at the end of a term, the child says, in a complaining way, that the teacher has kept him in fractions ever since school commenced, whereas the term before, under another teacher, he began at the same place and covered twice the ground. The parent consoles him with the assurance that "next term" he shall have a more "progressive" teacher. Other studies would furnish equally apt examples. Now what is the effect of this? A teacher who desires to do his work conscientiously meets with no encouragement, and is constantly embarrassed by the adverse comments of both parents and scholars; while the teacher who caters to their caprices, if in other respects equal, gives universal satisfaction. It is no uncommon occurrence to find scholars in district schools who have completed the arithmetic several times, and yet do not understand some of its first principles, and a few cases, even, where they cannot readily read and write numbers. This is wholly wrong. The work of each term should be so complete, that, no matter what the length of vacation between terms, only a hasty review will be necessary to recall it to the pupil's mind. Let the parents assure the

teacher, to begin with, that he alone is to judge of the fitness of the child to advance, and that his work will be considered more with reference to the manner in which it is done than its amount. Let the child's natural ambition to advance be curbed at home with the admonition that a study *once* completed and thoroughly understood is of more benefit to him than a smattering knowledge of many studies. Then the work of each term will run smoothly, and will be continually progressive, with only such reviews of previous terms' work as may be necessary to revive forgotten principles. Many a teacher, who heretofore, for the sake of peace in the district, has allowed the scholar to drift without chart or compass, will most cheerfully, with your support, in the first place anchor him to some sure mooring, and then let him sail only in known waters.

WALPOLE. — WILLIAM BROWN.

In seven or eight of the smaller districts there has been less than the usual amount of schooling. There are two remedies for this state of things: the town may either change the method of dividing the school money, so as to make it more favorable to the smaller districts, or it may increase the school appropriation. Of the two methods, it seems to your superintendent that the latter is to be preferred. We cannot expect to support seventeen schools for the same amount of money which has usually been expended upon sixteen. The deficiency must, of course, fall upon some part of the town; and it seems to me that we cannot afford to lower the standard. Nothing is lost by giving these institutions a generous and hearty support. The fruit of this policy will be sure to appear in the increasing intelligence, stability, and character of our people. Without naming any particular sum, I simply offer this suggestion as one worthy of earnest attention.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.

In several instances complaints have come to your superintendent of undue severity in the government of our schools. In some of these cases it has appeared that the teacher erred in judgment, while probably not transgressing the letter of the

law. It cannot be denied that the tendency of the age is towards the abolition of corporal punishment in the discipline of schools. Some of our best educators even go so far as to say that *under no circumstances* should it be resorted to.

Your superintendent is not prepared to take this extreme position ; but he feels that every other expedient should be tried before resorting to force. The time has gone by when the rod can successfully be put into the foreground as a motive to obedience and fidelity in study. It should never be held up as a threat, and should be resorted to only in extreme cases, when it seems certain that nothing else will insure the peace and good order of the school. Like every other disagreeable and doubtful expedient, it should be kept for use in times of urgent need, and not be made so common that it comes to be regarded as a matter of course. When thus kept in the background, it may sometimes be effectually used in emergencies which might otherwise prove very disastrous. Whenever it becomes an every-day affair, it is likely to have a very pernicious effect.

WARNER. — STEPHEN S. BEAN.

There is a tendency to lower the standard of instruction in our district schools. They are regarded as nurseries for children in short clothes, where they are to be kept away from the family till they are large enough to come down stairs. In the good old times, geography, arithmetic, and grammar, as well as reading and spelling, were taught, with the idea that the scholars could become proficient in each branch. In the common schools many were fitted to be themselves teachers. Boys and girls expected to "go through the book," and worked for it ; parents expected it and assisted in it. Now the goal to be reached is admission to the high school, with little thought of the degree of advancement attained. Some teachers are at fault in encouraging their pupils to apply for admission. They would do a great favor to all making inquiry, whether parents of the children or the children themselves, to say to them that it is not their inclination to advise in the matter. More enter too early than too late. Very likely it is pleasant to flatter a fond parent by saying that a twelve-years-old boy or girl, the pride of the house-

hold, is fitted to go to the high school. There is an easy way to avoid embarrassment by saying that it is not becoming to assume a prerogative that belongs to the school committee. It is a question concerning which there is no doubt in the minds of your committee, that the common English branches should be nearly or quite perfected in the district schools. They can be taught more successfully there than in the high school; the teacher can give more personal attention, and more rapid progress will be made. Furthermore, our common schools will thus maintain the rank that during all the history of our town has been a source of a good education to each generation. Those of us at least who have reached and passed the age of two-score years recall with pardonable pride our experience and our successes in the common school.

By the present system of admitting pupils to the high school the number of classes is so multiplied therein that it is impossible to assign a recitation hour, or even half-hour, to each class in the course of one day, and consequently the number of recitations must be less than the number of school-days in each week. It may be that in the case of scholars in the last year of their course it would be admissible to call them two or three times in a week to the recitation-room. They are supposed at that time of their school course to be so advanced and matured that they can be trusted to attend strictly to the subject being pursued, and yet it is better that all be made daily accountable to the teacher for the work done. Even now, when during the past two years from two to four of the classes have been put under the care of advanced pupils in the school, some classes have not been called daily, and some outside of school hours. The situation demands attention and decisive action. We are not at liberty to exclude the higher English branches or the classical studies from the school. The will of the founder of it is decisive on that point. We can require a more thorough preparatory course in the common schools before admission. To advance the standard of every school in town is the object to be kept single before the eyes of each individual in town.

WESTMORELAND.—ISRAEL A. LOVELAND, JEHIEL CLAFFLIN,  
JAMES B. MASON.

There has been quite an increase in the amount of school money raised, giving most of the districts greater length of schools. We are glad to notice that most of the schools have been visited by parents and elder pupils from other schools to a much greater degree than in the past. We believe the parents are the natural guardians of the schools, and the responsibility should rest upon them to make them successful. Study the qualifications of your teachers, and be ready to supplement their efforts just where they are needed. Visit often; consult freely with the teacher concerning your children's interest. In fine, take a thorough and lively interest in that which stands second only to home influence in the future prosperity and happiness of your children. We cannot understand why parents should be so negligent of this most precious of all public duties to their offspring. The immorality and recklessness of some of our scholars is really alarming, and unless we as parents and guardians arouse ourselves to check it, our children will learn more evil than good at the public school. In regard to reading "a new departure" is very much needed. The least improvement is seen in this of any of the branches taught in our common schools. There needs to be a more patient, persistent, thorough drill in the elements of good reading. There is too much reading and too little drill. A marked reform is here imperatively demanded, and it should be insisted upon as an indispensable element of successful teaching. One reason for this deficiency is found in the fact that so few teachers are qualified themselves to give correct examples of good reading to their classes. Let the importance of the subject be seriously and earnestly considered by all teachers.

# STATISTICAL TABLES.



## STATISTICS.

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The returns from school committees are grouped under the following heads:—

1. Districts and schools.
2. School-houses.
3. Scholars.
4. Teachers.
5. Revenues.
6. Expenses.

## TABLE

## BELKNAP

SCHOOLS.								
	TOWNS.	Legally organized school-districts.	Different public schools.	Graded schools.	District and town high schools.	Schools averaging twelve scholars or less.	Schools averaging six or less.	Average length of schools in weeks.
1	Alton.....	20	20	2	..	9	3	16.50
2	Barnstead....	14	15	..	..	6	3	18.50
3	Belmont.....	12	13	2	..	4	3	17.15
4	Center Harbor....	7	5	..	..	1	1	10.00
5	Gilford.....	13	17	5	..	6	0	19.88
6	Gilmanton.....	18	18	..	..	0	2	14.39
7	Laconia.....	4	11	8	1	0	0	15.90
8	Meredith.....	12	16	3	1	6	0	17.75
9	New Hampton. ....	13	12	..	..	6	1	10.20
10	Sanbornton.....	14	14	..	..	5	1	18.85
11	Tilton... ..	5	5	3		2	0	21.20
	Total .....	132	146	23	2	45	14	16.38

No. 1.

COUNTY.

SCHOOL-HOUSES.

	Number of school-houses.	Unit for use.	Built during the year.	Having maps or globes.	Estimated value of school buildings, furniture, and sites.	Estimated value of apparatus.
1	19	..	..	20	\$7,500.00	\$175.00
2	15	1	..	2	7,275.00	50.00
3	12	3	..	1	5,700.00	5.00
4	7	1	..	0	3,000.00	10.00
5	15	2	..	9	5,700.00	50.00
6	18	..	..	8	7,980.00	50.00
7	6	..	..	8	25,000.00	100.00
8	14	4	..	14	10,800.00	150.00
9	12	..	..	3	3,500.00	50.00
10	14	..	..	14	5,950.00	120.00
11	5	..	..	5	4,500.00	20.00
	137	11	..	84	\$86,905.00	\$780.00

## BELKNAP

## SCHOLARS.

	TOWNS.	Selectmen's enumeration between five and fifteen.		Number of boys enrolled.	Number of girls enrolled.	Under six years.	Between six and sixteen.		Over sixteen years.		Number pursuing higher branches.	Number reported be- tween five and fif- teen not attending any school.
		Boys.	Girls.				Average daily at- tendance.					
1	Alton.....	161	107	210	136	24	268	54	273	34	15	
2	Barnstead.....	115	71	155	113	11	222	35	201	35	15	
3	Belmont.....	...	...	95	100	16	162	17	142	8	14	
4	Center Harbor...	49	46	36	41	4	70	3	67	4	4	
5	Gilford.....	...	...	231	207	34	380	24	327	34	25	
6	Gilmanton.....	117	102	160	130	18	234	38	385	29	8	
7	Laconia.....	275	284	234	246	34	411	35	418	80	55	
8	Meredith.....	115	124	180	172	40	280	32	277	31	4	
9	New Hampton...	84	86	102	82	26	147	11	142	1	12	
10	Sanbornton.....	112	86	149	123	15	230	27	209	26	13	
11	Tilton.....	...	...	51	48	10	84	5	82	5	..	
	Total.....	1,028	906	1,603	1,398	232	2,488	281	2,523	287	165	

COUNTY.

TEACHERS.							
	Number of different male teachers employed.	Average wages of male teachers per month.	Number of different female teachers employed.	Average wages of female teachers per month.	Number teaching the first term.	Number teaching the same school more than one term.	Number of teachers from normal schools.
1	3	\$30.00	19	\$21.55	3	9	1
2	7	25.80	14	20.00	3	4	1
3	5	23.00	16	19.00	5	4	..
4	..	.....	5	7.20	..	1	1
5	2	42.38	17	26.27	1	11	3
6	8	22.72	17	16.79	7	9	2
7	2	50.00	19	44.00	..	14	3
8	2	37.00	15	22.40	1	11	5
9	..	....	13	17.00	3	3	1
10	2	23.50	20	21.79	1	6	..
11	1	24.00	6	18.33	1	3	..
	32	\$30.93	161	\$21.30	25	75	17

## BELKNAP

## REVENUE.

	TOWNS.	Amount raised by town tax for support of schools.	Amount raised by district tax for schools.	Literary fund.	Local funds and dog tax.	Railroad tax.	Contributed.	Entire amount of revenue.
1	Alton.....	\$1,436.00	\$149.00	\$128.29	\$231.00	\$215.66	.....	\$2,159.95
2	Barnstead.....	1,200.00	.....	105.48	201.00	.....	.....	1,506.48
3	Belmont.....	997.50	100.00	66.60	112.00	24.89	\$57.00	1,357.99
4	Center Harbor	375.00	.....	36.26	.....	.....	.....	411.26
5	Gilford.....	2,264.15	.....	182.60	159.90	.....	.....	2,606.65
6	Gilmanton....	1,113.50	.....	125.80	... ..	.....	68.00	1,307.30
7	Laconia .....	3,451.00	166.80	185.74	250.00	.....	.....	4,053.54
8	Meredith.....	1,689.50	914.21	132.83	.....	.....	20.72	2,757.26
9	New Hampton	758.00	50.00	77.70	.....	.....	.....	885.70
10	Sanbornton...	1,301.00	370.00	94.72	77.70	.....	108.00	1,951.42
11	Tilton.....	1,243.74	.....	38.48	.....	....	.....	1,282.22
	Total .....	\$15,829.39	\$1,750.01	\$1,174.50	\$1,031.60	\$240.55	\$253.72	\$20,279.77

COUNTY.

EXPENDITURES.							
	Expended for new buildings.	Interest and debt.	Permanent repairs.	Miscellaneous expenses.	Teachers' salaries.	Total expended.*	Average cost of miscellaneous and salaries per scholar.
1	.....	.....	\$49.00	\$130.43	\$1,935.39	\$2,214.82	\$5.97
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,425.00	1,475.00	5.32
3	.....	.....	100.00	54.20	1,187.73	1,401.93	6.36
4	.....	.....	.....	25.00	189.00	232.00	2.78
5	.....	.....	700.00	139.25	2,502.25	3,404.50	7.77
6	.....	.....	25.00	.....	1,239.30	1,339.30	4.27
7	.....	.....	100.00	1,062.70	2,381.50	3,569.20	7.17
8	.....	\$900.00	40.00	167.81	1,703.75	2,883.06	5.31
9	.....	.....	54.50	9.02	683.40	806.92	3.76
10	.....	.....	89.00	16.20	1,458.70	1,639.65	6.02
11	.....	.....	.....	62.03	609.19	706.22	6.78
	.....	\$900.00	\$1,157.50	\$1,666.64	\$15,315.21	\$19,672.60	\$5.59

\* Salaries of school committees included.

## CARROLL

SCHOOLS.								
	TOWNS.	Legally organized school districts.	Different public schools.	Graded schools.	District and town high schools.	Schools averaging twelve scholars or less.	Schools averaging six or less.	Average length of schools in weeks.
1	Albany.....	9	6	..	..	..	1	11.80
2	Bartlett .....	6	6	..	..	1	..	9.80
3	Brookfield.....	5	5	..	..	5	..	14.60
4	Chatham.. .....	6	6	..	..	2	1	16.80
5	Conway .....	14	17	..	1	4	1	24.25
6	Eaton .....	7	13	..	..	4	1	8.83
7	Effingham.....	9	10	..	..	4	..	17.40
8	Freedom. ....	9	14	9	1	4	..	9.60
9	Hart's Location....	2	2	..	..	..	2	10.50
10	Jackson .....	6	9	..	..	1	..	10.02
11	Madison.. .....	9	9	..	..	3	2	12.77
12	Moultonborough....	12	13	..	..	5	1	16.40
13	Ossipee.....	19	19	..	..	3	3	17.11
14	Sandwich.....	20	18	..	..	9	1	13.80
15	Tamworth ... ..	16	16	..	..	6	1	13.75
16	Tuftonborough....	11	11	..	..	6	1	15.70
17	Wakefield.....	12	13	..	..	2	1	10.33
18	Wolfeborough.....	13	18	6	1	1	2	23.83
	Total.....	185	205	15	3	60	18	14.29

COUNTY.

SCHOOL-HOUSES.						
	Number of school-houses.	Unfit for use.	Built during the year.	Having maps or globes.	Estimated value of school buildings, furniture, and sites.	Estimated value of apparatus.
1	7	1	..	5	\$700.00	\$35.00
2	6	2	..	3	3,800.00	40.00
3	5	..	..	..	.....	.....
4	6	3	..	1	2,000.00	40.00
5	16	3	1	17	8,000.00	100.00
6	7	2	1	..	1,300.00	20.00
7	10	..	..	..	3,500.00	.....
8	8	..	..	2	3,800.00	64.00
9	..	..	..	..	.....	.....
10	5	2	1	2	4,200.00	20.00
11	9	2	..	..	2,500.00	50.00
12	13	..	..	13	4,000.00	90.00
13	19	6	..	5	4,150.00	150.00
14	18	..	..	3	2,500.00	35.00
15	18	2	..	.	3,500.00	50.00
16	11	1	..	10	3,700.00	75.00
17	12		..	12	6,000.00	35.00
18	13	..	..	7	3,500.00	80.00
	183	24	3	80	\$57,150.00	\$884.00

## SCHOLARS.

	TOWNS.	Selectmen's enumeration between five and fifteen.		Number of boys enrolled.	Number of girls enrolled.	Under six years.	Between six and sixteen.	Over sixteen years.	Average daily attendance.	Number pursuing higher branches.	Number reported between five and fifteen not attending any school.
		Boys.	Girls.								
1	Albany.....	49	47	51	48	18	74	7	65.33		
2	Bartlett.....	..	..	94	96	12	158	20	168.00	12	45
3	Brookfield.....	..	..	30	20	5	40	5	45.00	..	..
4	Chatham.....	..	..	53	43	8	84	4		2	8
5	Conway.....	..	..	243	239	51	318	113	294.00	61	110
6	Eaton .. .. .	..	..	83	71	13	123	18	135.00	7	..
7	Effingham.....	84	89	87	93	11	163	6	266.00	7	..
8	Freedom.....	..	..	100	118	8	180	30	210.00	..	..
9	Hart's Location.	3	7	2	4	0	6	0	5.00	..	3
10	Jackson.....	..	..	70	59	11	112	6	100.00	2	2
11	Madison.....	67	46	88	58	13	100	33	116.00	..	2
12	Moultonborough	111	94	164	135	18	254	27	239.00	38	12
13	Ossipee.....	..	..	238	163	29	348	24	305.70	45	29
14	Sandwich.....	135	130	177	156	25	280	28	237.00	19	15
15	Tamworth.. ....	119	102	156	128	14	247	23	229.00	12	4
16	Tuftonborough..	..	..	88	82	10	147	13	151.00	11	1
17	Wakefield.....	..	..	130	186	25	279	12	205.25	30	3
18	Wolfeborough...	168	187	216	219	49	344	42	321.00	63	15
	Total.....	736	702	2,070	1,918	320	3,257	411	3,092.28	309	249

COUNTY.

TEACHERS.

	Number of different male teachers em- ployed.	Average wages of male teachers per month.	Number of differ- ent female teach- ers employed.	Average wages of female teachers per month.	Number teaching the first time.	Number teaching the same school more than one term.	Number of teach- ers from normal schools.
1	..	....	5	....	3	1	..
2	2	\$30.00	7	\$24.00	1	2	1
3	..	....	6	20.00	1	3	1
4	1	20.00	7	18.00	1	2	..
5	9	34.00	14	28.00	..	18	1
6	4	24.25	7	16.00	..	2	..
7	7	26.16	7	24.43	2	4	..
8	9	28.40	5	23.20	4	..	..
9	..	....	2	14.00	..	..	1
10	3	35.33	7	19.00	2	2	0
11	1	24.00	7	15.54	6	1	1
12	4	28.00	8	17.66	1	1	3
13	8	21.80	18	20.43	6	5	2
14	7	20.57	17	16.76	8	6	3
15	5	21.80	16	16.50	3	1	1
16	4	24.00	8	20.37	1	2	2
17	5	36.40	17	26.20	3	4	3
18	8	47.75	18	23.48	3	8	3
	77	\$28.16	176	\$20.21	45	62	22

## CARROLL

## REVENUE.

	TOWNS.	Amount raised by town tax for sup- port of schools.	Amount raised by district tax for schools.	Literary fund.	Local funds and dog tax.	Railroad tax.	Contributed.	Entire amount of revenue.
1	Albany.....	\$284.80	....	\$35.00	\$21.00	....	....	\$340.80
2	Bartlett.....	507.50	....	70.30	72.54	....	\$94.00	744.34
3	Brookfield.....	379.52	....	39.90	....	....	....	419.42
4	Chatham.....	500.00	....	53.70	....	....	....	553.70
5	Conway.....	2,963.50	\$1,671.00	155.72	166.00	....	20.00	4,976.22
6	Eaton.....	462.50	300.00	62.16	58.01	....	41.50	924.17
7	Effingham.....	1,018.69	56.81	63.64	561.00	....	...	1,700.14
8	Freedom.....	546.00	162.00	82.14	70.00	....	65.00	925.14
9	Hart's Location.	50.00	....	....	....	....	36.00	86.00
10	Jackson.....	350.99	30.00	92.44	....	....	45.00	518.43
11	Madison.....	394.00	....	54.00	63.00	....	4.00	515.00
12	Moultonborough	1,008.79	....	106.10	115.50	....	50.00	1,280.39
13	Ossipee.....	1,650.00	55.37	151.70	....	....	....	1,857.07
14	Sandwich.....	906.50	....	127.28	133.92	....	26.00	1,193.70
15	Tamworth.....	865.00	....	106.56	104.00	....	45.00	1,120.56
16	Tuftonborough..	775.43	60.00	84.36	328.72	....	....	1,248.51
17	Wakefield.....	1,880.50	....	108.78	....	\$8.27	....	1,997.55
18	Wolfeborough...	2,245.65	590.00	167.98	215.00	43.52	3.96	3,266.11
	Total.....	\$16,789.37	\$2,925.18	\$1,561.76	\$1,908.69	\$51.79	\$430.46	\$23,667.25

## COUNTY.

EXPENDITURES.							
	Expended for new buildings.	Interest and debt.	Permanent repairs.	Miscellaneous expenses.	Teachers' salaries.	Total expended.*	Average cost of miscellaneous and salaries per scholar.
1	\$25.00	....	....	\$42.00	\$298.80	\$382.80	\$3.44
2	....	....	...	94.00	650.34	769.34	4.12
3	....	....	....	....	360.00	370.00	7.20
4	...	....	\$50.00	53.70	450.00	561.70	4.50
5	2,600.00	....	300.00	500.00	2,150.00	5,650.00	8.00
6	300.00	....	25.00	5.00	543.00	895.00	3.62
7	....	....	26.10	203.33	815.36	1,094.94	6.08
8	....	....	162.00	69.00	620.14	876.14	3.66
9	....	....	....	...	92.00	92.00	15.33
10	28.00	\$30.00	20.00	56.00	336.00	485.00	2.05
11	....	....	....	5.00	510.00	538.00	3.70
12	....	....	8.79	....	689.60	767.89	4.08
13	....	....	55.37	90.08	1,695.29	1,955.19	4.45
14	....	....	70.00	59.22	1,023.80	1,193.42	3.58
15	....	....	355.00	25.00	1,066.64	1,511.64	3.83
16	....	....	70.00	20.75	840.50	962.60	5.06
17	....	760.00	....	500.00	1,837.30	3,133.30	.35
18	....	....	135.64	212.78	3,118.26	3,526.68	7.65
	\$2,953.00	\$790.00	\$1,277.90	\$1,935.86	\$17,097.03	\$24,830.70	\$4.48

\* Salaries of school committees included.

## CHESHIRE

## SCHOOLS.

	TOWNS.	Legally organized school-districts.	Different public schools.	Graded schools.	District and town high schools.	Schools averaging twelve scholars or less.	Schools averaging six or less.	Average length of schools in weeks.
1	Alstead.....	13	14	1	..	7	1	21.70
2	Chesterfield.....	14	31	..	..	10	2	10.23
3	Dublin.....	6	6	..	1	5	..	18.06
4	Fitzwilliam.....	11	13	1	..	6	1	23.00
5	Gilsum.....	7	7	..	..	1	2	20.77
6	Harrisville.....	5	6	2	..	2	..	19.25
7	Hinsdale.....	8	10	5	1	2	..	24.10
8	Jaffrey.....	12	13	2	1	7	..	21.49
9	Keene.....	12	33	24	1	4	3	31.05
10	Marlborough.....	8	10	1	1	3	2	20.90
11	Marlow.....	8	9	3	1	3	3	16.10
12	Nelson.....	6	6	..	..	3	2	8.94
13	Richmond.....	12	12	..	..	7	1	11.45
14	Rindge.....	9	10	..	1	3	1	19.70
15	Roxbury.....	3	3	..	..	2	1	15.66
16	Stoddard.....	7	7	..	..	2	2	17.14
17	Sullivan.....	5	5	..	..	2	..	20.40
18	Surry.....	4	4	..	..	2	..	20.50
19	Swanzy.....	11	13	2	..	2	..	22.67
20	Troy.....	4	6	3	1	1	..	20.06
21	Walpole.....	14	17	5	1	6	2	25.25
22	Westmoreland.....	12	12	..	..	7	..	26.63
23	Winchester.....	17	22	8	1	6	1	24.40
		208	269	57	10	93	24	19.98

COUNTY.

SCHOOL-HOUSES.						
	Number of school-houses.	Unfit for use.	Built during the year.	Having maps or globes.	Estimated value of school buildings, furniture, and sites.	Estimated value of apparatus.
1	13	3	..	11	\$2,975.00	\$90.00
2	14	1	1	14	5,300.00	150.00
3	6	1	..	6	3,500.00	75.00
4	11	..	..	13	8,200.00	341.00
5	7	2	..	3	1,000.00	75 00
6	5	..	..	5	4,250.00	25.00
7	8	4	..	10	15,700.00	145.00
8	12	..	..	12	8,000.00	125.00
9	19	1	..	19	\$2,500.00	1,550.00
10	8	..	..	10	4,000.00	125.00
11	9	1	..	9	3,000.00	100.00
12	6	..	..	6	1,400.00	40.00
13	13	2	1	8	2,550.00	50.00
14	9	..	1	10	5,000.00	300.00
15	3	..	..	2	1,000.00	10.00
16	7	1	..	2	1,200.00	15.00
17	5	..	..	5	1,100.00	70.00
18	4	..	..	4	1,600.00	45.00
19	11	..	2	10	13,500.00	130.00
20	5	..	..	6	3,700.00	50.00
21	15	2	1	15	10,500.00	200.00
22	12	..	..	12	3,000.00	100.00
23	20	5	..	13	23,831.00	221.00
	222	23	6	205	\$206,806.00	\$4,032.00

## CHESHIRE

## SCHOLARS.

	TOWNS.	Selectmen's enumeration between five and fifteen.		Number of boys enrolled.	Number of girls enrolled.	Under six years.	Between six and sixteen.	Over sixteen years.	Average daily attendance.	Number pursuing higher branches.	Number reported between five and fifteen not attending any school.
		Boys.	Girls.								
1	Alstead.....	118	72	140	89	31	166	32	178.40	30	10
2	Chesterfield.....	106	94	137	109	14	220	12	189.00	16	20
3	Dublin.....	..	..	37	34	1	56	14	43.91	22	26
4	Fitzwilliam ...	101	92	128	109	12	212	13	194.50	20	10
5	Gilsum .....	46	60	61	73	15	110	9	100.53	5	10
6	Harrisville.....	..	..	112	77	22	139	28	134.50	20	10
7	Hinsdale.....	165	149	173	159	30	296	6	238.29	..	17
8	Jaffrey.....	100	96	126	134	19	227	14	189.00	58	20
9	Keene.....	..	..	581	576	114	926	117	1,087.58	168	75
10	Marlborough.....	128	99	138	114	26	218	8	178.72	41	3
11	Marlow.....	52	58	58	76	6	123	5	112.00	23	5
12	Nelson .....	..	..	46	58	10	86	8	93.40	3	2
13	Richmond.....	54	56	80	69	17	120	12	144.56	6	2
14	Rindge.....	..	..	79	68	11	113	23	128.80	31	5
15	Roxbury.....	19	15	18	13	5	22	4	23.00	3	2
16	Stoddard.....	..	..	69	67	12	113	11	122.50	1	5
17	Sullivan .....	70	..	50	41	15	69	7	70.55	2	5
18	Surry.....	29	29	33	41	7	55	12	55.84	10	..
19	Swanzy.....	174	136	207	164	35	306	30	265.40	34	14
20	Troy.....	..	..	96	94	14	155	21	141.00	13	2
21	Walpole.....	135	109	259	177	41	373	22	287.00	30	20
22	Westmoreland...	..	..	121	97	10	182	26	145.60	30	20
23	Winchester.....	..	..	322	266	48	469	71	420.00	58	7
Total.....		1,179	993	3,071	2,705	515	4,756	505	4,544.08	624	290

COUNTY.

TEACHERS.

	Number of different male teachers employed.	Average wages of male teachers per month.	Number of different female teachers employed.	Average wages of female teachers per month.	Number teaching the first time.	Number teaching the same school more than one term.	Number of teachers from normal schools.
1	2	\$20.00	17	\$17.86	2	6	2
2	4	25.00	15	18.52	5	10	4
3	..	....	9	24.00	3	3	1
4	2	36.00	15	22.50	3	7	7
5	..	...	10	22.63	1	6	1
6	2	31.00	7	27.45	..	3	..
7	1	22.00	18	24.40	1	10	2
8	2	50.00	15	21.96	3	6	..
9	5	72.26	39	30.67	3	33	2
10	0	....	15	27.07	5	5	.
11	3	38.00	9	16.50	4	3	..
12	..	....	10	23.88	1	4	1
13	..	....	15	18.00	4	3	3
14	4	44.50	11	24.16	3	3	2
15	..	....	6	21.08	1	..	..
16	..	....	9	20.00	2	4	1
17	..	....	7	22.14	1	5	1
18	..	....	5	21.25	1	3	..
19	5	36.00	13	24.62	2	9	1
20	..	....	7	31.25	1	5	3
21	8	34.00	19	25.33	7	8	1
22	4	25.00	16	20.61	3	9	..
23	3	51.48	28	21.28	4	17	4
	45	\$37.32	315	\$22.89	60	162	36

## CHESHIRE

## REVENUE.

	TOWNS.	Amount raised by town tax for support of schools.	Amount raised by district tax for schools.	Literary fund.	Local funds and dog tax.	Railroad tax.	Contributed.	Entire amount of revenue.
1	Alstead.....	\$1,800.00	\$113.81	\$84.73	.....	....	\$3.50	\$2,002.04
2	Chesterfield...	1,500.00	448.76	92.50	\$138.00	...	18.00	2,197.26
3	Dublin.....	340.00	140.00	.....	640.00	....	....	1,120.00
4	Fitzwilliam...	2,000.00	502.38	93.98	61.00	....	78.00	2,735.36
5	Gilsum.....	800.00	...	45.51	46.00	....	....	891.51
6	Harrisville....	803.01	.....	32.35	77.54	....	....	912.90
7	Hinsdale.. ...	2,309.98	2,346.37	140.60	74.00	....	4.00	4,874.95
8	Jaffrey.....	1,634.50	59.50	272.98	.....	....	11.00	1,977.98
9	Keene.....	14,096.16	.....	416.25	.....	....	....	14,512.41
10	Marlborough .	1,320.00	332.00	90.65	175.93	\$56.41	....	1,974.99
11	Marlow.....	861.00	.....	49.21	119.65	....	....	1,029.86
12	Nelson.....	700.00	208.46	41.50	....	....	....	949.96
13	Richmond ....	540.88	25.00	52.54	48.96	...	70.50	737.88
14	Rindge.....	1,800.00	2,450.00	67.34	.....	....	....	4,317.34
15	Roxbury.....	250.00	.....	11.10	39.00	....	....	300.10
16	Stoddard.....	442.00	.....	49.00	.....	....	....	491.00
17	Sullivan .. ...	600.00	.....	32.19	.....	....	....	632.19
18	Surry.....	353.50	.....	24.79	18.00	....	....	396.29
19	Swanzy.....	2,000.00	508.67	133.94	76.00	....	....	2,718.61
20	Troy.....	821.65	260.13	62.90	24.00	13.10	31.50	1,213.28
21	Walpole.....	2,830.00	1,900.00	156.51	.....	....	....	4,886.51
22	Westmoreland	1,543.00	.....	89.54	264.86	....	40.00	1,937.40
23	Winchester...	3,850.00	960.00	214.23	77.90	....	115.26	5,217.39
	Total .....	\$43,195.68	\$10,255.08	\$2,254.34	\$1,880.84	\$69.51	\$371.76	\$58,027.21

## COUNTY.

## EXPENDITURES.

	Expended for new buildings.	Interest and debt.	Permanent repairs.	Miscellaneous ex- penses.	Teachers' salaries.	Total expended.*	Average cost of mis- cellaneous and sal- aries per scholar.
1	....	....	\$113.81	\$149.45	\$1,579.67	\$1,894.93	\$7.55
2	\$584.00	....	135.76	173.05	1,557.45	2,484.31	7.03
3	140.00	\$56.41	...	58.17	820.80	1,108.38	12.38
4	....	....	617.03	252.00	1,107.00	2,057.83	5.73
5	....	....	....	70.00	840.00	938.00	6.79
6	....	....	31.43	46.00	856.90	964.33	4.78
7	....	2,203.85	506.64	133.12	1,892.00	4,826.61	6.10
8	....	....	55.00	....	1,828.50	1,933.50	7.03
9	....	....	1,034.16	...	8,819.73	10,038.89	11.65
10	....	....	339.68	106.09	1,441.85	1,937.87	6.14
11	...	....	....	....	889.50	909.50	6.60
12	....	....	208.46	36.59	647.11	922.16	6.83
13	400.00	2.73	8.00	30.34	622.45	1,108.52	4.38
14	3,100.00	224.00	300.00	92.00	1,708.00	5,472.00	12.23
15	....	....	....	21.16	239.25	268.41	9.68
16	....	....	20.00	....	280.00	325.00	3.50
17	....	....	....	20.43	574.00	620.43	6.53
18	....	....	....	4.36	393.00	409.36	5.37
19	472.76	13 88	43.03	177.80	1,990.50	2,747.97	5.84
20	....	....	218.21	82.16	979.60	1,324.97	5.64
21	1,300.00	....	100.00	284.76	3,201.75	5,001.51	8.00
22	....	....	10.70	56.90	1,696.40	1,817.00	8.04
23	....	915.32	38.53	462.51	3,652.81	5,164.17	7.00
	\$5,996.76	\$3,416.19	\$3,780.44	\$2,256.89	\$37,618.27	\$54,275.65	\$7.60

\* Salaries of school committees included.

## SCHOOLS.

	TOWNS.	Legally organized school-districts.	Different public schools.	Graded schools.	District and town high schools.	Schools averaging twelve scholars or less.	Schools averaging six or less.	Average length of schools in weeks.
1	Berlin.....	6	7	..	1	1	..	16.63
2	Carroll.....	5	4	..	1	1	1	16.11
3	Clarksville.....	4	8	..	..	4	..	8.12
4	Colebrook.....	13	15	..	1	5	..	19.40
5	Columbia.....	10	10	..	..	3	1	22.00
6	Dalton... ..	7	8	..	..	4	1	18.62
7	Dummer.....	7	7	..	..	3	3	15.00
8	Errol.....	4	4	..	..	3	1	15.20
9	Gorham.....	3	5	3	..	..	..	35.80
10	Jefferson .....	9	8	..	..	1	..	15.62
11	Lancaster.....	13	16	4	..	4	1	25.00
12	Milan.....	10	10	..	..	3	1	18.30
13	Northumberland .....	10	11	1	..	2	2	13.00
14	Pittsburg.....	8	8	..	..	7	..	8.55
15	Randolph.....	3	3	..	..	1	3	18.00
16	Shelburne.....	5	5	..	..	4	1	12.80
17	Stark.....	8	8	..	..	3	1	18.15
18	Stewartstown.....	12	12	..	..	5	2	19.20
19	Stratford.....	10	10	..	..	5	2	20.10
20	Whitefield.....	9	12	1	..	1	1	19.08
21	Wentworth's Location	1	1	..	..	..	..	8.00
	Total.....	157	172	9	3	60	21	17.27

COUNTY.

SCHOOL-HOUSES.

	Number of school-houses.	Unit for use.	Built during the year.	Having maps or globes.	Estimated value of school buildings, furniture, and sites.	Estimated value of apparatus.
1	6	3	..	..	\$600.00	\$25.00
2	4	1	..	1	1,425.00	3.00
3	4	..	..	..	1,100.00	10.00
4	13	3	..	1	6,000.00	45.00
5	10	2	..	1	1,500.00	9.00
6	8	7	..	..	1,000.00	8.00
7	4	1	1	..	1,225.00	13.00
8	3	1	..	..	500.00	2.50
9	3	..	..	1	4,500.00	35.00
10	8	..	..	..	2,000.00	20.00
11	13	3	..	9	15,000.00	200.00
12	10	4	..	3	2,000.00	25.00
13	9	2	..	..	4,000.00	10.00
14	5	2	..	1	1,500.00	18.00
15	3	..	..	..	800.00	5.00
16	5	1	..	1	860.00	5.00
17	8	1	..	2	3,000.00	80.00
18	8	..	..	..	1,350.00	25.00
19	10	2	..	10	4,500.00	85.00
20	9	1	..	8	6,925.00	100.00
21	1	..	..	..	500.00	6.00
	144	34	1	38	\$60,285.00	\$729.50

## SCHOLARS.

	TOWNS.	Selectmen's enumeration between five and fifteen.		Number of boys enrolled.	Number of girls enrolled.	Under six years.	Between six and sixteen.	Over sixteen years.	Average daily attendance.	Number pursuing higher branches.	Number reported between five and fifteen not attending any school.
		Boys.	Girls.								
1	Berlin.....	130	126	100	76	10	159	7	101.50	..	38
2	Carroll .....	61	53	52	45	11	79	7	52.10	..	17
3	Clarksville.....	45	34	37	27	4	57	3	61.90	..	2
4	Colebrook.....	..	..	186	180	27	328	11	296.50	32	50
5	Columbia.....	..	..	83	91	16	139	19	114.00	8	..
6	Dalton.....	44	39	61	58	7	107	5	86.50	2	10
7	Dummer.....	53	46	67	55	9	105	8	89.60	2	3
8	Errol.....	18	12	20	15	3	27	5	26.00	1	3
9	Gorham.....	103	81	125	108	10	218	5	163.00	18	..
10	Jefferson.....	116	101	113	99	21	152	39	162.00	31	5
11	Lancaster.....	..	..	231	194	19	391	15	383.50	15	..
12	Milan.....	..	..	103	97	7	180	13	168.00	5	3
13	Northumberland	..	..	156	106	20	220	22	256.00	15	17
14	Pittsburg.....	..	..	49	56	9	90	6	90.00	4	4
15	Randolph.....	23	22	23	22	2	41	2	....	..	..
16	Shelburne.....	29	14	43	17	5	50	5	53.00	..	..
17	Stark .....	71	70	95	91	21	157	8	122.50	26	4
18	Stewartstown...	..	..	97	113	35	126	49	174.70	47	6
19	Stratford.....	107	100	119	117	31	188	17	173.00	20	3
20	Whitefield.....	..	..	164	190	27	317	10	290.00	22	12
21	Wentworth's L'n.	..	..	10	13	2	19	2	21.00	..	1
Total.....		800	698	1,934	1,770	296	3,150	258	2,884.80	248	178

COUNTY.

TEACHERS.							
	Number of different male teachers employed.	Average wages of male teachers per month.	Number of different female teachers employed.	Average wages of female teachers per month.	Number teaching the first time.	Number teaching the same school more than one term.	Number of teachers from normal schools.
1	3	\$24.00	7	\$25.24	2	2	7
2	..	....	7	13.57	..	2	1
3	..	....	7	17.00	..	5	2
4	2	26.50	14	20.79	..	8	..
5	3	20.00	15	14.27	3	3	..
6	2	24.00	9	19.00	3	5	..
7	1	28.00	9	19.74	2	2	2
8	..	....	4	18.00	1	2	..
9	1	40.00	5	24.00	2	5	..
10	1	30.00	10	20.00	..	2	1
11	2	...	15	26.75	2	11	3
12	1	40.00	14	22.00	4	2	2
13	..	....	13	19.00	1	5	3
14	..	....	8	18.00	1	3	2
15	..	....	5	....	..	1	..
16	2	30.00	6	18.40	2	1	..
17	0	....	11	19.87	2	4	1
18	3	26.20	15	14.37	5	5	1
19	0	....	15	22.75	2	5	3
20	4	36.00	16	19.40	1	10	..
21	0	....	1	17.00	..	1	..
	25	\$12.98	206	\$19.46	33	84	28

## REVENUE.

TOWNS.	Amount raised by town tax for support of schools.	Amount raised by district tax for schools.	Literary fund.	Local funds and dog tax.	Railroad tax.	Contributed.	Entire amount of revenue.
1 Berlin.....	\$1,000.00	....	\$34.00	\$40.00	\$27.45	\$130.00	\$1,231.45
2 Carroll.....	367.96	....	38.11	44.00	....	....	450.07
3 Clarksville.....	152.58	..	27.75	77.32	....	70.00	327.65
4 Colebrook.....	1,458.50	....	171.15	....	....	....	1,629.65
5 Columbia.....	833.41	....	72.00	....	....	208.50	1,113.91
6 Dalton.....	500.00	....	57.72	....	....	231.00	788.72
7 Dummer.....	500.00	....	39.96	29.40	7.15	....	576.51
8 Errol.....	200.00	....	13.32	....	....	58.00	271.32
9 Gorham ....	1,000.00	....	330.85	100.00	....	....	1,430.85
10 Jefferson.....	567.00	\$10.00	124.00	....	....	76.00	777.00
11 Lancaster.....	2,311.47	800.00	165.02	....	531.97	....	3,808.46
12 Milan.....	1,000.00	....	66.66	101.70	....	....	1,168.36
13 Northumberland	813.26	850.00	92.87	....	....	50.00	1,806.13
14 Pittsburg.....	150.00	373.65	42.55	147.00	....	....	713.20
15 Randolph.....	375.00	250.00	42.00	....	....	....	667.00
16 Shelburne.....	335.50	....	22.00	....	2.00	20.00	379.50
17 Stark... .	567.50	218.90	66.60	16.92	87.84	....	957.76
18 Stewartstown...	835.50	....	75.01	141.96	....	...	1,052.47
19 Stratford.....	917.00	....	85.10	12.00	60.64	250.00	1,324.74
20 Whitefield.....	1,200.00	800.00	231.55	17.19	....	50.00	2,298.74
21 Wentworth's L'n	100.00	....	5.00	....	....	....	105.00
Total.....	\$15,184.68	\$3,302.55	\$1,803.22	\$727.49	\$717.05	\$1,143.50	\$22,878.49

## COUNTY.

## EXPENDITURES.

	Expended for new buildings.	Interest and debt.	Permanent repairs.	Miscellaneous ex- penses.	Teachers' salaries.	Total expended. *	Average cost of mis- cellaneous and sal- aries per scholar.
1	....	....	....	\$48.75	\$946.00	\$1,012.75	\$5.75
2	....	....	....	87.61	419.50	519.11	5.22
3	....	....	....	139.65	154.00	305.30	3.49
4	....	....	....	6.25	1,484.00	1,540.25	4.07
5	....	....	....	50.63	861.60	956.08	5.24
6	....	....	\$35.00	35.00	658.00	760.00	6.55
7	\$500.00	...	15.23	49.19	520.35	1,109.77	4.66
8	....	....	...	15.00	173.00	194.00	5.33
9	....	....	....	193.35	1,072.45	1,290.80	5.43
10	....	....	10.00	76.00	645.00	760.00	3.40
11	....	....	225.00	....	....	225.00	....
12	....	....	58.00	41.00	989.00	1,136.00	5.15
13	....	\$800.00	20.00	61.00	665.00	1,566.00	3.39
14	150.00	....	160.00	5.00	375.50	720.50	5.10
15	....	53.78	....	....	417.00	478.78	9.25
16	....	....	....	....	330.00	340.00	5.60
17	150.00	20.67	31.49	7.00	741.51	980.67	4.02
18	....	....	45.50	125.00	812.00	1,031.25	4.46
19	....	....	....	50.00	1,143.00	1,225.00	5.05
20	....	800.00	3,000.00	..	745.00	4,585.00	4.10
21	....	....	....	12.00	68.00	83.00	3.60
	\$600.00	\$1,674.45	\$3,600.22	\$1,002.43	\$13,210.91	\$20,825.26	\$4.94

\* Salaries of school committees included.

## GRAFTON

SCHOOLS.								
	TOWNS.	Legally organized school-districts.	Different public schools.	Graded schools.	District and town high schools.	Schools averaging twelve scholars or less.	Schools averaging six or less.	Average length of schools in weeks.
1	Alexandria.....	14	14	..	..	9	..	12.40
2	Ashland.....	3	8	4	..	4	..	22.63
3	Bath.....	12	26	..	..	5	7	10.00
4	Benton.....	4	12	..	..	3	1	9.00
5	Bethlehem.....	10	20	1	..	4	1	10.05
6	Bridgewater.....	8	9	..	..	4	5	13.66
7	Bristol.....	9	12	4	1	6	2	8.58
8	Campton.....	13	14	..	..	5	..	16.28
9	Canaan.....	21	20	1	..	20	..	11.40
10	Dorchester.....	8	10	..	1	4	1	10.02
11	Easton.....	3	3	..	1	..	..	16.00
12	Ellsworth.....	2	2	..	..	1	..	12.50
13	Enfield.....	15	17	3	..	7	4	21.41
14	Franconia.....	5	11	1	1	..	3	9.73
15	Grafton.....	9	11	..	..	6	2	19.00
16	Groton.....	8	6	..	..	2	..	16.66
17	Hanover.....	18	20	3	..	5	7	23.80
18	Haverhill.....	19	20	6	..	5	1	25.00
19	Hebron.....	4	5	..	..	2	2	11.60
20	Holderness.....	10	10	..	..	1	4	15.00
21	Landaff.....	7	7	..	..	4	1	19.50
22	Lebanon.....	16	22	8	1	10	5	28.60
23	Lincoln.....	2	2	..	..	1	1	10.50
24	Lisbon.....	11	14	4	1	2	2	26.00
25	Littleton.....	13	20	5	1	6	2	23.40
26	Lyman.....	7	7	..	..	3	..	22.11
27	Lyme.....	12	14	2	..	7	2	21.28
28	Monroe.....	5	6	..	..	3	..	22.50
29	Orange.....	7	7	..	..	7	..	11.60
30	Orford.....	15	13	..	..	12	1	22.09
31	Piermont.....	12	13	..	..	3	4	22.00
32	Plymouth.....	9	13	1	1	3	..	19.80
33	Rumney.....	7	11	..	1	2	1	19.65
34	Thornton.....	10	10	..	..	5	..	13.20
35	Warren.....	10	10	2	..	6	3	9.20
36	Waterville.....	2	1	..	..	1	..	8.00
37	Wentworth.....	10	10	..	..	2	3	19.52
38	Woodstock.....	5	7	..	..	1	2	7.71
	Total.....	355	437	45	9	170	67	16.56

COUNTY.

SCHOOL-HOUSES.

	Number of school-houses.	Unfit for use.	Built during the year.	Having maps or globes.	Estimated value of school buildings, furniture, and sites.	Estimated value of apparatus.
1	14	1	..	8	\$3,000.00	\$80.00
2	5	..	..	6	15,000.00	75.00
3	12	5	..	7	4,000.00	40.00
4	6	1	..	3	3,500.00	75.00
5	10	..	..	7	6,900.00	97.00
6	8	1	1	..	1,200.00	20.00
7	9	..	..	3	9,400.00	25.00
8	14	1	..	9	7,500.00	30.00
9	19	3	..	1	2,500.00	....
10	10	..	..	..	2,500.00	15.00
11	3	..	..	..	2,000.00	3.00
12	2	..	..	..	700.00	5.00
13	15	..	..	14	3,500.00	100.00
14	5	..	..	1	1,500.00	30.00
15	11	..	..	3	2,800.00	30.00
16	8	4	..	..	1,200.00	10.00
17	18	2	..	15	15,700.00	110.00
18	19	4	..	19	16,000.00	600.00
19	4	1	..	1	1,250.00	25.00
20	10	3	..	1	2,200.00	30.00
21	7	2	..	1	3,200.00	50.00
22	16	..	..	16	40,000.00	200.00
23	2	2	..	..	700.00	6.00
24	11	1	..	14	6,000.00	200.00
25	15	..	..	15	28,000.00	500.00
26	7	1	..	2	1,650.00	30.00
27	12	2	..	9	2,300.00	50.00
28	6	2	..	3	2,000.00	30.00
29	7	..	..	..	1,200.00	20.00
30	15	2	..	13	3,700.00	75.00
31	13	3	..	2	3,000.00	8.00
32	10	4	..	12	.....	....
33	9	2	..	1	6,000.00	....
34	10	2	..	1	2,000.00	15.00
35	10	1	..	2	2,000.00	10.00
36	1	..	..	..	300.00	....
37	10	2	..	6	3,500.00	70.00
38	5	..	..	..	1,000.00	3.00
	368	52	1	195	\$20,695.00	\$2,667.60

## SCHOLARS.

	TOWNS.	Selectmen's enumeration between five and fifteen.		Number of boys enrolled.	Number of girls enrolled.	Under six years.	Between six and sixteen.	Over sixteen years.	Average daily at- tendance.	Number pursuing higher branches.	Number reported between five and fifteen not attend- ing any school.
		Boys.	Girls.								
1	Alexandria .....	86	65	106	92	15	166	17	158.00	13	2
2	Ashland .....	..	..	82	105	8	164	15	138.00	15	4
3	Bath .....	117	97	110	92	15	..	..	..	10	10
4	Benton .....	..	..	40	35	9	42	24	59.12	12	10
5	Bethlehem .....	138	115	138	158	19	252	25	195.00	12	11
6	Bridgewater .....	..	..	48	36	8	67	12	75.00	5	5
7	Bristol .....	..	..	117	142	9	245	5	220.00	34	..
8	Campton .....	108	98	152	110	15	208	39	202.12	35	6
9	Canaan .....	..	..	168	172	31	293	16	216.00	11	..
10	Dorchester .....	..	..	73	66	13	111	15	106.00	5	15
11	Easton .....	..	..	28	32	3	43	14	46.00	..	8
12	Ellsworth .....	..	..	32	24	10	38	8	34.00	..	4
13	Enfield .....	..	..	179	165	21	292	31	229.95	56	6
14	Franconia .....	..	..	72	32	12	71	22	92.75	12	10
15	Grafton .....	93	77	118	78	13	162	21	132.00	3	..
16	Groton .....	53	51	56	50	7	98	1	70.00	..	..
17	Hanover .....	135	144	197	193	13	320	57	253.50	78	10
18	Haverhill .....	..	..	243	250	42	388	63	..	153	..
19	Hebron .....	19	20	28	28	2	41	13	..	12	..
20	Holderness .....	62	56	81	66	9	127	11	109.00	7	2
21	Landaff .....	42	49	63	64	2	114	11	97.00	13	14
22	Lebanon .....	..	..	304	329	43	524	66	428.40	64	12
23	Lincoln .....	7	8	7	11	..	15	3	12.23	..	..
24	Lisbon .....	170	158	191	190	23	331	27	277.49	46	30
25	Littleton .....	..	..	339	292	50	396	185	441.00	65	25
26	Lyman .....	72	63	76	72	11	105	32	109.83	9	..
27	Lyne .....	..	..	140	129	19	223	27	205.00	46	12
28	Monroe .....	..	..	59	54	6	89	18	73.81	8	5
29	Orange .....	..	..	34	37	6	57	8	54.12	4	4
30	Orford .....	79	73	120	105	17	160	48	119.00	40	3
31	Piermont .....	62	61	100	74	14	148	12	115.00	17	9
32	Plymouth .....	..	..	137	154	..	..	18	247.00	..	5
33	Rumney .....	..	..	107	95	29	154	19	..	22	6
34	Thornton .....	95	79	103	88	17	151	23	139.70	3	..
35	Warren .....	67	75	84	108	21	157	14	149.00	19	3
36	Waterville .....	..	..	4	4	..	8	..	6.60	..	..
37	Wentworth .....	69	94	99	80	11	151	17	116.00	9	..
38	Woodstock .....	26	48	46	58	6	82	16	77.00	3	9
Total .....		1,505	1,431	4,081	3,870	549	5,990	952	5,005.00	841	240

COUNTY.

TEACHERS.

	Number of different male teachers em- ployed.	Average wages of male teachers per month.	Number of differ- ent female teach- ers employed.	Average wages of female teachers per month.	Number teaching the first time.	Number teaching the same school more than one term.	Number of teach- ers from normal schools.
1	..	....	14	\$18.23	..	8	..
2	..	....	9	27.00	1	7	5
3	4	\$30.00	15	15.00	4	5	2
4	..	....	9	12.00	2	2	2
5	3	33.00	15	21.00	5	1	1
6	1	13.80	6	17.77	..	1	1
7	1	15.00	12	22.50	1	5	2
8	1	31.00	17	22.04	1	6	8
9	3	26.00	22	13.75	2	7	4
10	2	24.00	10	16.00	3	2	..
11	..	....	5	19.36	1	..	..
12	..	....	3	18.33	1	..	..
13	6	22.50	19	19.68	4	11	1
14	..	....	10	21.90	1	2	..
15	7	20.28	9	16.38	1	4	..
16	1	20.00	6	20.00	1	3	..
17	6	30.06	26	18.12	7	8	1
18	9	37.00	17	24.00	5	8	4
19	1	20.20	6	18.36	1	1	1
20	2	17.00	9	19.40	2	6	3
21	4	19.79	8	14.93	4	2	2
22	6	38.00	31	22.00	7	15	10
23	2	20.00	..	....	1	..	1
24	1	30.00	18	20.36	3	6	2
25	5	49.36	26	21.70	3	10	2
26	3	28.66	9	20.80	2	3	..
27	7	26.20	19	17.05	7	8	1
28	1	20.00	10	20.19	1	2	..
29	1	21.00	7	15.42	1	..	1
30	3	22.00	20	18.49	3	2	1
31	2	23.75	17	14.70	4	8	1
32	1	....	11	22.26	..	8	9
33	2	21.00	11	16.27	1	7	3
34	1	20.00	12	18.22	1	2	..
35	3	20.67	10	18.12	4	4	..
36	0	....	1	17.00	..	..	1
37	3	19.83	13	19.82	3	3	3
38	2	30.00	4	16.55	1	2	3
	94	\$25.50	466	\$16.25	89	169	75

## REVENUE.

	TOWNS.	Amount raised by town tax for support of schools.	Amount raised by district tax for schools.	Literary fund.	Local funds and dog tax.	Railroad tax.	Contributed.	Entire amount of revenue.
1	Alexandria....	\$677.57	....	\$78.81	....	....	\$110.00	\$866.38
2	Ashland.....	1,047.00	....	64.75	\$117.00	....	35.00	1,263.75
3	Bath.....	1,051.51	....	81.77	66.94	\$161.49	....	1,361.71
4	Benton .....	350.00	....	42.00	....	....	....	392.00
5	Bethlehem....	1,300.00	....	107.00	33.36	....	....	1,440.36
6	Bridgewater..	273.00	....	36.63	191.62	....	42.75	544.00
7	Bristol.....	1,327.97	\$240.00	91.39	....	....	60.00	1,719.36
8	Campton.....	1,200.00	....	108.41	40.00	....	106.50	1,454.91
9	Canaan .....	1,316.35	....	135.42	83.00	....	....	1,534.77
10	Dorchester...	350.03	....	60.68	....	....	75.00	485.71
11	Easton.....	288.42	25.00	29.23	24.00	....	....	364.65
12	Ellsworth ....	63.00	19.24	....	....	....	3.00	85.24
13	Enfield.....	1,896.63	....	132.46	65.00	100.00	....	2,194.09
14	Franconia ...	400.00	11.00	18.23	22.00	....	....	451.23
15	Grafton.....	756.00	25.00	79.55	144.34	106.11	40.00	1,151.00
16	Groton.....	328.78	....	44.02	28.02	....	....	400.82
17	Hanover .....	2,177.00	2,525.00	149.79	84.21	....	440.00	5,376.00
18	Haverhill....	3,500.00	325.00	177.08	....	....	....	4,002.08
19	Hebron. ....	224.00	....	24.75	....	....	....	248.75
20	Holderness..	694.90	....	58.35	....	....	96.00	849.25
21	Landaff.....	408.58	....	50.32	51.50	....	30.00	600.40
22	Lebanon.....	4,295.89	....	232.73	70.00	....	....	4,598.62
23	Lincoln.....	109.50	....	7.50	....	....	....	117.00
24	Lisbon.....	2,400.00	200.00	157.99	82.00	187.54	....	3,027.53
25	Littleton....	3,500.00	1,000.00	217.93	15.00	....	....	4,732.93
26	Lyman.....	741.33	....	62.53	....	76.33	22.00	905.19
27	Lyme .....	1,083.63	....	72.15	161.03	....	42.00	1,358.81
28	Monroe.....	477.74	....	49.58	....	10.36	242.00	779.68
29	Orange.....	300.68	....	29.60	....	....	26.55	356.83
30	Orford.....	1,413.52	....	3,599.66	....	....	....	5,013.18
31	Piermont....	750.65	....	65.49	152.00	....	170.00	1,138.14
32	Plymouth ....	1,617.50	464.66	110.26	87.00	....	....	2,279.42
33	Rumney.....	1,159.37	....	74.74	....	200.00	....	1,434.11
34	Thornton....	725.12	150.94	74.34	158.75	....	....	1,109.15
35	Warren.....	849.50	....	59.57	15.10	....	5.77	929.94
36	Waterville...	50.00	....	....	....	....	....	50.00
37	Wentworth...	925.00	37.00	60.00	77.75	22.25	27.90	1,149.90
38	Woodstock...	179.50	....	39.85	24.00	....	20.00	263.35
	Total.....	\$40,370.67	\$5,022.84	\$7,484.50	\$1,793.62	\$864.08	\$1,594.47	\$56,030.24

COUNTY.

EXPENDITURES.

	Expended for new buildings.	Interest and debt.	Permanent repairs.	Miscellaneous ex- penses.	Teachers' salaries.	Total expended.*	Average cost of mis- cellaneous and sal- aries per scholar.
1	....	....	\$52.00	\$33.19	\$770.00	\$885.19	\$4.05
2	....	\$2,240.00	....	203.09	1,223.80	3,689.89	7.63
3	....	....	....	....	....	....	6.75
4	....	150.00	....	....	352.16	524.16	4.19
5	....	250.00	42.00	....	1,354.00	1,681.00	4.59
6	\$500.00	....	1.00	19.12	375.75	916.87	4.70
7	....	400.00	25.00	100.10	1,385.00	2,005.10	5.96
8	....	....	....	142.82	1,268.15	1,460.97	5.38
9	....	....	....	309.15	1,092.75	1,471.90	4.13
10	....	3.00	....	10.00	448.71	481.46	3.30
11	....	2.50	....	116.00	171.25	298.75	4.78
12	....	....	.25	45.00	70.50	121.75	2.06
13	....	....	171.39	162.02	1,807.09	2,215.48	5.72
14	....	....	20.00	3.00	524.27	562.27	5.26
15	....	....	25.00	44.00	990.39	1,084.69	5.75
16	....	....	....	20.30	328.25	373.55	3.28
17	....	2,123.20	133.04	467.16	2,645.50	5,433.90	7.70
18	1,200.00	760.00	200.00	....	3,628.58	5,828.58	6.09
19	....	....	....	17.92	273.15	303.57	5.19
20	....	....	....	20.00	753.16	816.16	5.12
21	....	....	4.00	47.75	580.04	659.79	4.94
22	....	900.00	....	118.82	4,186.00	5,304.82	6.80
23	....	....	....	8.00	97.00	114.00	6.33
24	....	....	....	275.00	2,359.90	2,694.00	6.92
25	....	1,584.00	628.00	340.00	3,382.34	6,024.34	5.89
26	....	20.00	372.00	91.44	878.45	1,397.89	6.55
27	....	....	52.33	133.82	1,202.81	1,428.96	4.97
28	....	....	15.00	42.00	440.10	517.00	4.57
29	....	....	....	14.46	337.91	372.97	4.96
30	....	....	....	104.00	1,407.00	1,572.00	6.72
31	....	....	20.00	110.00	992.05	1,167.05	6.33
32	....	....	150.00	....	2,027.00	2,238.00	8.78
33	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
34	....	177.04	....	9.17	651.80	874.01	3.46
35	....	....	2.41	50.00	854.65	933.56	4.52
36	....	....	....	....	50.00	50.00	6.25
37	....	....	14.65	79.27	981.20	1,101.37	5.92
38	....	....	18.15	....	222.40	255.55	2.81
	\$1,700.00	\$8,549.74	\$1,946.22	\$3,196.60	\$49,112.11	\$56,860.57	\$5.28

\* Salaries of school committees included.

## HILLSBOROUGH

SCHOOLS.								
	TOWNS.	Legally organized school-districts.	Different public schools.	Graded schools.	District and town high schools.	Schools averaging twelve scholars or less.	Schools averaging six or less.	Average length of schools in weeks.
1	Amherst.....	10	11	2	1	..	..	27.80
2	Antrim.....	10	12	1	..	4	4	18.66
3	Bedford.....	10	11	..	..	5	1	20.00
4	Bennington.....	2	4	..	..	2	..	16.00
5	Brookline.....	7	8	..	..	3	1	20.07
6	Deering.....	11	11	..	..	5	3	14.72
7	Francestown.....	7	10	..	..	2	2	20.00
8	Goffstown.....	10	13	3	1	3	1	23.76
9	Greenfield.....	8	7	..	..	1	1	16.42
10	Greenville.....	2	5	3	..	..	1	29.00
11	Hancock.....	9	9	..	1	5	2	19.28
12	Hillsborough.....	18	19	1	..	15	9	16.33
13	Hollis.....	9	10	2	1	3	1	25.20
14	Hudson.....	10	10	..	..	3	2	24.20
15	Litchfield.....	4	4	..	..	2	1	24.50
16	Lyndeborough.....	9	10	..	..	1	1	16.60
17	Manchester.....	80	80	68	1	3	1	36.72
18	Mason.....	6	6	..	..	2	..	26.50
19	Merrimack.....	9	12	..	..	5	..	24.81
20	Milford.....	9	12	5	1	1	..	22.00
21	Mont Vernon.....	5	5	..	..	1	..	22.60
22	Nashua.....	1	51	44	1	2	..	36.00
23	New Boston.....	13	16	1	..	6	7	9.00
24	New Ipswich.....	12	13	..	..	4	4	23.00
25	Pelham.....	6	5	..	..	..	..	30.40
26	Peterborough.....	11	15	1	1	5	4	18.00
27	Sharon.....	2	3	..	..	3	..	20.33
28	Temple.....	1	6	..	..	4	1	20.00
29	Weare.....	15	15	..	..	5	..	28.13
30	Wilton.....	10	13	1	1	8	2	12.05
31	Windsor.....	2	2	..	..	..	2	13.40
	Total.....	238	408	132	9	103	51	21.60

## COUNTY.

## SCHOOL-HOUSES.

	Number of school-houses.	Unfit for use.	Built during the year.	Having maps or globes.	Estimated value of school buildings, furniture, and sites.	Estimated value of apparatus.
1	10	..	..	10	\$11,000.00	\$175.00
2	9	1	..	5	5,600.00	70.00
3	10	..	..	11	5,500.00	56.00
4	2	..	..	4	4,100.00	75.00
5	7	..	..	..	3,000.00	15.00
6	11	3	..	8	3,500.00	78.00
7	7	0	..	10	3,525.00	80.00
8	11	3	..	11	11,870.00	150.00
9	8	2	..	6	1,800.00	48.00
10	3	..	..	5	4,000.00	100.00
11	9	..	..	9	2,000.00	75.00
12	19	6	..	19	3,600.00	100.00
13	9	..	..	10	13,000.00	300.00
14	10	..	..	10	6,500.00	75.00
15	4	2	..	3	2,000.00	40.00
16	10	1	..	3	5,000.00	50.00
17	24	..	1	80	280,000.00	6,200.00
18	6	..	..	3	3,300.00	25.00
19	12	3	..	12	7,418.00	150.00
20	8	..	..	12	20,200.00	200.00
21	5	2	..	5	1,350.00	50.00
22	16	..	..	51	227,891.08	5,000.00
23	14	..	..	15	.....	50.00
24	13	3	..	13	6,200.00	125.00
25	6	..	..	5	6,000.00	40.00
26	12	..	..	8	6,000.00	100.00
27	3	..	..	3	400.00	10.00
28	6	..	..	6	2,000.00	25.00
29	15	1	..	15	19,000.00	140.00
30	13	..	..	13	4,200.00	100.00
31	1	1	..	2	50.00	10.00
	293	28	1	367	\$670,004.80	\$13,712.00

## HILLSBOROUGH

## SCHOLARS.

	TOWNS.	Selectmen's enumeration between five and fifteen.		Number of boys enrolled.	Number of girls enrolled.	Under six years.	Between six and sixteen.	Over sixteen years.	Average daily attendance.	Number pursuing higher branches.	Number reported between five and fifteen not attending any school.
		Boys.	Girls.								
1	Amherst.....	84	50	141	164	10	280	15	193.60	16	12
2	Antrim.....	..	..	109	105	20	179	15	183.00	14	12
3	Bedford.....	..	..	103	106	15	188	6	147.00	32	3
4	Bennington. ....	..	..	46	49	11	71	13	90.00	26	1
5	Brookline.....	65	69	68	60	8	111	9	106.00	..	..
6	Deering.....	..	..	66	62	13	94	21	92.00	18	7
7	Francetown....	106	97	115	88	3	168	32	151.30	26	7
8	Goffstown.....	..	..	179	172	22	300	29	241.11	25	9
9	Greenfield.....	..	..	78	72	13	129	8	122.49	2	10
10	Greenville.....	..	..	96	114	18	183	9	130.00	5	8
11	Hancock.....	..	..	52	55	10	94	3	83.00	2	6
12	Hillsborough....	..	..	192	162	14	294	46	287.00	43	25
13	Hollis.....	78	69	131	107	15	192	31	173.00	75	5
14	Hudson.....	108	97	99	90	12	165	12	117.00	14	28
15	Litchfield.....	27	19	20	31	6	44	1	42.00	7	..
16	Lyndeborough...	89	71	105	75	9	155	16	....	19	11
17	Manchester.....	..	..	2,310	2,040	399	3,601	350	2,818.00	200	1,271
18	Mason.....	49	62	59	62	10	104	7	84.00	21	9
19	Merrimack.....	..	..	112	93	23	176	6	142.58	17	3
20	Milford.....	..	..	245	236	25	419	37	360.24	110	16
21	Mont Vernon....	..	..	61	38	8	90	1	77.00	..	6
22	Nashua.....	..	..	1,308	1,218	201	2,190	135	1,630.00	190	100
23	New Boston.....	..	..	88	91	5	170	4	114.00	..	10
24	New Ipswich....	153	131	138	116	18	227	9	177.00	18	35
25	Pelham.....	..	..	71	72	15	122	6	93.00	19	..
26	Peterborough...	68	81	205	178	6	371	6	332.48	28	20
27	Sharon.....	..	..	26	19	2	43	..	32.00	..	4
28	Temple.....	30	17	41	24	6	57	2	53.00	..	..
29	Weare.....	..	..	186	162	41	255	52	250.00	51	17
30	Wilton.....	..	..	152	159	27	267	17	223.27	28	13
31	Windsor.....	5	4	7	5	1	11	..	10.00	..	..
Total.....		762	767	6,609	6,025	986	10,750	898	8,545.07	1,006	1,648

## COUNTY.

## TEACHERS.

	Number of different male teachers employed.	Average wages of male teachers per month.	Number of different female teachers employed.	Average wages of female teachers per month.	Number teaching the first time.	Number teaching the same school more than one term.	Number of teachers from normal schools.
1	3	\$37.00	14	\$24.00	2	7	3
2	4	24.10	11	26.63	1	6	2
3	..	....	15	22.00	4	6	6
4	..	....	5	26.00	1	4	..
5	..	....	12	27.83	5	2	1
6	3	24.00	14	17.90	3	2	..
7	1	36.00	13	19.00	..	7	1
8	3	38.00	17	22.88	3	14	3
9	2	28.00	9	24.67	4	2	..
10	..	....	7	26.66	..	4	..
11	1	21.00	12	20.77	..	2	3
12	5	33.00	20	24.75	..	9	1
13	3	44.33	15	27.40	4	6	1
14	1	25.00	16	22.10	6	4	..
15	..	....	5	23.50	1	3	..
16	2	20.00	13	22.24	3	5	..
17	10	125.00	79	40.00	2	75	3
18	4	33.75	8	26.00	2	2	1
19	..	....	15	23.44	..	11	2
20	2	57.04	15	30.88	..	16	4
21	..	....	7	22.60	3	4	2
22	3	36.00	49	40.00	2	49	6
23	2	29.00	20	30.00	5	7	..
24	2	34.00	24	25.38	6	4	2
25	1	32.00	5	31.00	2	4	2
26	2	35.00	14	26.75	2	10	1
27	2	19.00	3	15.75	2	1	..
28	..	....	9	23.33	..	3	..
29	7	29.00	16	24.00	3	12	1
30	..	....	15	26.26	..	12	1
31	..	....	3	18.66	..	..	..
	63	\$36.22	480	\$25 25	66	293	46

## HILLSBOROUGH

## REVENUE.

	TOWNS.	Amount raised by town tax for sup- port of schools.	Amount raised by district tax for schools.	Literary fund.	Local funds and dog tax.	Railroad tax.	Contributed.	Entire amount of revenue.
1	Amherst....	\$2,000.00	.....	\$102.86	\$87.00	....	\$31.50	\$2,221.36
2	Antrim.....	1,250.00	\$102.00	75.11	100.00	....	50.00	1,577.83
3	Bedford.....	1,323.31	.....	97.37	....	....	....	1,420.68
4	Bennington...	476.35	.....	38.05	...	\$20.62	10.00	545.82
5	Brookline....	1,067.00	.....	51.05	....	....	....	1,118.05
6	Deering.....	723.78	270.00	51.43	....	....	76.00	1,121.21
7	Francestown..	1,284.28	25.47	80.29	....	....	150.00	1,540.04
8	Goffstown....	2,584.00	38.00	119.88	....	....	100.00	2,841.88
9	Greenfield....	687.00	.....	51.61	10.00	....	138.25	886.86
10	Greenville....	1,030.00	..	89.17	30.00	....	....	1,149.17
11	Hancock.....	1,000.00	.....	50.00	....	....	....	1,050.00
12	Hillsborough.	1,836.73	450.00	121.29	....	....	157.76	2,565.78
13	Hollis.....	1,805.00	429.13	97.68	538.27	92.32	2.25	2,964.65
14	Hudson.....	1,309.00	.....	64.38	52.00	....	....	1,425.38
15	Litchfield....	575.98	20.00	16.65	....	....	....	612.63
16	Lyndeborough	826.00	.....	115.00	74.00	....	9.00	1,024.00
17	Manchester...	55,080.22	.....	1,567.32	1,461.69	....	....	58,109.14
18	Mason.....	688.00	40.00	52.17	538.68	....	....	1,318.85
19	Merrimack....	300.00	1,725.98	76.59	....	....	44.00	2,146.57
20	Milford.....	4,700.00	.....	192.77	134.00	....	....	5,026.77
21	Mont Vernon..	1,000.00	.....	41.81	...	....	....	1,041.81
22	Nashua.....	17,402.00	9,000.00	830.28	673.50	...	....	27,905.78
23	New Boston..	1,400.00	.....	83.99	....	....	....	1,483.99
24	New Ipswich..	2,000.00	.....	78.90	112.12	....	....	2,191.02
25	Pelham.....	1,179.50	.....	59.94	118.92	....	....	1,358.36
26	Peterborough.	3,227.19	.....	108.00	122.84	....	....	3,458.03
27	Sharon.....	245.00	.....	19.24	33.00	....	....	297.24
28	Temple.....	700.00	.....	27.00	60.00	....	....	787.00
29	Weare.....	1,844.50	161.25	123.58	253.63	135.62	3.75	2,522.33
30	Wilton.....	2,389.96	.....	115.07	....	....	56.00	2,561.03
31	Windsor.....	91.00	.....	44.44	7.00	....	23.00	125.44
	Total.....	\$112,026.80	\$12,262.55	\$4,603.72	\$4,406.56	\$248.56	\$851.51	\$134,399.70

## COUNTY.

EXPENDITURES.							
	Expended for new buildings.	Interest and debt.	Permanent repairs.	Miscellaneous expenses.	Teachers' salaries.	Total expended.*	Average cost of miscellaneous and salaries per scholar.
1	....	....	\$97.13	\$29.61	\$2,150.00	\$2,367.49	\$7.82
2	....	....	75.00	76.90	1,050.25	1,272.15	5.26
3	....	....	9.35	40.83	1,224.80	1,324.98	6.75
4	....	....	....	50.64	444.00	509.64	5.20
5	....	....	....	45.00	1,035.00	1,115.00	8.64
6	....	....	272.00	63.13	782.05	1,117.18	6.00
7	....	....	34.29	70.29	1,138.50	1,293.08	5.91
8	....	\$330.00	38.00	208.50	1,936.00	2,587.50	6.11
9	....	....	....	42.37	745.00	817.37	5.24
10	....	3.38	91.67	98.17	1,028.50	1,262.47	5.37
11	....	....	....	....	1,450.00	1,495.00	9.82
12	....	....	300.00	204.78	2,061.00	2,665.78	6.45
13	....	429.13	242.71	229.16	2,340.75	3,301.75	10.79
14	....	....	....	....	501.00	551.00	2.64
15	....	....	20.00	11.30	581.33	627.63	12.60
16	....	....	8.00	54.29	900.00	1,011.29	5.30
17	\$6,000.00	....	5,421.18	8,001.86	36,628.60	57,831.64	10.26
18	....	....	40.00	41.00	1,103.50	1,224.50	9.43
19	....	....	285.97	82.77	1,688.96	2,117.70	8.56
20	....	....	320.05	511.60	4,005.88	5,087.53	9.70
21	....	....	1.50	84.53	665.50	786.38	7.57
22	....	....	....	7,369.81	21,542.50	29,912.31	11.84
23	....	....	....	....	1,400.00	1,500.00	....
24	....	....	....	205.83	1,955.75	2,236.58	8.63
25	....	....	....	139.71	1,204.50	1,384.21	9.31
26	....	....	49.75	300.00	2,927.19	3,336.94	7.80
27	....	....	....	10.00	254.00	272.00	5.86
28	....	....	....	50.00	700.00	775.00	11.50
29	....	4.05	\$25.81	140.43	2,193.20	3,250.94	6.70
30	....	....	193.07	198.52	2,179.00	2,622.59	7.64
31	....	....	....	5.69	102.00	114.69	9.87
	\$6,000.00	\$766.56	\$8,325.48	\$18,366.72	\$97,918.88	\$135,781.42	\$8.10

\* Salaries of school committees included.

## MERRIMACK

## SCHOOLS.

TOWNS.		Legally organized school-districts.	Different public schools.	Graded schools.	District and town high schools.	Schools averaging twelve scholars or less.	Schools averaging six or less.	Average length of schools in weeks.
1	Allentown.....	4	4	1	..	2	..	46.00
2	Andover.....	11	14	2	..	5	1	16.21
3	Boscawen.....	7	8	2	..	2	2	27.00
4	Bow.....	13	13	..	..	4	5	16.00
5	Bradford .....	9	12	2	1	3	2	18.91
6	Canterbury.....	11	11	..	..	6	..	18.50
7	Chichester.....	5	6	..	..	..	..	20.91
8	Concord. ....	16	54	38	1	3	3	33.33
9	Danbury .....	10	18	..	..	3	1	8.44
10	Dunbarton .....	11	11	..	..	8	1	19.59
11	Epsom .....	9	9	..	..	2	..	19.60
12	Franklin .....	1	16	8	1	5	1	31.20
13	Henniker.....	11	11	..	..	2	1	22.82
14	Hill.....	8	8	..	..	4	..	13.50
15	Hooksett ....	7	8	2	..	2	..	27.27
16	Hopkinton.....	19	21	..	2	6	6	21.95
17	London.....	10	14	1	..	5	1	18.50
18	Newbury .....	10	12	..	..	3	2	15.50
19	New London.....	7	7	..	..	1	..	23.09
20	Northfield.....	8	11	3	..	1	3	19.09
21	Pembroke.....	9	12	4	..	1	..	27.33
22	Pittsfield.....	9	11	3	1	2	1	16.00
23	Salisbury.....	11	11	..	..	3	4	16.63
24	Sutton.....	11	12	..	..	4	3	17.40
25	Warner.....	18	23	3	1	8	5	21.30
26	Webster.....	9	9	..	..	3	2	17.70
27	Wilnot.....	13	20	..	..	4	4	11.80
Total .....		267	366	69	7	92	48	20.94

COUNTY.

SCHOOL-HOUSES.

	Number of school-houses.	Unfit for use.	Built during the year.	Having maps or globes.	Estimated value of school buildings, furniture, and sites.	Estimated value of apparatus.
1	4	..	..	4	\$8,000.00	.....
2	12	2	..	14	5,500.00	\$125.00
3	7	..	..	6	4,000.00	75.00
4	14	1	..	13	3,420.00	100.00
5	11	1	..	1	3,000.00	150.00
6	11	..	..	11	4,000.00	140.00
7	6	..	1	1	3,500.00	100.00
8	30	..	..	52	163,600.00	1,852.00
9	9	2	..	1	2,500.00	25.00
10	11	2	..	4	4,125.00	40.00
11	9	1	1	..	3,525.00	25.00
12	10	1	..	16	35,000.00	800.00
13	11	..	..	8	6,000.00	53.00
14	9	1	..	2	1,000.00	40.00
15	7	..	..	8	5,150.00	150.00
16	19	..	..	4	10,000.00	75.00
17	13	..	..	4	4,200.00	50.00
18	10	..	..	1	2,600.00	15.00
19	7	..	..	6	4,100.00	65.00
20	9	1	2	11	6,300.00	350.00
21	9	4	..	12	8,000.00	100.00
22	11	2	..	7	5,000.00	100.00
23	9	2	..	3	900.00	5.00
24	12	3	..	4	2,300.00	25.00
25	23	3	..	19	15,000.00	250.00
26	9	1	1	7	2,300.00	50.00
27	13	..	..	2	1,300.00	5.00
	305	27	5	221	\$314,820.00	\$4,767.00

## MERRIMACK

## SCHOLARS.

	TOWNS.	Selectmen's enumeration between five and fifteen.		Number of boys enrolled.	Number of girls enrolled.	Under six years.	Between six and sixteen.	Over sixteen years.	Average daily at- tendance.	Number pursuing higher branches.	Number reported between five and fifteen not attend- ing any school.
		Boys.	Girls.								
1	Allenstown.....	..	..	63	87	11	126	13	131.00	..	..
2	Andover.....	110	108	125	115	20	208	12	196.00	40	10
3	Boscawen.....	..	..	95	93	39	137	12	....	13	20
4	Bow.....	92	83	114	83	..	..	..	....	14	5
5	Bradford.....	55	62	102	91	16	145	32	93.00	28	5
6	Canterbury.....	109	91	117	103	12	196	12	156.98	27	4
7	Chichester.....	..	..	69	82	14	120	17	144.00	8	6
8	Concord.....	..	..	1,121	1,148	85	2,056	128	1,672.00	164	..
9	Danbury.....	60	81	84	97	16	158	7	175.00	13	12
10	Dunbarton.....	..	..	70	53	12	92	19	102.80	47	8
11	Epsom.....	..	..	124	99	12	179	32	153.00	36	5
12	Franklin.....	..	..	260	307	4	503	60	374.00	57	70
13	Henniker.....	73	90	67	35	10	..	..	....	46	10
14	Hill.....	67	48	67	35	10	82	10	81.00	..	..
15	Hooksett.....	..	..	107	109	18	182	16	144.00	27	25
16	Hopkinton.....	..	..	157	170	17	261	49	230.00	72	..
17	London.....	..	..	180	123	17	252	34	219.42	47	1
18	Newbury.....	53	58	71	69	10	107	23	125.00	18	..
19	New London.....	70	75	73	72	6	118	21	109.00	17	4
20	Northfield.....	60	75	90	110	12	177	11	150.00	25	6
21	Pembroke.....	..	..	190	189	28	332	19	264.55	21	141
22	Pittsfield.....	..	..	116	176	41	221	30	246.00	24	18
23	Salisbury.....	65	57	77	70	17	115	15	104.53	17	8
24	Sutton.....	85	68	102	86	11	140	37	141.25	19	8
25	Warner.....	..	..	153	157	23	227	60	236.50	50	4
26	Webster.....	58	59	67	57	8	109	7	105.00	21	1
27	Wilmot.....	..	..	102	98	17	177	6	85.00	3	16
	Total.....	957	955	3,963	3,914	486	6,420	682	5,742.03	854	388

COUNTY.

TEACHERS.

	Number of different male teachers employed.	Average wages of male teachers per month.	Number of different female teachers employed.	Average wages of female teachers per month.	Number teaching the first time.	Number teaching the same school more than one term.	Number of teachers from normal schools.
1	3	\$40.00	7	\$30.00	1	3	..
2	..	...	19	22.37	2	5	2
3	3	44.33	8	24.00	..	7	4
4	5	21.51	10	17.85	3	8	4
5	1	27.95	15	21.00	2	4	1
6	4	28.50	15	23.86	2	6	2
7	2	32.40	9	17.92	3	3	3
8	9	91.45	64	37.26	3	48	8
9	3	19.36	15	14.91	3	3	1
10	3	18.66	12	20.00	1	5	.
11	1	35.00	14	21.50	5	3	1
12	1	133.33	28	28.75	4	16	4
13	6	36.00	17	22.10	3	5	2
14	1	23.00	7	23.00	2	2	..
15	..	....	11	26.59	2	6	..
16	5	35.20	20	20.24	3	16	2
17	3	29.00	19	25.00	5	8	1
18	2	23.50	13	17.00	3	3	..
19	3	30.67	9	22.85	3	4	2
20	1	24.00	10	20.33	..	5	1
21	3	33.00	16	25.14	2	8	3
22	5	30.00	8	18.00	3	6	..
23	2	27.00	13	16.44	4	8	1
24	3	25.66	14	17.76	5	4	..
25	5	42.40	28	18.50	7	13	..
26	1	30.00	12	20.33	4	3	1
27	4	45.00	13	11.00	8	3	1
	79	\$35.88	426	\$21.62	83	205	44

## MERRIMACK

## REVENUE.

	TOWNS.	Amount raised by town tax for support of schools.	Amount raised by district tax for schools.	Literary fund.	Local funds and dog tax.	Railroad tax.	Contributed.	Entire amount of revenue.
1	Allenstown...	\$1,400.00	.....	\$96.57	.....	....	....	\$1,496.57
2	Andover.....	1,158.84	\$125.00	.....	.....	....	\$10.00	1,293.84
3	Boscawen.....	1,950.00	.....	66.00	.....	\$50.00	....	2,066.00
4	Bow.....	1,194.24	.....	64.38	.....	....	350.00	1,608.62
5	Bradford.....	950.67	.....	77.80	\$85.00	....	206.94	1,320.41
6	Canterbury...	1,188.70	.....	85.47	80.30	....	153.81	1,508.28
7	Chichester....	1,000.00	105.00	66.23	.....	....	28.00	1,199.23
8	Concord.....	22,250.00	18,264.70	868.39	1,215.00	....	39.47	42,637.56
9	Danbury.....	647.30	26.50	62.90	6.30	....	25.00	768.00
10	Dunbarton...	1,130.55	31.50	62.16	.....	....	10.50	1,234.71
11	Epsom.....	1,128.97	950.00	85.47	6.80	....	....	2,171.24
12	Franklin.....	5,795.50	200.00	227.92	.....	....	....	6,223.42
13	Henniker.....	1,338.34	434.66	90.65	.....	....	....	1,863.65
14	Hill.....	2,500.00	.....	53.28	32.00	....	....	2,585.28
15	Hooksett.....	1,747.43	.....	83.25	.....	....	....	1,830.68
16	Hopkinton....	2,754.03	125.00	122.47	.....	3.50	5.07	3,010.07
17	Loudon.....	1,486.38	.....	97.31	94.07	....	....	1,677.76
18	Newbury.....	525.00	.....	58.83	91.50	....	....	675.33
19	New London..	888.85	60.00	66.23	.. . .	....	51.00	1,066.08
20	Northfield....	1,033.00	300.00	54.00	20.00	....	....	1,407.00
21	Pembroke....	2,462.94	.....	149.99	170.19	....	....	2,783.12
22	Pittsfield....	1,684.56	50.00	110.21	100.00	....	....	1,944.77
23	Salisbury..	864.36	.....	66.00	.....	31.00	150.00	1,111.86
24	Sutton.....	791.00	46.00	89.79	127.00	....	....	1,053.79
25	Warner.....	1,938.42	.....	116.92	1,086.78	....	175.00	3,317.12
26	Webster.....	809.48	.....	70.00	.....	....	....	879.48
27	Wilnot.....	608.50	.....	100.00	287.00	....	....	995.50
	Total.....	\$61,227.56	\$20,718.36	\$3,088.22	\$3,401.94	\$84.50	\$1,204.79	\$89,729.37

COUNTY.

EXPENDITURES.

	Expended for new buildings.	Interest and debt.	Permanent repairs.	Miscellaneous ex- penses.	Teachers' salaries.	Total expended.*	Average cost of mis- cellaneous and sal- aries per scholar.
1	....	....	...	....	\$1,300.00	\$1,325.00	\$9.40
2	....	....	\$30.00	\$10.00	1,256.00	1,346.00	5.19
3	....	....	....	197.00	1,694.50	1,966.50	10.15
4	....	....	....	....	1,097.50	1,143.25	4.71
5	....	....	26.44	90.25	1,126.27	1,292.96	6.35
6	....	\$29.84	87.77	34.54	1,161.10	1,360.90	5.44
7	....	....	105.00	111.50	960.73	1,207.23	5.92
8	....	8,677.20	4,238.20	4,358.45	20,822.47	39,736.32	11.09
9	...	....	26.50	15.43	458.75	530.68	2.62
10	....	....	31.50	19.50	1,066.50	1,167.50	10.12
11	\$796.00	364.00	....	270.84	1,003.50	2,466.34	5.72
12	....	63.19	308.07	1,055.33	4,820.00	6,252.59	8.78
13	....	424.00	8.37	52.70	1,635.00	2,170.07	....
14	....	....	....	....	570.00	610.00	5.60
15	....	....	....	254.00	1,448.62	1,752.62	7.88
16	....	....	148.90	213.76	2,628.12	3,096.33	8.69
17	....	....	....	132.35	1,452.95	1,632.80	5.23
18	....	...	35.55	20.68	550.00	635.98	4.07
19	....	.75	....	18.44	1,004.30	1,053.49	7.05
20	300.00	....	125.00	58.58	866.23	1,384.81	7.00
21	....	....	20.00	....	2,485.23	2,597.48	6.55
22	....	....	60.00	25.00	1,759.77	1,894.77	6.48
23	...	....	50.00	105.85	888.90	1,092.75	6.76
24	....	4.00	46.00	60.00	924.00	1,089.00	5.24
25	....	....	35.00	280.94	2,997.75	3,383.69	10.88
26	350.00	....	45.00	60.00	950.00	1,447.00	8.14
27	....	....	....	....	644.86	644.86	3.23
	\$1,446.00	\$9,562.98	\$5,427.30	\$7,445.14	\$57,573.05	\$84,280.92	\$6.85

\* Salaries of school committees included.

## SCHOOLS.

	TOWNS.	Legally organized school-districts.	Different public schools.	Graded schools.	District and town high schools.	Schools averaging twelve scholars or less.	Schools averaging six or less.	Average length of schools in weeks.
1	Atkinson.....	5	5	..	..	2	2	22.50
2	Auburn.....	8	8	..	..	1	1	17.89
3	Brentwood.....	5	5	..	..	..	..	24.30
4	Candia.....	12	14	..	..	6	..	18.21
5	Chester.....	10	10	..	..	3	1	19.50
6	Danville .....	4	4	..	..	2	..	20.70
7	Deerfield.....	14	14	..	..	6	2	20.36
8	Derry.....	10	11	..	..	2	6	21.36
9	East Kingston....	1	4	..	..	..	..	28.23
10	Epping.....	7	8	2	..	3	..	22.90
11	Exeter.....	5	13	8	1	2	1	32.77
12	Fremont .....	4	4	..	..	4	..	22.25
13	Greenland.....	3	3	..	..	..	..	30.00
14	Hampstead.....	7	7	..	1	2	..	28.85
15	Hampton.....	6	8	2	..	1	1	27.75
16	Hampton Falls....	1	4	..	..	..	..	30.00
17	Kensington.....	2	3	..	..	..	..	26.00
18	Kingston.....	5	5	..	..	..	..	22.80
19	Londonderry.....	9	9	..	..	2	1	23.70
20	Newcastle.....	1	3	3	..	..	..	35.00
21	Newington.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	...
22	Newmarket.....	6	12	6	1	3	..	25.66
23	Newton.....	6	6	..	..	3	1	19.33
24	North Hampton..	2	3	..	..	..	..	20.66
25	Northwood .....	8	9	2	..	2	..	19.50
26	Nottingham .....	12	13	..	..	4	1	18.69
27	Plaistow .....	4	4	..	..	..	..	24.50
28	Portsmouth.....	1	33	29	1	..	..	40.00
29	Raymond .....	10	12	1	1	4	2	17.90
30	Rye.....	4	4	..	..	..	..	29.50
31	Salem.....	10	11	1	..	3	1	27.40
32	Sandown.....	4	4	..	..	..	..	16.00
33	Seabrook.....	6	7	1	1	1	..	24.60
34	South Hampton....	3	3	..	..	1	..	26.00
35	So. Newmarket....	2	4	3	..	..	..	29.13
36	Stratham.....	4	4	..	..	..	..	31.00
37	Windham.....	7	7	..	..	3	..	25.14
	Total .....	209	279	58	6	60	20	24.72

## COUNTY.

SCHOOL-HOUSES.						
	Number of school-houses.	Unfit for use.	Built during the year.	Having maps or globes.	Estimated value of school buildings, furniture, and sites.	Estimated value of apparatus.
1	5	..	..	5	\$3,700.00	\$40.00
2	8	..	..	6	3,650.00	81.50
3	4	..	..	5	5,000.00	40.00
4	14	..	..	14	5,000.00	50.00
5	10	2	..	10	4,000.00	100.00
6	4	..	..	4	4,800.00	65.00
7	14	..	..	14	8,000.00	100.00
8	11	..	..	11	7,500.00	250.00
9	4	..	..	4	1,400.00	12.00
10	8	1	..	8	5,250.00	60.00
11	11	..	..	11	14,500.00	250.00
12	4	1	..	4	1,500.00	35.00
13	4	..	..	3	7,100.00	70.00
14	8	..	..	9	5,300.00	100.00
15	6	..	..	10	7,500.00	100.00
16	4	..	..	4	4,900.00	25.00
17	3	..	..	3	4,000.00	50.00
18	5	..	..	5	2,800.00	60.00
19	9	..	..	9	7,500.00	120.00
20	2	..	..	3	3,000.00	75.00
21	1	..	..	1	2,500.00	25.00
22	8	..	..	12	19,000.00	100.00
23	6	..	..	6	3,000.00	50.00
24	2	..	..	3	7,000.00	50.00
25	8	..	..	8	3,000.00	70.00
26	13	1	..	10	.....	60.00
27	4	..	..	4	2,200.00	9.50
28	14	..	..	33	80,000.00	2,500.00
29	9	..	..	11	4,100.00	250.00
30	4	..	..	4	4,000.00	140.00
31	9	..	..	10	7,000.00	92.40
32	4	..	..	2	500.00	10.00
33	6	2	..	5	8,000.00	61.25
34	3	..	..	3	1,300.00	....
35	3	..	..	4	3,700.00	50.00
36	4	..	..	4	3,000.00	35.00
37	7	..	..	7	5,100.00	60.00
	243	7	....	269	\$259,800.00	\$5,246.65

## ROCKINGHAM

SCHOLARS.											
	TOWNS.	Selectmen's enumeration between five and fifteen.		Number of boys enrolled.	Number of girls enrolled.	Under six years.	Between six and sixteen.	Over sixteen years.	Average daily attendance.	Number pursuing higher branches.	Number reported between five and fifteen not attending any school.
		Boys.	Girls.								
1	Atkinson.....	33	34	25	29	7	45	2	44.00	6	1
2	Auburn.....	56	69	68	78	12	123	11	111.00	9	20
3	Brentwood.....	68	68	75	94	10	147	12	136.50	25	1
4	Candia.....	110	119	139	160	26	250	23	211.00	29	13
5	Chester.....	..	..	103	106	11	190	8	170.00	8	5
6	Danville.....	38	36	48	42	6	81	3	60.30	3	..
7	Deerfield.....	..	..	158	131	21	251	17	209.00	30	12
8	Derry.....	165	149	161	141	14	287	1	240.00	11	5
9	East Kingston..	54	50	53	51	8	95	1	72.00	10	..
10	Epping.....	..	..	127	99	20	197	9	201.00	16	19
11	Exeter.....	230	256	300	134	52	..	..	..	..	..
12	Fremont.....	..	..	67	73	17	112	11	82.37	18	6
13	Greenland.....	..	..	52	47	11	88	..	73.00	5	..
14	Hampstead.....	..	..	80	69	13	136	..	135.00	..	7
15	Hampton.....	107	110	99	96	18	160	17	158.00	20	4
16	Hampton Falls..	..	..	56	55	6	104	1	99.00	..	15
17	Kensington.....	..	..	50	50	8	90	2	88.00	15	3
18	Kingston.....	90	100	90	102	22	164	6	130.00	1	7
19	Londonderry....	..	..	123	117	16	210	14	162.00	28	11
20	Newcastle.....	50	65	56	64	18	93	9	110.00	14	..
21	Newington.....	25	38	35	32	3	52	12	36.00	15	5
22	Newmarket....	150	154	155	216	45	246	80	297.00	8	20
23	Newton.....	76	54	80	77	7	149	1	146.00	..	5
24	North Hampton.	..	..	40	61	5	92	4	83.00	..	..
25	Northwood.....	87	92	106	125	19	207	5	163.00	6	5
26	Nottingham.....	..	..	..	..	17	203	18	195.00	32	5
27	Plaistow.....	..	..	82	62	2	137	5	127.00	13	..
28	Portsmouth.....	..	..	971	920	163	1,647	81	..	146	200
29	Raymond.....	..	..	109	95	18	180	6	170.50	1	5
30	Rye.....	..	..	92	112	11	174	19	148.00	22	13
31	Salem.....	125	104	128	105	28	191	14	244.00	8	17
32	Sandown.....	24	36	48	45	12	72	9	..	10	7
33	Seabrook.....	..	..	156	185	..	..	..	239.00	5	40
34	South Hampton.	25	24	36	27	4	58	1	48.00	6	..
35	So. Newmarket..	85	68	95	79	11	152	11	..	30	..
36	Stratham.....	72	68	66	57	5	106	12	78.00	12	5
37	Windham.....	57	46	68	52	14	89	17	85.00	15	..
Total.....		1,727	1,740	4,197	3,988	680	6,578	442	4,471.67	577	456

## COUNTY.

## TEACHERS.

	Number of different male teachers em- ployed.	Average wages of male teachers per month.	Number of differ- ent female teach- ers employed.	Average wages of female teachers per month.	Number teaching the first time.	Number teaching the same school more than one term.	Number of teach- ers from normal schools.
1	..	....	6	\$23.80	1	4	1
2	1	\$28.00	11	21.86	2	4	1
3	1	25.00	4	26.50	1	2	1
4	3	25.00	14	27.00	5	10	..
5	..	....	10	22.00	1	10	..
6	..	....	6	20.75	1	3	..
7	2	40.00	17	23.00	1	9	6
8	1	40.00	13	26.00	..	10	1
9	1	35.00	5	23.25	..	4	2
10	1	44.00	10	27.20	2	6	2
11	3	102.88	11	37.50	1	13	1
12	1	36.00	4	30.00	1	4	..
13	..	....	4	34.33	..	3	..
14	..	....	9	26.00	2	5	3
15	2	31.50	9	23.33	2	5	2
16	..	....	5	29.00	..	3	..
17	1	20.00	2	29.00	2	3	..
18	..	....	7	27.00	1	4	2
19	2	32.00	12	24.30	2	7	..
20	..	....	4	24.66	..	1	..
21	1	41.00	..	..	..	1	..
22	2	60.00	11	36.00	2	11	2
23	..	....	6	26.57	..	3	..
24	2	50.00	2	26.00	..	3	..
25	1	40.00	11	19.95	2	7	2
26	1	32.00	15	20.00	7	9	3
27	1	32.00	5	32.00	..	3	1
28	6	91.25	30	38.63	1	35	1
29	3	29.00	12	20.33	1	7	1
30	2	44.66	5	34.80	0	4	3
31	2	30.30	11	29.77	1	8	2
32	..	....	5	23.75	2	3	..
33	2	....	10	29.00	1	4	2
34	1	25.00	3	23.00	..	2	..
35	2	49.00	3	34.57	..	3	2
36	1	30.00	7	36.00	1	3	3
37	1	20.00	8	26.00	1	6	2
	47	\$39.75	307	\$27.30	44	222	46

## ROCKINGHAM

## REVENUE.

TOWNS.	Amount raised by town tax for support of schools.	Amount raised by district tax for schools.	Literary fund.	Local funds and dog tax.	Railroad tax.	Contributed.	Entire amount of revenue.
1 Atkinson.....	\$623.00	....	\$22.57	\$140.05	\$4.77	....	\$790.39
2 Auburn.....	585.96	\$15.00	60.68	88.00	....	\$102.00	851.64
3 Brentwood....	654.50	100.00	69.55	60.00	....	....	884.05
4 Candia.....	1,200.00	52.00	100.27	....	....	52.00	1,404.27
5 Chester.....	889.00	....	86.58	100.75	....	....	1,083.33
6 Danville.....	409.50	....	34.78	10.00	....	10.0	464.28
7 Deerfield.....	1,800.00	265.00	126.00	....	....	....	2,191.00
8 Derry.....	1,578.50	530.00	119.88	134.00	....	....	2,362.38
9 East Kingston.	497.00	....	79.38	125.00	58.76	18.54	778.68
10 Epping.....	1,343.61	....	93.98	6.00	....	2.65	1,446.24
11 Exeter.....	6,023.00	....	160.95	....	346.41	....	6,530.36
12 Fremont.....	602.11	....	42.55	57.00	....	....	701.66
13 Greenland....	840.00	....	29.60	..	....	17.00	886.60
14 Hampstead....	1,232.00	50.00	61.04	128.45	....	....	1,471.49
15 Hampton.....	1,295.00	....	82.14	....	165.58	....	1,542.72
16 Hampton Falls	800.00	....	46.25	43.00	....	....	889.25
17 Kensington...	553.00	....	47.36	....	....	....	600.36
18 Kingston.....	745.50	25.00	65.12	167.92	....	....	1,003.54
19 Londonderry..	1,375.50	206.00	100.64	106.80	....	....	1,788.94
20 Newcastle....	697.50	....	42.45	....	10.72	....	750.67
21 Newington....	....	....	25.16	....	....	70.00	95.16
22 Newmarket....	3,500.00	500.00	157.00	....	250.00	....	4,407.00
23 Newton.....	612.00	....	58.83	....	....	60.00	730.83
24 No. Hampton.	953.34	....	40.77	....	....	....	994.11
25 Northwood....	1,015.00	83.64	....	194.50	....	....	1,293.23
26 Nottingham ..	815.50	25.00	94.31	371.69	....	....	1,306.50
27 Plaistow.....	815.50	154.50	49.25	33.00	....	....	1,052.34
28 Portsmouth...	22,639.71	704.85	....	..	....	25.28	23,369.84
29 Raymond.....	1,407.79	....	112.00	73.00	....	....	1,592.79
30 Rye.....	1,239.00	....	85.10	...	....	....	1,324.10
31 Salem.....	1,106.00	200.00	110.63	834.47	263.27	....	2,514.37
32 Sandown.....	388.50	....	31.82	....	....	2.75	423.07
33 Seabrook.....	1,250.00	....	115.07	....	40.00	....	1,405.07
34 So. Hampton..	451.50	....	25.53	....	....	....	477.03
35 So. Newmarket	1,250.00	400.00	59.94	....	....	....	1,709.94
36 Stratham.....	1,192.11	100.00	46.25	....	....	....	1,338.36
37 Windham.....	913.00	190.00	45.14	281.00	....	39.00	1,468.14
	\$63,293.63	\$3,601.08	\$2,528.57	\$2,961.72	\$1,139.51	\$399.22	\$73,923.73

COUNTY.

EXPENDITURES.						
	Expended for new buildings.	Interest and debt.	Permanent repairs.	Miscellaneous expenses.	Teachers' salaries.	Total expended.*
1	....	\$5.45	...	\$35.71	\$746.80	\$807.96
2	....	....	\$15.00	57.23	630.70	742.93
3	....	....	100.00	41.84	732.24	890.08
4	....	....	....	25.00	1,300.00	1,365.00
5	....	....	8.62	100.00	900.00	1,018.62
6	....	....	....	18.19	441.85	475.04
7	\$50.09	265.00	65.00	37.67	1,683.24	2,151.00
8	....	....	530.00	150.00	1,604.25	2,329.25
9	....	....	7.00	58.00	732.57	812.57
10	....	....	....	88.05	1,354.25	1,482.30
11	....	....	350.00	425.00	5,858.00	6,713.00
12	194.04	....	5.00	....	505.00	721.29
13	...	....	10.34	85.40	758.87	854.61
14	....	....	50.00	45.36	1,197.00	1,327.36
15	....	....	225.00	164.27	1,255.50	1,669.77
16	....	....	....	78.99	839.70	943.69
17	....	....	8.00	54.87	506.40	584.27
18	....	....	....	....	867.00	892.00
19	...	106.00	100.00	185.94	1,397.00	1,838.94
20	....	....	....	112.92	621.80	779.72
21	....	....	3.50	12.95	369.50	397.95
22	....	2,500.00	200.00	350.00	2,500.00	5,650.00
23	....	....	....	23.00	778.50	826.50
24	....	....	....	....	820.50	835.50
25	....	....	83.64	99.44	1,049.00	1,293.23
26	....	....	25.00	....	1,281.50	1,361.50
27	....	....	154.59	35.00	625.91	835.20
28	....	....	2,639.71	3,580.85	17,065.88	23,286.44
29	190.00	....	100.00	....	1,107.10	1,347.10
30	....	....	....	120.30	1,099.00	1,249.30
31	....	....	....	140.25	1,851.00	2,066.25
32	....	....	....	6.70	421.50	448.20
33	....	400.00	25.77	110.90	1,258.37	1,818.04
34	....	....	....	4.83	457.20	477.03
35	....	....	400.00	63.00	1,157.50	1,665.50
36	....	....	100.00	100.00	1,098.00	1,323.00
37	....	....	216.98	106.19	1,121.00	1,489.17
	\$344.13	\$3,276.45	\$5,423.15	\$6,517.85	\$57,993.63	\$74,769.61
						\$6.61

\* Salaries of school committees included.

## STRAFFORD

## SCHOOLS.

	TOWNS.	Legally organized school-districts.	Different public schools.	Graded schools.	District and town high schools.	Schools averaging twelve scholars or less.	Schools averaging six or less.	Average length of schools in weeks.
1	Barrington .....	14	14	..	..	4	1	16.50
2	Dover.....	1	42	32	1	..	2	35.43
3	Durham .....	6	8	0	..	2	..	23.87
4	Farmington.....	16	25	6	1	5	4	18.00
5	Lee.....	7	7	..	..	1	..	19.42
6	Madbury.....	3	4	..	..	1	..	30.40
7	Middleton.....	4	4	..	..	1	..	13.50
8	Milton.....	10	13	2	2	1	1	18.38
9	New Durham.....	12	13	..	..	8	2	13.31
10	Rochester.....	19	30	14	1	8	2	27.20
11	Rollinsford.....	5	8	4	1	..	..	33.10
12	Somersworth.....	3	14	10	1	1	..	34.71
13	Strafford .....	17	17	..	..	4	2	18.40
	Total .....	117	199	68	7	36	14	23.25

COUNTY.

SCHOOL-HOUSES.						
	Number of school-houses.	Unfit for use.	Built during the year.	Having maps or globes.	Estimated value of school buildings, furniture, and sites.	Estimated value of apparatus.
1	14	1	..	8	.....	.....
2	18	..	..	42	\$140,150.00	\$950.00
3	8	..	..	8	4,000.00	100.00
4	17	..	..	20	17,000.00	700.00
5	8	..	..	2	2,000 00	30.00
6	4	..	..	..	2,800.00	8.00
7	4	..	..	1	900.00	10.00
8	11	..	..	12	8,000.00	200.00
9	13	..	1	12	5,000.00	100.00
10	23	3	1	23	27,370.00	375.00
11	5	1	..	8	7,500.00	100.00
12	7	..	..	14	100,000.00	200.00
13	16	1	..	2	6,000.00	40.00
	148	6	2	152	\$320,720.00	\$2,813.00

## STRAFFORD

## SCHOLARS.

	TOWNS.	Selectmen's enumeration between five and fifteen.		Number of boys enrolled.	Number of girls enrolled.	Under six years.	Between six and sixteen.	Over sixteen years.	Average daily attendance.	Number pursuing higher branches.	Number reported between five and fifteen not attending any school.
		Boys.	Girls.								
1	Barrington.....	..	..	124	190	21	257	36	....	30	25
2	Dover.....	995	1,012	997	883	200	1,524	156	1,436.00	110	200
3	Durham. ....	..	..	165	180	17	321	7	121.00	10	10
4	Farmington.....	..	..	361	331	58	575	59	556.00	90	30
5	Lee.....	..	..	87	65	10	128	14	119.00	4	2
6	Madbury.....	..	..	36	24	3	54	3	31.00	..	..
7	Middleton.....	40	30	49	40	16	65	8	73.20	2	..
8	Milton.....	..	..	155	139	30	241	23	247.73	60	9
9	New Durham....	79	76	95	87	10	158	14	138.00	9	11
10	Rochester.....	..	..	583	544	112	949	66	799.00	106	56
11	Rollinsford.....	..	..	160	160	40	256	24	195.00	15	45
12	Somersworth..	..	..	287	351	63	545	30	483.00	63	100
13	Strafford .....	130	122	167	158	32	265	28	257.00	29	14
	Total.....	1,244	1,240	3,266	3,152	612	5,338	468	4,455.93	528	502

COUNTY.

TEACHERS.

	Number of different male teachers employed.	Average wages of male teachers per month.	Number of different female teachers employed.	Average wages of female teachers per month.	Number teaching the first time.	Number teaching the same school more than one term.	Number of teachers from normal schools.
1	8	\$28.00	12	\$21.00	5	1	..
2	4	83.06	38	40.50	3	39	6
3	..	....	11	29.00	3	4	2
4	3	65.00	19	20.00	4	16	..
5	3	33.33	8	22.88	.	5	1
6	2	32.50	5	27.33	1	2	..
7	..	....	5	21.62	..	..	..
8	5	37.50	15	22.09	5	6	..
9	1	22.00	13	19.27	1	5	1
10	11	40.82	33	28.45	3	27	4
11	3	60.00	12	8.00	2	6	2
12	3	166.66	17	30.00	3	12	4
13	4	24.50	20	22.93	4	14	..
	47	\$53.94	208	\$24.09	34	137	20

## STRAFFORD

## REVENUE.

	TOWNS.	Amount raised by town tax for sup- port of schools.	Amount raised by district tax for schools.	Literary fund.	Local funds and dog tax.	Railroad tax.	Contributed.	Entire amount of revenue.
1	Barrington.....	\$1,539.72	\$450.00	\$101.00	....	....	....	\$2,090.72
2	Dover.....	21,892.00	....	720.02	....	\$659.00	....	23,271.02
3	Durham.....	1,490.56	....	74.00	...	....	...	1,564.56
4	Farmington....	3,332.99	....	246.15	\$2,147.44	264.31	....	5,990.89
5	Lee.....	916.04	....	....	....	....	....	916.04
6	Madbury.....	649.50	....	33.00	34.75	....	\$68.00	785.25
7	Middleton....	234.50	....	33.33	20.00	....	8.50	296.33
8	Milton.....	1,050.00	300.00	120.62	115.50	....	....	1,586.12
9	New Durham..	518.38	365.00	79.92	298.00	....	25.00	1,286.30
10	Rochester.....	5,666.56	5,738.64	320.00	110.00	565.00	108.00	12,508.20
11	Rollinsford....	2,372.50	1,670.00	97.68	....	....	....	4,140.18
12	Somersworth...	6,300.00	5,600.00	196.84	199.50	....	....	12,296.34
13	Strafford.....	1,563.34	153.40	130.61	....	....	34.00	1,881.35
	Total....	\$47,526.09	\$14,277.04	\$2,153.17	\$2,925.19	\$1,488.31	\$243.50	\$68,613.30

COUNTY.

## EXPENDITURES.

	Expended for new buildings.	Interest and debt.	Permanent repairs.	Miscellaneous ex- penses.	Teachers' salaries.	Total expended.*	Average cost of mis- cellaneous and sal- aries per scholar.
1	....	....	\$450.00	\$70.72	\$1,469.00	\$2,039.72	\$4.90
2	....	....	1,834.99	3,866.86	18,677.99	24,379.84	2.05
3	....	....	100.00	....	1,391.00	1,531.00	4.43
4	....	\$2,500.00	75.00	400.00	5,100.00	8,287.00	8.61
5	....	....	....	.	841.00	867.00	5.53
6	....	....	5.42	8.26	846.20	874.88	14.57
7	....	....	7.00	4.00	290.35	311.35	3.25
8	....	....	250.00	35.50	1,543.95	1,884.45	5.37
9	\$300.00	....	65.00	14.39	849.36	1,262.75	4.74
10	1,172.80	1,378.84	669.98	1,127.06	7,934.73	12,448.41	8.04
11	....	460.00	20.00	100.00	2,042.00	2,652.00	6.67
12	....	4,320.00	1,194.36	1,231.38	5,739.06	12,594.80	10.92
13	20.00	....	163.00	15.88	1,679.65	1,948.53	5.21
	\$1,492.80	\$8,658.84	\$4,834.75	\$6,874.05	\$48,403.29	\$71,081.73	\$6.48

\* Salaries of school committees included.

SULLIVAN

## SCHOOLS.

	TOWNS.	Legally organized school-districts.	Different public schools.	Graded schools.	District and town high schools.	Schools averaging twelve scholars or less.	Schools averaging six or less.	Average length of schools in weeks.
1	Acworth .....	11	14	2	..	6	3	19.70
2	Charlestown.....	14	15	4	1	7	..	25.33
3	Claremont.....	19	6	10	1	5	4	28.06
4	Cornish.....	16	29	..	..	8	2	....
5	Croydon.....	6	6	..	..	5	1	18.00
6	Goshen.....	5	5	..	..	..	..	19.40
7	Grantham .....	6	7	..	..	3	1	13.00
8	Langdon.....	6	5	..	..	5	..	23.60
9	Lempster.....	9	17	..	1	..	..	8.82
10	Newport.....	11	17	1	1	3	2	27.00
11	Plainfield.....	16	16	..	..	8	3	20.62
12	Springfield .....	11	10	..	..	6	..	15.00
13	Sunapee.....	9	9	9	..	4	..	23.28
14	Unity .....	10	10	..	..	6	2	10.00
15	Washington.....	10	10	..	..	6	2	17.46
	Total.....	159	176	26	4	72	20	19.23

COUNTY.

SCHOOL-HOUSES.

	Number of school-houses.	Unfit for use.	Built during the year.	Having maps or globes.	Estimated value of school buildings, furniture, and sites.	Estimated value of apparatus.
1	12	2	..	12	\$5,000.00	\$150.00
2	14	..	..	12	11,000.00	200.00
3	23	..	..	18	28,000.00	1,100.00
4	16	3	1	12	5,465.00	70.00
5	6	4	..	1	1,800.00	20.00
6	5	..	..	5	1,000.00	35.00
7	7	1	..	5	1,500.00	25.00
8	6	1	..	5	2,000.00	45.00
9	9	..	..	9	3,000.00	54.00
10	17	..	..	17	4,500.00	150.00
11	16	4	..	10	4,000.00	75.00
12	11	2	..	11	2,100.00	65.00
13	9	..	..	3	4,250.00	55.00
14	10	1	..	5	3,000.00	100.00
15	10	3	..	10	2,700.00	75.00
	171	21	1	135	\$79,315.00	\$2,219.00

SULLIVAN

## SCHOLARS.

	TOWNS.	Selection's enumeration between five and fifteen.		Number of boys enrolled.	Number of girls enrolled.	Under six years.	Between six and sixteen.	Over sixteen years.	Average daily at- tendance.	Number pursuing higher branches.	Number reported between five and fifteen not attend- ing any school.
		Boys.	Girls.								
1	Acworth .. . . .	76	84	107	103	13	174	23	165.00	29	19
2	Charlestown . . .	..	..	174	175	21	309	19	269.00	26	11
3	Claremont.....	503	497	505	496	89	844	68	633.00	80	200
4	Cornish.....	125	94	131	103	13	209	12	176.00	7	14
5	Croydon... ..	44	47	66	62	3	104	21	90.00	24	11
6	Goshen.....	32	42	..	..	16	79	15	141.00	16	2
7	Grantham .....	..	..	63	46	11	91	7	....	..	..
8	Langdon.....	34	27	32	27	4	45	10	43.00	6	8
9	Lempster.....	..	..	42	36	10	58	10	69.00	..	..
10	Newport.....	206	195	247	228	26	419	30	350.00	12	5
11	Plainfield .....	..	..	123	128	18	212	21	213.00	4	18
12	Springfield.....	73	56	101	181	18	244	20	133.00	12	9
13	Sunapee .....	75	60	97	106	22	150	31	149.00	14	10
14	Unity .....	86	73	98	80	26	133	19	135.00	4	14
15	Washington.....	..	..	74	79	12	129	12	104.35	25	8
	Total.....	1,254	1,175	1,860	1,850	302	3,200	318	2,680.35	259	329

COUNTY.

TEACHERS.

	Number of different male teachers em- ployed.	Average wages of male teachers per month.	Number of differ- ent female teach- ers employed.	Average wages of female teachers per month.	Number teaching the first time.	Number teaching the same school more than one term.	Number of teach- ers from normal schools.
1	7	\$29.00	22	\$18.00	8	2	3
2	5	35.40	17	22.91	3	9	..
3	8	28.94	32	23.00	7	20	5
4	3	20.00	18	19.33	2	..	1
5	4	24.00	7	16.00	2	..	..
6	3	20.67	7	19.86	2	..	..
7	3	26.66	7	23.83	..	2	1
8	..	....	8	23.15	1	3	..
9	3	20.00	8	17.12	2	5	..
10	4	26.66	20	22.40	7	10	..
11	3	32.00	23	18.00	10	8	..
12	3	20.52	12	15.96	2	3	1
13	..	....	14	17.52	2	3	..
14	..	....	14	16.95	3	5	..
15	4	23.83	12	16.47	3	4	..
	50	\$25.72	221	\$19.36	54	74	11

SULLIVAN

## REVENUE.

	TOWNS.	Amount raised by town tax for support of schools.	Amount raised by district tax for schools.	Literary fund.	Local funds and dog tax.	Railroad tax.	Contributed.	Entire amount of revenue.
1	Acworth.....	\$1,329.50	....	\$67.92	\$60.00	....	\$120.00	\$1,577.42
2	Charlestown..	2,400.00	\$800.00	138.38	20.00	...	....	3,358.38
3	Claremont....	7,523.50	115.00	274.91	645.00	....	....	8,558.41
4	Cornish.....	1,190.00	625.00	99.90	28.35	....	294.43	2,237.68
5	Croydon.....	490.00	....	57.76	1,021.13	....	147.00	1,715.89
6	Goshen.....	391.48	....	59.57	50.00	....	..	501.05
7	Grantham ....	378.00	....	46.99	12.00	\$39.41	....	476.40
8	Langdon.....	800.00	....	18.13	....	....	....	818.13
9	Lempster....	763.86	....	....	....	....	....	763.86
10	Newport.....	2,798.85	650.00	210.90	114.88	....	....	3,774.63
11	Plainfield ....	1,211.00	....	99.90	....	....	58.00	1,368.90
12	Springfield...	488.50	...	72.89	....	....	37.13	598.52
13	Sunapee.....	962.74	....	77.70	78.00	....	84.00	1,202.44
14	Unity.....	730.00	....	60.68	105.25	....	....	895.93
15	Washington...	672.00	75.73	58.09	81.00	....	50.00	936.82
	Total.....	\$22,129.43	\$2,265.73	\$1,343.72	\$2,215.61	\$39.41	\$790.56	\$28,774.46

## COUNTY.

## EXPENDITURES.

	Expended for new buildings.	Interest and debt.	Permanent repairs.	Miscellaneous ex- penses.	Teachers' salaries.	Total expended.*	Average cost of mis- cellaneous and sal- aries per scholar.
1	....	....	\$36.00	\$13.00	\$1,469.08	\$1,594.08	\$7.05
2	....	....	160.80	333.42	2,624.82	3,194.04	8.48
3	\$2,500.00	....	115.50	610.00	7,397.40	10,722.90	8.00
4	625.00	....	25.00	142.18	1,370.50	2,162.68	9.13
5	....	....	...	6.96	425.72	449.68	3.38
6	....	....	....	13.53	463.10	494.63	4.17
7	....	....	....	26.80	246.85	288.65	2.40
8	....	....	5.43	39.04	715.50	784.97	12.80
9	....	....	....	45.00	718.86	796.86	10.20
10	....	....	....	524.05	3,249.29	3,838.34	7.96
11	...	....	....	....	1,572.50	1,622.50	6.06
12	....	....	....	5.45	532.00	559.45	2.61
13	....	\$263.24	54.00	63.00	832.75	1,244.99	4.41
14	....	....	....	15.00	857.68	903.68	4.90
15	....	....	75.73	20.00	826.71	962.44	5.53
	\$3,125.00	\$263.24	\$472.46	\$1,857.43	\$23,302.76	\$29,619.89	\$6.47

\* Salaries of school committees included.



## TABLE II.

This table contains,—

1. The largest sum of money appropriated to any one district.
2. The smallest sum appropriated to any one district.
3. The length, in weeks, of the longest school.
4. The length, in weeks, of the shortest school.
5. Number of scholars in the largest school.
6. Number of scholars in the smallest school.
7. Rate per cent of school assessment upon the invoiced valuation, expressed decimally. Many have failed to report this item; others have evidently reported it incorrectly.

This table exhibits, in the most striking light, some of the inequalities of our school system.

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## TABLE III.

This table contains,—

1. Number of fractional districts.
2. Number of districts under special acts.
3. Number of different scholars, not registered, attending private schools.
4. Number of scholars not absent during the year.
5. Amount of dog tax appropriated to schools.
6. Number of towns employing teachers from normal schools.
7. Amount paid for superintendence.

TABLE No. II.

## BELKNAP COUNTY.

	TOWNS.	Largest sum of money in any district.	Smallest sum of money in any district.	Longest school in any district : weeks.	Shortest school in any district : weeks.	Largest number of scholars in any district.	Smallest number of scholars in any district.	Rate of school assessment.
1	Alton.....	\$556.58	\$51.22	30	9	40	3	.0036
2	Barnstead.. ....	134.55	61.02	24	10	41	3	.0024
3	Belmont.....	290.72	42.00	28	10	35	2	.0027
4	Center Harbor...	178.03	6.27	11.4	9	29	4	.0050
5	Gilford.....	1,471.34	46.52	28	9	64	6	.0025
6	Gilmanton.....	170.80	38.43	21	9	40	2	.0040
7	Laconia.....	3,303.74	158.80	36	21	57	15	.0034
8	Meredith .....	632.29	32.92	39	7	52	9	.0031
9	New Hampton....	180.40	8.78	24	6	51	4	.0025
10	Sanbornton.....	178.63	32.08	28.4	6.6	27	5	....
11	Tilton.....	280.27	57.83	29	18.	32	11	....
	Total.....	\$7,377.35	\$535.87	298.8	114.6	468	64	.0032

TABLE No. III.

## BELKNAP COUNTY.

	TOWNS.	Fractional school-districts.	Districts under special acts.	Number of different scholars attending private schools.	Number of scholars not absent during the year.	Amount of dog tax appropriated to schools.	Towns employing teachers from normal schools.	Amount paid for superintendence.
1	Alton .....	2	..	2	22	\$231.00	1	\$100.00
2	Barnstead .....	1	..	10	10	63.00	1	50.00
3	Belmont.....	..	..	4	14	112.00	..	60.00
4	Center Harbor.....	..	1	3	15	....	1	18.00
5	Gilford.....	..	..	3	23	159.90	3	63.00
6	Gilmanton.....	..	..	5	30	....	2	75.00
7	Laconia.....	1	..	100	..	250.00	3	25.00
8	Meredith.....	4	..	..	39	....	5	71.50
9	New Hampton.....	2	..	45	16	....	1	60.00
10	Sanbornton.....	3	..	4	74	....	..	75.75
11	Tilton .....	2	..	..	8	....	..	35.00
	Total.....	15	1	176	251	\$815.90	17	\$633.25

## CARROLL COUNTY.

	TOWNS.	Largest sum of money in any district.	Smallest sum of money in any district.	Longest school in any district : any weeks.	Shortest school in any district : any weeks.	Largest number of scholars in any district.	Smallest number of scholars in any district.	Rate of school assessment.
1	Albany .....	\$67.54	\$13.42	17	8	28	6	.0030
2	Bartlett.....	232.02	32.99	26	8	63	10	.0010
3	Brookfield.....	158.61	24.00	30	6	26	10	....
4	Chatham.....	112.00	46.00	28	12	30	5	....
5	Conway.....	563.32	98.47	39	12	56	8	.0045
6	Eaton.....	124.24	10.84	26	10	32	8	.0027
7	Effingham.....	173.13	45.87	21	10	30	8	.0040
8	Freedom.....	198.04	21.66	24	6	60	5	.0033
9	Hart's Location..	25.00	25.00	15	6	4	2	.0014
10	Jackson.....	135.09	30.54	20	8	29	12	.0066
11	Madison.....	124.00	21.00	22	5	33	5	.0025
12	Moultonborough..	199.60	15.31	29	7.8	43	7	.0025
13	Ossipee .....	219.00	56.38	27	12	50	2	.0031
14	Sandwich.. .....	168.76	19.16	22	7	39	6	.0019
15	Tamworth .....	153.52	33.90	20	10	31	4	.0025
16	Tuftonborough...	173.00	48.00	24	8.5	32	3	.0026
17	Wakefield.....	241.00	125.00	30	7	49	4	.0021
18	Wolfeborough....	990.31	29.34	36	8	44	1	.0025
	Total .....	\$4,058.18	\$696.88	456	151.3	679	106	.0029

## CARROLL COUNTY.

	TOWNS.	Fractional school-districts.	Districts under special acts.	Number of different scholars attending private schools.	Number of scholars not absent during the year.	Amount of dog tax appropriated to public schools.	Towns employing teachers from normal schools.	Amount paid for superintendence.
1	Albany .....	..	..	1	19	\$21.00	..	\$17.00
2	Bartlett .....	..	..	1	37	72.54	1	25.00
3	Brookfield .....	3	..	..	27	....	1	10.00
4	Chatham .....	..	..	..	2	....	..	8.00
5	Conway .....	2	..	60	110	166.00	1	100.00
6	Eaton .....	3	..	1	46	12.73	..	22.00
7	Effingham .....	2	..	..	30	61.00	..	50.00
8	Freedom .....	..	..	..	1	70.00	..	25.00
9	Hart's Location .....	..	..	..	4	...	1	....
10	Jackson .....	..	..	..	14	....	..	15.00
11	Madison .....	1	..	9	24	63.00	1	23.00
12	Moultonborough .....	1	1	12	69	....	3	69.50
13	Ossipee .....	1	..	..	51	....	2	114.45
14	Sandwich .....	..	..	29	111	....	3	40.40
15	Tamworth .....	..	..	1	22	104.00	1	65.00
16	Tuftonborough .....	..	..	5	37	110.00	2	31.35
17	Wakefield .....	..	..	10	6	....	3	36.00
18	Wolfeborough .....	1	2	1	15	....	3	60.00
	Total .....	14	3	130	625	\$680.27	22	\$711.70

## CHESHIRE COUNTY.

	TOWNS.	Largest sum of money in any district.	Smallest sum of money in any district.	Longest school in any district : weeks.	Shortest school in any district : weeks.	Largest number of scholars in any district.	Smallest number of scholars in any district.	Rate of school assessment.
1	Alstead .....	\$460.00	\$80.25	28	16.8	38	4	.00301
2	Chesterfield .....	247.08	77.74	39	19	48	3	.00250
3	Dublin.....	157.09	126.22	20	17.8	22	5	.00130
4	Fitzwilliam .....	515.00	120.00	30	20	42	8	.00400
5	Gilsum .....	190.29	102.59	24	20	44	4	.00320
6	Harrisville.....	332.59	115.95	34	18.6	56	7	.00230
7	Hinsdale.....	1,042.71	72.45	36	18	51	7	.02700
8	Jaffrey.....	631.70	59.30	33	10	41	6	.00220
9	Keene.....	11,866.51	113.88	37	21	144	4	.00200
10	Marlborough.....	893.66	103.89	25	14	68	7	.00230
11	Marlow .....	557.14	35.52	32	12	80	2	.00280
12	Nelson .....	175.44	69.48	26	16.5	35	6	.00500
13	Richmond.....	110.97	19.93	16	6	40	6	.00250
14	Rindge.....	338.00	108.00	24	19	33	5	.00300
15	Roxbury.....	115.79	71.94	19	12	16	6	.00410
16	Stoddard.....	147.19	21.21	28	12	41	4	.02750
17	Sullivan .....	182.26	94.43	28	17.6	29	8	.....
18	Surry.....	157.66	46.65	21	12	40	9	.00220
19	Swansey.....	637.56	102.32	28	19	57	9	.00300
20	Troy .....	629.22	62.73	29	20	44	7	.00450
21	Walpole.....	719.15	99.89	34	16.8	42	4	.00200
22	Westmoreland....	228.00	119.05	30.6	19	33	8	.00257
23	Winchester.....	809.38	71.67	36	15	66	9	.00320
	Total.....	\$20,054.39	\$1,895.09	657.6	372.1	1,110	138	.00520

CHESHIRE COUNTY.

	TOWNS.	Fractional school-districts.	Districts under special acts.	Number of different scholars attending private schools.	Number of scholars not absent during the year.	Amount of dog tax appropriated to public schools.	Towns employing teachers from normal schools.	Amount paid for superintendence.
1	Alstead .....	2	..	..	19	...	2	\$52.00
2	Chesterfield .....	..	..	..	91	\$138.00	4	34.05
3	Dublin .....	5	..	5	7	...	1	33.00
4	Fitzwilliam .....	1	..	4	118	61.00	7	81.80
5	Gilsum .....	..	..	..	11	26.00	1	28.00
6	Harrisville .....	1	..	..	5	35.00	..	30.00
7	Hinsdale .....	..	..	..	107	74.00	2	91.00
8	Jaffrey .....	..	..	6	24	...	..	50.00
9	Keene .....	..	2	14	11	...	2	185.00
10	Marlborough. ....	..	..	..	54	118.00	..	50.25
11	Marlow .....	1	..	..	24	32.50	..	20.00
12	Nelson .....	..	..	..	6	...	1	30.00
13	Richmond .....	..	..	1	43	48.96	3	45.00
14	Rindge .....	3	..	2	25	...	2	48.00
15	Roxbury .....	..	..	3	9	39.00	..	8.00
16	Stoddard .....	1	..	..	15	...	1	25.00
17	Sullivan .....	..	..	..	..	...	1	26.00
18	Surry .....	..	..	..	26	18.00	..	12.00
19	Swanzy .....	..	..	..	42	76.00	1	50.00
20	Troy .....	..	..	..	12	...	3	45.00
21	Walpole .....	..	1	4	17	...	1	115.00
22	Westmoreland .....	..	..	..	22	98.50	..	53.00
23	Winchester .....	..	..	..	83	77.90	4	95.00
	Total .....	14	3	39	771	\$842.86	36	\$1,207.10

## COOS COUNTY.

	TOWNS.	Largest sum of money in any district.	Smallest sum of money in any district.	Longest school in any district : any weeks.	Shortest school in any district : any weeks.	Largest number of scholars in any district.	Smallest number of scholars in any district.	Rate of school assessment.
1	Berlin .....	\$368.70	\$123.80	21	16	61	10	.0040
2	Carroll .....	285.57	40.84	31	7	55	6	.0032
3	Clarksville .....	75.55	16.66	21	12	35	7	.0048
4	Colebrook .....	556.31	51.94	26	16	54	6	.0021
5	Columbia .....	128.99	71.70	28	14	31	4	.0062
6	Dalton .....	110.54	54.44	22	12	24	8	.0027
7	Dummer .....	115.89	48.42	20	8	33	4	.0060
8	Errol .....	55.00	35.00	20	10	11	4	....
9	Gorham .....	878.83	231.56	35	26	67	23	.0021
10	Jefferson... ..	156.85	31.50	19	7	49	9	.0020
11	Lancaster .....	1,802.50	64.43	35	18	75	7	....
12	Milan .....	269.36	54.68	28	8	44	7	.0040
13	Northumberland.	237.97	51.50	24	8	65	3	.0180
14	Pittsburg .....	78.39	57.24	26	10.4	21	8	....
15	Randolph .....	139.00	139.00	23	13	17	8	....
16	Shelburne. ....	62.04	54.84	16	5	16	7	.0030
17	Stark .....	131.22	71.97	22	16.2	45	10	.0026
18	Stewartstown....	230.00	20.00	33	8	29	3	.0054
19	Stratford .....	267.83	18.08	28	12	56	7	.0028
20	Whitefield .....	2,500.00	....	23	14	50	3	....
21	Wentworth's L'n.	68.00	68.00	8	8	23	23	.0015
	Total .....	\$8,548.53	\$1,305.60	509	248.6	861	167	.0044

## COOS COUNTY.

	TOWNS.	Fractional school-districts.	Districts under special acts.	Number of different scholars attending private schools.	Number of scholars not absent during the year.	Amount of dog tax appropriated to schools.	Towns employing teachers from normal schools.	Amount paid for superintendence.
1	Berlin.....	..	..	..	15	\$40.00	7	\$18.00
2	Carroll.....	..	..	..	4	44.00	1	12.00
3	Clarksville.....	..	..	..	3	68.00	2	11.65
4	Colebrook.....	..	..	..	50	....	..	50.00
5	Columbia.....	..	..	..	5	....	..	43.85
6	Dalton.....	1	..	..	16	...	..	32.00
7	Dummer.....	..	..	2	8	....	2	25.00
8	Errol.....	..	..	..	8	....	..	6.00
9	Gorham.....	..	..	..	22	100.00	..	25.00
10	Jefferson.....	..	..	..	2	....	1	35.00
11	Lancaster.....	1	..	25	..	....	3	....
12	Milan.....	1	..	3	25	101.70	2	48.00
13	Northumberland.....	..	..	..	71	....	3	20.00
14	Pittsburg.....	..	..	..	..	92.00	2	30.00
15	Randolph.....	..	..	..	..	....	..	8.00
16	Shelburne.....	..	..	..	..	....	..	10.00
17	Stark.....	..	..	5	2	....	1	30.00
18	Stewartstown.....	..	..	..	23	141.96	1	48.75
19	Stratford.....	..	..	2	16	....	3	32.00
20	Whitefield.....	..	..	..	14	....	..	40.00
21	Wentworth's Locat'n.....	..	..	..	..	....	..	3.00
	Total.....	3	..	37	284	\$587.66	28	\$528.75

## GRAFTON COUNTY.

TOWNS.		Largest sum of money in any district.	Smallest sum of money in any district.	Longest school in any district : weeks.	Shortest school in any district : weeks.	Largest number of scholars in any district.	Smallest number of scholars in any district.	Rate of school assessment.
1	Alexandria.....	\$53.17	\$53.17	17	10	20	7	.00280
2	Ashland.....	981.56	25.17	29	8	50	7	.00190
3	Bath.....	298.00	49.00	29	10	49	6	.00300
4	Benton.....	93.00	37.00	20	16	22	6	....
5	Bethlehem.....	573.60	56.68	24	10	44	7	....
6	Bridgewater.....	107.70	14.62	19	5	23	4	.00390
7	Bristol.....	994.45	13.37	31	6	55	3	.00760
8	Campton.....	175.71	56.24	22	10	34	7	.00360
9	Canaan.....	332.66	15.06	40	8	34	4	.00210
10	Dorchester..	73.85	19.50	13	6	28	6	.00300
11	Easton.....	143.91	88.61	20	13	26	6	....
12	Ellsworth.....	43.32	38.00	17	8	36	20	.00200
13	Enfield.....	573.37	79.07	33	17	36	4	.00600
14	Franconia.....	237.48	81.45	27	14	48	5	.00250
15	Grafton.....	180.00	52.00	28	10.4	32	7	.00210
16	Groton.....	83.74	12.50	28	7	30	7	.00200
17	Hanover.....	1,160.00	21.27	36	10	50	3	....
18	Haverhill.....	490.00	48.00	38	12	80	2	....
19	Hebron.....	125.41	19.20	20	5	29	5	....
20	Holderness.....	89.38	44.65	26	10	22	6	.00390
21	Landaff.....	146.93	21.29	33	6	30	6	.00290
22	Lebanon.....	2,310.56	38.60	34	10	50	3	.00190
23	Lincoln.....	54.75	54.75	11	10	10	8	.00350
24	Lisbon.....	1,072.43	43.18	35.5	11	48	7	.00272
25	Littleton.....	2,145.00	30.98	38	9	83	5	.00450
26	Lyman.....	143.81	103.85	28	20	41	6	.00370
27	Lyme.....	292.22	41.38	48	13	38	4	.00210
28	Monroe.....	182.19	39.00	28	17	29	9	.00187
29	Orange.....	61.55	26.85	12	7.6	19	6	.00580
30	Orford.....	167.49	51.00	28	12	29	3	.00180
31	Piermont.....	117.73	32.35	32	9	26	5	.00140
32	Plymouth.....	857.78	69.64	38	12	98	12	....
33	Rumney.....	264.16	66.03	31	12	31	9	....
34	Thornton.....	120.87	45.00	29	7	26	9	.00850
35	Warren.....	357.64	48.33	27	12	32	5	.00340
36	Waterville.....	34.00	16.00	8	..	8	..	....
37	Wentworth.....	182.00	61.00	24	13.6	29	3	.00400
38	Woodstock.....	104.10	15.31	16	5	47	5	.00520
Total.....		\$15,415.52	\$1,639.10	1,016.5	381.6	1,421	227	.00340

## GRAFTON COUNTY.

	TOWNS.	Fractional school-districts.	Districts under special acts.	Number of different scholars attending private schools.	Number of scholars not absent during the year.	Amount of dog tax appropriated to public schools.	Towns employing teachers from normal schools.	Amount paid for superintendence.
1	Alexandria.....	..	..	4	100	....	..	\$30.00
2	Ashland.....	2	1	1	8	\$117.00	5	23.00
3	Bath.....	..	..	..	30	....	2	50.00
4	Benton.....	2	2	6	15	....	2	22.00
5	Bethlehem.....	1	..	4	21	....	1	35.00
6	Bridgewater.....	1	..	..	44	27.00	1	21.00
7	Bristol.....	..	1	34	40	....	2	35.00
8	Campton.....	1	..	..	24	....	8	50.00
9	Canaan.....	3	..	12	20	23.00	4	70.00
10	Dorchester.....	2	..	..	45	....	..	19.75
11	Easton.....	1	..	..	..	....	..	9.00
12	Ellsworth.....	..	..	..	2	....	..	6.00
13	Enfield.....	2	..	4	15	65.00	1	75.00
14	Franconia.....	4	..	..	8	22.00	..	15.00
15	Grafton.....	2	..	..	8	144.34	..	25.30
16	Groton.....	2	..	..	15	28.02	..	25.00
17	Hanover.....	..	..	8	15	....	1	65.00
18	Haverhill.....	2	..	..	111	....	4	100.00
19	Hebron.....	1	..	..	4	....	1	12.50
20	Holderness.....	1	2	4	21	....	3	43.00
21	Landaff.....	2	..	1	21	....	2	28.00
22	Lebanon.....	1	1	10	35	70.00	10	100.00
23	Lincoln.....	..	..	..	1	....	1	9.00
24	Lisbon.....	3	2	20	40	82.00	2	60.00
25	Littleton.....	2	1	..	40	15.00	2	90.00
26	Lyman.....	..	..	..	2	....	..	36.00
27	Lyne.....	1	..	15	29	....	1	40.00
28	Mouroe.....	1	..	3	11	....	..	20.00
29	Orange.....	1	..	..	9	....	1	20.00
30	Orford.....	1	..	..	50	....	1	61.60
31	Piermont.....	2	..	6	19	....	1	45.00
32	Plymouth.....	2	2	20	..	87.00	9	61.00
33	Rumney.....	7	..	..	33	....	3	25.00
34	Thornton.....	..	..	..	18	80.00	..	36.00
35	Warren.....	..	..	7	32	....	..	26.50
36	Waterville.....	..	..	..	..	....	1	....
37	Wentworth.....	2	..	1	16	77.75	3	26.25
38	Woodstock.....	..	..	..	14	..	3	15.00
Total.....		52	12	160	916	\$338.11	75	\$1,430.90

## HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY.

	TOWNS.	Largest sum of money in any district.	Smallest sum of money in any district.	Longest school in any district : weeks.	Shortest school in any district : weeks.	Largest number of scholars in any district.	Smallest number of scholars in any district.	Rate of school assessment.
1	Amherst.....	\$939.51	\$116.02	46	21	48	7	.00280
2	Antrim.....	500.51	12.97	31	6	42	2	.00270
3	Bedford.....	299.36	33.11	36	17	32	8	.00370
4	Bennington.....	396.14	22.96	22	5	47	6	.00200
5	Brookline.....	358.36	85.32	26.6	14	28	5	.00350
6	Deering.....	135.25	13.66	23	5	23	5	.00250
7	Francetown.....	469.97	76.00	29	10	75	5	.00240
8	Goffstown.....	903.64	67.97	30	12	62	5	.00200
9	Greenfield.....	313.33	55.66	29	14	42	3	.00240
10	Greenville.....	1,052.25	85.58	36	17	78	6	.00190
11	Hancock.....	150.00	108.00	22	18	36	3	.....
12	Hillsborough.....	459.05	17.97	33	5.5	132	1	.00150
13	Hollis.....	849.00	120.91	33	19	55	4	.00230
14	Hudson.....	159.99	129.28	29	20	28	4	.....
15	Litchfield.....	168.64	62.81	27	21	18	7	.00450
16	Lyndeborough....	235.39	27.68	25.6	13	50	5	.00750
17	Manchester.....	....	....	38	38	56	6	.00310
18	Mason.....	235.88	190.20	28.5	25	24	15	.....
19	Merrimack.....	316.00	91.58	35	21.5	24	7	.00363
20	Milford.....	....	...	36	33	100	14	.00200
21	Mont Vernon.....	311.56	79.18	32	17	24	7	.00240
22	Nashua.....	....	...	36	36	150	7	.00200
23	New Boston.....	....	...	29	9	56	3	.....
24	New Ipswich.....	277.79	66.13	32.4	14.5	48	2	.00330
25	Pelham.....	253.00	245.00	31	27	36	24	.00220
26	Peterborough.....	810.66	52.60	32	7	49	6	.00250
27	Sharon.....	133.00	50.00	24	14	20	8	.00310
28	Temple.....	147.00	107.30	20	20	25	4	.00400
29	Weare.....	286.91	88.17	32	16	39	8	.00230
30	Wilton.....	1,208.02	52.30	31	12	41	5	.00320
31	Windsor.....	77.68	26.30	15.8	11	6	6	.00350
	Total.....	\$11,447.79	\$2,074.66	930.9	518.5	1,494	195	.00290

## HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY.

	TOWNS.	Fractional school-districts.	Districts under special acts.	Number of different scholars attending private schools.	Number of scholars not absent during the year.	Amount of dog tax appropriated to public schools.	Towns employing teachers from normal schools.	Amount paid for superintendence.
1	Amherst.....	2	2	7	..	\$87.00	3	\$90.75
2	Antrim.....	1	..	12	30	....	2	70.00
3	Bedford.....	1	..	6	87	....	6	50.00
4	Bennington.....	1	..	1	4	....	..	15.00
5	Brookline.....	..	..	..	..	....	1	35.00
6	Deering.....	1	1	8	22	....	..	....
7	Francestown.....	2	..	8	22	....	1	50.00
8	Goffstown.....	1	1	..	23	....	3	75.00
9	Greenfield.....	1	1	12	5	10.00	..	30.00
10	Greenville.....	2	..	6	1	30.00	..	40.75
11	Hancock.....	1	..	..	14	....	3	45.00
12	Hillsborough.....	1	..	10	33	....	1	100.00
13	Hollis.....	..	..	..	8	83.50	1	60.00
14	Hudson.....	..	..	4	41	30.00	..	50.00
15	Litchfield.....	1	..	8	1	....	..	15.00
16	Lyndeborough.....	1	1	..	14	50.00	..	49.00
17	Manchester.....	..	..	2,000	223	...	3	1,780.00
18	Mason.....	1	..	1	..	53.00	1	40.00
19	Merrimack.....	3	..	..	3	....	2	60.00
20	Milford.....	..	9	6	36	134.00	4	250.00
21	Mont Vernon.....	1	..	23	2	..	2	34.85
22	Nashua.....	..	..	20	87	673.50	6	1,000.00
23	New Boston.....	4	17	13	9	....	..	100.00
24	New Ipswich.....	1	1	15	25	....	2	75.00
25	Pelham.....	..	..	..	3	118.92	2	40.00
26	Peterborough.....	..	..	3	140	....	1	60.00
27	Sharon.....	1	..	..	2	33.00	..	8.00
28	Temple.....	..	..	3	22	60.00	..	25.00
29	Weare.....	1	..	..	137	....	1	96.45
30	Wilton.....	1	1	4	114	....	1	52.00
31	Windsor.....	..	..	..	3	7.00	..	7.00
Total.....		29	34	2,170	1,111	\$1,369.92	46	\$4,403.80

## MERRIMACK COUNTY.

	TOWNS.	Largest sum of money in any district.	Smallest sum of money in any district.	Longest school in any district : weeks.	Shortest school in any district : weeks.	Largest number of scholars in any district.	Smallest number of scholars in any district.	Rate of school assessment.
1	Allenstown.....	\$1,041.74	\$109.25	36	18	60	7	....
2	Andover.....	362.41	25.89	27	5	34	4	.0026
3	Boscawen.....	1,156.00	95.00	36	16	90	4	.0027
4	Bow.....	118.18	53.96	33	12	23	3	....
5	Bradford.....	468.22	37.22	14	4	35	2	.0180
6	Canterbury.....	239.11	49.11	30	9	34	10	.0020
7	Chichester.....	199.15	....	30	19	36	16	.0310
8	Concord.....	24,372.10	75.75	36	10	160	7	.0022
9	Danbury.....	147.00	12.22	21	12	43	6	.0024
10	Dunbarton.....	161.12	52.10	26	12	23	5	.0027
11	Epsom.....	204.81	61.83	28	13	39	8	.0033
12	Franklin.....	....	....	36	30	109	10	.0040
13	Heuniker.....	286.23	75.31	27	14	47	2	....
14	Hill.....	200.00	27.00	31	6	36	8	.0040
15	Hooksett.....	719.88	64.87	35	14	76	8	.0025
16	Hopkinton.....	250.00	94.25	29	17	44	3	.0020
17	Loudon.....	305.07	65.67	24	12	45	8	.0020
18	Newbury.....	170.33	25.62	28	9	26	3	.0043
19	New London.....	270.91	80.12	28	19	30	10	.0023
20	Northfield.....	282.00	3.91	30	12	25	2	.0023
21	Pembroke.....	1,447.29	97.95	36	17.6	80	6	.0020
22	Pittsfield... ..	67.00	6.00	28	11	67	6	.0020
23	Salisbury.....	227.91	23.00	16	5	30	3	.0023
24	Sutton.....	170.50	12.64	26	7	35	3	.0019
25	Warner.....	1,050.00	21.90	39	10	20	1	.0023
26	Webster.....	153.07	33.29	24	10	29	6	.0025
27	Wilnot.....			30	13	37	5	....
	Total.....	\$34,070.03	\$1,203.86	784	326.6	1,313	156	.0039

## MERRIMACK COUNTY.

	TOWNS.	Fractional school-districts.	Districts under special acts.	Number of different scholars attending private schools.	Number of scholars not absent during the year.	Amount of dog tax appropriated to public schools.	Towns employing teachers from normal schools.	Amount paid for superintendence.
1	Allenstown.....	..	..	5	6	....	..	\$25.00
2	Andover.....	1	..	6	30	....	2	50.00
3	Boscawen.....	..	..	4	11	....	4	75.00
4	Bow.....	1	..	..	34	....	4	45.75
5	Bradford.....	2	1	1	91	\$85.00	1	50.00
6	Canterbury.....	1	..	..	93	....	2	47.65
7	Chichester.....	3	1	5	81	....	3	30.00
8	Concord.....	4	4	..	..	615.00	8	1,640.00
9	Danbury.....	1	..	..	8	6.30	1	30.00
10	Dunbarton.....	..	..	6	31	....	..	50.00
11	Epsom.....	2	1	..	9	....	1	32.00
12	Franklin.....	..	..	..	18	....	4	6.00
13	Henniker.....	..	..	..	..	....	2	50.00
14	Hill.....	..	..	..	12	32.00	..	40.00
15	Hooksett.....	..	..	..	6	....	..	50.00
16	Hopkinton.....	2	2	..	13	....	2	105.55
17	Loudon.....	3	3	..	78	....	1	47.50
18	Newbury.....	2	..	2	33	91.50	..	29.75
19	New London.....	..	..	6	10	..	2	30.00
20	Northfield.....	2	1	12	12	20.00	1	35.00
21	Pembroke.....	1	..	10	14	170.19	3	92.25
22	Pittsfield.....	2	..	50	12	100.00	..	50.00
23	Salisbury.....	3	..	..	71	....	1	48.00
24	Sutton.....	2	..	4	116	37.00	..	55.00
25	Warner.....	5	..	..	21	..	..	70.00
26	Webster.....	1	..	3	3	....	1	42.00
27	Wilmot.....	..	..	..	23	137.00	1	....
	Total.....	38	13	114	836	\$1,293.99	44	\$2,826.45

## ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

	TOWNS.	Largest sum of money in any district.	Smallest sum of money in any district.	Longest school in any district : weeks.	Shortest school in any district : weeks.	Largest number of scholars in any district.	Smallest number of scholars in any district.	Rate of school assessment.
1	Atkinson.....	\$195.49	\$133.66	28	20	19	7	.0020
2	Auburn.....	179.55	58.90	24	13	30	8	.0021
3	Brentwood.....	260.54	110.42	29	21	54	14	.0020
4	Candia.....	210.00	54.53	26	13	39	7	.0040
5	Chester.....	249.03	47.42	32	13	..	6	.....
6	Danville .....	214.67	69.64	27	14	48	10	.0016
7	Deerfield.....	212.00	40.16	32	13	43	5	.0035
8	Derry.....	450.59	34.26	32	12	68	12	.0027
9	East Kingston...	217.80	158.42	31	25	33	16	.....
10	Epping.....	656.40	74.68	35	16	53	9	.0020
11	Exeter.....	5,800 27	139.75	36	18	64	6	.0022
12	Fremont .....	141.74	42.89	26	16	52	22	.0030
13	Greenland.....	289.86	289.86	33	26	37	30	.0055
14	Hampstead.....	326.22	50.00	35	10	49	8	.0032
15	Hampton.....	447.39	154.27	32	20	44	6	.0019
16	Hampton Falls..	224.50	224.50	31	29	32	24	.0032
17	Kensington.....	306.68	293.68	28	24	48	17	.0020
18	Kingston.....	280.00	129.00	32	20	38	28	.....
19	Londonderry....	246 30	89.44	32	17	36	11	.0023
20	Newcastle.....	....	....	35	35	52	28	.0060
21	Newington.....	397.95	....	36	..	67	..	.....
22	Newmarket .....	3,000.00	122.37	30	18	65	10	.0025
23	Newton.....	220.00	80.00	30	12	55	6	.0019
24	North Hampton..	557.41	395.90	31	31	38	27	.0020
25	Northwood.....	272.46	32.18	24	12	54	8	.....
26	Nottingham.....	268.07	59.19	33	11	31	4	.....
27	Plaistow .....	322.74	110.89	32	16	54	27	.0025
28	Portsmouth.....	....	....	40	40	78	13	.....
29	Raymond .....	435.18	40.00	23	10	36	2	.0020
30	Rye.....	325.00	325.00	32	24	51	31	.0025
31	Salem.....	439.63	99.87	34	18	51	6	.0020
32	Sandown.....	115.39	80.08	18	16	27	15	.0019
33	Seabrook.....	427.23	110.00	32	20	70	10	.0040
34	South Hampton..	212.52	92.78	31	23.4	35	11	.
35	So. Newmarket..	1,138.88	188.00	31	24	65	22	.0042
36	Stratham.....	371.08	242.40	36	22	40	24	.0023
37	Windham.....	210.77	82.89	34	17	27	7	.0024
	Total ....	\$19,623.34	\$4,257.03	143	689.4	1,683	497	.0027

## ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

	TOWNS.	Fractional school-districts.	Districts under special acts.	Number of different scholars attending private schools.	Number of scholars not absent during the year.	Amount of dog tax appropriated to schools.	Towns employing teachers from normal schools.	Amount paid for superintendence.
1	Atkinson.....	1	..	8	12	\$90.00	1	\$20.00
2	Auburn.....	2	..	..	18	88.00	1	40.00
3	Brentwood.....	..	..	..	45	60.00	1	16.00
4	Candia.....	2	..	4	81	....	..	40.00
5	Chester.....	..	..	20	..	107.75	..	10.00
6	Danville.....	..	..	5	11	....	..	15.00
7	Deerfield.....	2	..	9	9	....	6	50.00
8	Derry.....	1	..	..	21	134.00	1	45.00
9	East Kingston.....	..	..	..	7	5.00	2	15.00
10	Epping.....	1	..	4	39	....	2	40.00
11	Exeter.....	..	..	165	..	....	1	80.00
12	Freemont.....	..	..	2	2	57.00	..	17.25
13	Greenland.....	..	..	33	22	....	..	....
14	Hampstead.....	..	..	..	16	88.97	3	35.00
15	Hampton.....	..	..	15	14	....	2	25.00
16	Hampton Falls.....	..	..	7	48	43.00	..	25.00
17	Kensington.....	..	..	..	13	....	..	15.00
18	Kingston.....	1	..	10	4	92.00	2	25.00
19	Londonderry.....	1	..	15	7	86.80	..	50.00
20	Newcastle.....	..	..	3	1	....	..	45.00
21	Newington.....	..	..	3	1	....	..	12.00
22	Newmarket.....	2	1	12	21	....	2	100.00
23	Newton.....	..	..	6	30	....	..	25.00
24	North Hampton.....	..	..	9	2	....	..	15.00
25	Northwood.....	1	1	30	5	....	2	61.15
26	Nottingham.....	1	..	..	..	61.00	3	55.00
27	Plaistow.....	..	..	7	35	33.00	1	20.00
28	Portsmouth.....	..	..	150	55	....	1	....
29	Raymond.....	1	1	1	50	....	1	40.00
30	Rye.....	..	..	..	10	....	3	30.00
31	Salem.....	..	1	..	21	270.00	2	75.00
32	Sandown.....	1	1	2	16	....	..	20.00
33	Seabrook.....	..	..	10	23	....	2	23.00
34	South Hampton.....	1	..	3	3	....	..	15.00
35	So. Newmarket.....	..	..	7	..	....	2	45.00
36	Stratham.....	..	..	12	6	....	3	25.00
37	Windham.....	..	..	..	8	101.00	2	45.00
Total.....		18	5	552	656	\$1,317.52	46	\$1,214.40

## STRAFFORD COUNTY.

	TOWNS.	Largest sum of money in any district.	Smallest sum of money in any district.	Longest school in any district : weeks.	Shortest school in any district : weeks.	Largest number of scholars in any district.	Smallest number of scholars in any district.	Rate of school assessment.
1	Barrington.....	\$212.61	\$41.42	34	12	38	6	....
2	Dover.. .....	22,544.85	.....	36	36	66	5	.00290
2	Durham.....	399.80	90.90	34	16	37	6	....
4	Farmington.....	4,300.00	30.52	37	10	60	2	.00200
5	Lee.....	247.00	51.43	31	10	29	11	.00230
6	Madbury.....	265.87	106.67	36	21.2	18	13	.00270
7	Middleton .....	115.00	47.90	21	9	34	12	.00266
8	Milton.....	411.62	35.78	47.4	9	54	7	.00230
9	New Durham....	102.48	40.53	20	8.2	32	5	.00300
10	Rochester.....	6,226.34	74.98	36	6	107	1	.00210
11	Rollinsford .....	2,766.50	144.00	36	29	81	17	.00200
12	Somersworth.....	12,122.84	175.00	36	22	92	11	.00200
13	Strafford.....	231.87	30.53	35	13	35	2	.00310
	Total.....	\$49,946.78	\$869.66	439.4	201.4	683	98	.00250

## STRAFFORD COUNTY.

TOWNS.		Fractional school-districts.	Districts under special acts.	Number of different scholars attending private schools.	Number of scholars not absent during the year.	Amount of dog tax appropriated to public schools.	Towns employing teachers from normal schools.	Amount paid for superintendence.
1	Barrington .....	..	..	..	5	.....	..	\$50.00
2	Dover .....	..	..	90	42	.....	6	.....
3	Durham.....	2	..	..	16	.....	2	40.00
4	Farmington.....	..	1	..	53	.....	..	212.00
5	Lee.....	..	..	8	..	.....	1	26.00
6	Madbury.....	1	..	2	..	\$34.75	..	16.00
7	Middleton.....	..	..	..	..	.....	..	10.00
8	Milton.....	1	..	6	75	115.50	..	55.00
9	New Durham .....	1	..	2	19	118.00	1	34.00
10	Rochester.....	1	1	7	46	110.00	4	165.00
11	Rollinsford .....	..	1	5	20	.....	2	30.00
12	Somersworth.....	..	1	..	..	199.50	4	110.00
13	Strafford.....	1	..	..	64	....	..	70.00
Total.....		7	4	120	340	\$577.75	20	\$818.00

## SULLIVAN COUNTY.

	TOWNS.	Largest sum of money in any district.	Smallest sum of money in any district.	Longest school in any district : weeks.	Shortest school in any district : weeks.	Largest number of scholars in any district.	Smallest number of scholars in any district.	Rate of school assessment.
1	Acworth .....	\$376.32	\$59.86	28	13	47	4	.00350
2	Charlestown.....	1,041.86	28.26	34	10	48	7	.00250
3	Claremont.....	1,414.80	104.70	36	18	63	3	.00240
4	Cornish.....	200.06	15.86	26	8	43	3	.00350
5	Croydon .....	209.50	41.96	30	10	39	7	.00220
6	Goshen.....	125.00	85.00	20	18	29	4	.00470
7	Gранtham .....	115.00	30.00	25	9	31	3	.00227
8	Langdon.....	153.66	30.00	29	22	14	6	.00310
9	Lempster.....	100.00	....	22	9	18	5	.00350
10	Newport.....	2,411.37	83.50	36	19	54	6	.00160
11	Plainfield.....	285.08	37.00	34	12	41	3	.00210
12	Springfield .....	102.82	23.65	22	7	36	9	.00210
13	Sunapee.....	180.34	42.91	33	15	46	10	.00230
14	Unity.....	154.81	37.32	26	9.2	40	3	.00260
15	Washington.....	222.26	28.46	29	7	38	4	.00196
	Total .....	\$7,092.88	\$648.48	430	186.2	587	77	.00260

## SULLIVAN COUNTY.

	TOWNS.	Fractional school-districts.	Districts under special acts.	Number of different scholars attending private schools.	Number of scholars not absent during the year.	Amount of dog tax appropriated to public schools.	Towns employing teachers from normal schools.	Amount paid for superintendence.
1	Acworth.....	1	..	1	54	..	3	\$76.00
2	Charlestown.....	2	2	5	36	..	..	75.00
3	Claremont.....	2	1	..	73	..	5	100.00
4	Cornish .....	2	1	24	30	..	1	..
5	Croydon.....	3	..	3	33	..	..	17.00
6	Goshen.....	..	..	..	1	\$50.00	..	18.00
7	Grantham.....	1	..	..	9	12.00	1	15.00
8	Langdon....	..	..	1	5	..	..	25.00
9	Lempster.....	..	1	7	32	..	..	33.00
10	Newport .....	2	1	..	25	114.88	..	65.00
11	Plainfield.....	1	..	10	55	..	..	50.00
12	Springfield.....	2	..	..	64	..	1	22.00
13	Sunapee.....	..	..	8	11	53.00	..	32.00
14	Unity.....	2	..	..	11	105.25	..	31.00
15	Washington .....	..	..	5	31	51.00	..	40.00
	Total.....	18	6	64	470	\$386.13	11	\$599.00



## TABLE IV.

The information contained in the following table has been derived from answers to a circular sent to the various towns in the State. Its purpose is to give, in one view, some idea of the resources of the State for a higher education than that given in the common schools.

The public and private schools are given in separate tables.

It is to be regretted that some schools have failed to report for the past year.

## TABLE

## SCHOOLS OF A HIGHER GRADE

	NAME.	PLACE.	Date of organization.	Male teachers.	Female teachers.	Male students.
1	Alton High School . . . . .	Alton Corner . . . . .	1875	..	..	..
2	Bristol High School . . . . .	Bristol . . . . .	1851	1	3	20
3	Charlestown High School . . . . .	Charlestown . . . . .	1850	1	..	24
4	Concord High School . . . . .	Concord . . . . .	1870	1	3	71
5	Conant High School . . . . .	Jaffrey . . . . .	1851	1	1	25
6	Dover High School . . . . .	Dover . . . . .	1850	1	..	..
7	Exeter Boys' High School . . . . .	Exeter . . . . .	1874	1	1	50
8	Franklin High School . . . . .	Franklin . . . . .	1869	1	1	25
9	Farmington High School . . . . .	Farmington . . . . .	1876	1	1	19
10	Goffstown High School . . . . .	Goffstown . . . . .	1849	1	..	..
11	Great Falls High School . . . . .	Somersworth . . . . .	1873	1	1	16
12	Hancock High School . . . . .	Hancock . . . . .	1875	1	1	13
13	Hampstead High School . . . . .	Hampstead . . . . .	1878	1	..	15
14	Hinsdale High School . . . . .	Hinsdale . . . . .	1876	1	1	26
15	Hollis High School . . . . .	Hollis . . . . .	1867	1	1	6
16	Keene High School . . . . .	Keene . . . . .	1875	2	2	47
17	Laconia High School . . . . .	Laconia . . . . .	1877	1	1	16
18	Lebanon High School . . . . .	Lebanon . . . . .	1868	1	7	25
19	Littleton Graded School . . . . .	Littleton . . . . .	1877	1	1	171
20	Lisbon High School . . . . .	Lisbon . . . . .	1842	2	3	18
21	Manchester High School . . . . .	Manchester . . . . .	1853	1	1	91
22	Milford High School . . . . .	Milford . . . . .	1871	1	1	63
23	Meredith High School . . . . .	Meredith . . . . .	1853	1	4	..
24	Nashua High School . . . . .	Nashua . . . . .	1874	1	3	77
25	Newmarket High School . . . . .	Newmarket . . . . .	1875	1	..	69
26	Newport High School . . . . .	Newport . . . . .	1871	1	..	27
27	Peterborough High School . . . . .	Peterborough . . . . .	1848	1	..	16
28	Portsmouth High School . . . . .	Portsmouth . . . . .	1867	1	3	42
29	Robinson Female Seminary . . . . .	Exeter . . . . .	1861	1	7	..
30	Rochester High School . . . . .	Rochester . . . . .	1870	1	..	13
31	Rollinsford High School . . . . .	Salmon Falls . . . . .	1871	1	1	25
32	Simonds Free High School . . . . .	Warner . . . . .	1868	1	2	20
33	State Normal School . . . . .	Plymouth . . . . .	1865	1	3	26
34	Stevens High School . . . . .	Claremont . . . . .	1872	1	2	55
35	Troy High School . . . . .	Troy . . . . .	..	..	..	..
36	Winchester High School . . . . .	Winchester . . . . .	..	1	1	44
				31	56	1,155

NO. IV.

(PUBLIC SCHOOLS).

	Female students.	Students residing in New Hampshire.	Pursuing higher branches.	Ancient languages.	Modern languages.	Volumes in libraries.	School year begins.	Weeks in school year.	Value of buildings, apparatus, and grounds.
1									
2	30	50	30	..	6	..	April.....	32	\$15,000
3	19	43	30	..	..	..	May.....	34	2,500
4	90	161	161	85	37	700	September..	36	40,000
5	20	45	25	15	4	..	August.....	22	..
6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	..	50	50	25	..	..	September..	36	..
8	23	48	48	20	12	300	September..	36	34,900
9	30	48	47	2	..	80	September..	37	11,000
10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	..	..	..	..	..	..	September..	36	15,000
12	16	29	13	3	..	..	September..	22	..
13	15	30	30	18	6	..	August.....	36	9,000
14	29	54	38	17	..	18	March.....	36	..
15	13	19	19	18	11	135	September..	32	4,000
16	70	115	117	87	20	400	September..	38	60,000
17	28	44	35	8	10	..	September..	36	2,500
18	35	55	60	20	..	11	April.....	33	22,000
19	178	349	56	21	8	75	September..	38	30,600
20	16	34	20	10	..	10	September..	32	3,000
21	98	189	189	111	52	300	September..	36	47,000
22	37	100	100	23	25	21	August.....	36	6,500
23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	109	185	186	109	48	250	September..	36	125,000
25	64	133	24	7	..	1	April.....	36	18,000
26	25	52	52	28	..	27	September..	36	2,500
27	16	36	24	5	..	..	August.....	36	3,000
28	62	101	104	104	33	890	September..	40	20,000
29	186	181	..	53	84	420	September..	37	70,000
30	12	20	14	7	..	25	March.....	36	4,675
31	30	55	55	45	..	..	September..	36	4,500
32	25	45	..	15	18	100	August.....	39	10,000
33	47	48	..	..	..	250	August.....	38	20,000
34	61	116	116	40	10	..	September..	39	30,000
35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	57	101	50	24	..	60	March.....	36	10,000
	1,441	2,536	1,693	920	384	4,073			\$620,675

## \* SCHOOLS OF A HIGHER GRADE

	NAME.	PLACE.	Date of charter	Date of organization.	Male teachers.	Female teachers.	Male students.
1	Adams Female Seminary .....	East Derry .....	.....	.....	..	..	..
2	Appleton Academy .....	New Ipswich .....	1789	1789	3	2	42
3	Atkinson Academy .....	Atkinson .....	1791	1786	1	1	21
4	Austin Academy .....	Strafford Center .....	1830	1830	2	..	32
5	Barnard Academy .....	South Hampton .....	1836	1844	1	..	8
6	Beede's Normal Institute .....	Center Sandwich .....	.....	.....	..	..	..
7	Boarding and Day School .....	Portsmouth .....	1874	1874	2	5	..
8	Chester Academy .....	Chester .....	1853	1853	2	..	23
9	Chesterfield Academy .....	Chesterfield .....	1790	1790	1	..	12
10	Classical Institute .....	Milton Three Ponds .....	1866	1866	..	2	17
11	Coe's Northwood Academy .....	Northwood Center .....	1867	1866	2	1	37
12	Colby Academy .....	New London .....	1853	1836	2	4	54
13	Colebrook Academy .....	Colebrook .....	.....	.....	1	1	20
14	Clinton Grove Academy .....	Weare .....	.....	.....	..	..	..
15	Commercial College .....	Portsmouth .....	.....	1873	3	1	45
16	Contoocook Academy .....	Contoocook .....	1856	1856	1	1	16
17	Conway Academy .....	North Conway .....	1828	1828	1	1	31
18	Deering Academy .....	Deering Center .....	.....	.....	..	..	..
19	Dearborn Academy .....	Seabrook .....	.....	.....	..	..	..
20	Dumbarton High School .....	Dumbarton .....	.....	1870	1	..	20
21	Franklin Academy .....	Dover .....	1818	1818	1	1	30
22	Francestown Academy .....	Francestown .....	1819	1890	2	2	70
23	Gaskell's Business College .....	Manchester .....	.....	1865	2	..	74
24	Gilmanton Academy .....	Gilmanton .....	1794	1794	1	3	17
25	Hampton Academy .....	Hampton .....	.....	.....	..	..	..
26	Hillsborough Bridge Union School .....	Hillsborough Bridge .....	.....	1863	1	1	68
27	Kimball Union Academy .....	Meriden .....	1813	1815	2	3	39
28	Kingston Academy .....	Kingston Plains .....	1855	1819	1	..	13
29	Lancaster Academy .....	Lancaster .....	1828	.....	1	1	30
30	McGaw Institute .....	Reed's Ferry .....	1849	1849	1	1	28
31	Mt. St. Mary's Institute .....	Manchester .....	.....	.....	..	..	..
32	McCollom Institute .....	Mont Vernon .....	1850	1850	2	3	30
33	Marlow Academy .....	Marlow .....	.....	1850	1	1	9
34	N. H. Conf. Seminary and Fem. Coll. .....	Tilton .....	1852	1845	7	4	71
35	New Hampton Literary Institution .....	New Hampton .....	1853	1853	6	4	120
36	Northwood Seminary .....	Northwood Ridge .....	1867	1867	1	1	13
37	Orford Academy .....	Orford .....	1850	1851	..	..	..
38	Phillips Exeter Academy .....	Exeter .....	1781	1783	6	..	204
39	Pembroke Academy .....	Pembroke .....	1818	1819	1	1	35
40	Pinkerton Academy .....	Derry .....	1814	1815	1	2	33
41	Pittsfield Academy .....	Pittsfield .....	1830	1830	1	1	35
42	Penacook Normal Academy .....	Fisherville .....	1866	1866	4	2	50
43	Proctor Academy .....	Andover Center .....	1874	1874	2	2	62
44	Raymond High School .....	Raymond Center .....	.....	1867	1	..	30
45	St. Paul's School .....	Concord .....	1855	1856	15	..	227
46	School of Practice .....	Wilmot Center .....	.....	.....	..	..	..
47	School for Boys .....	Holderness .....	1878	1879	3	..	48
48	Tilden Ladies' Seminary .....	West Lebanon .....	1854	1854	1	8	..
49	Washington Select School .....	Washington .....	.....	.....	..	..	..
50	Wolfeborough Academy .....	Wolfeborough .....	.....	1878	1	1	15

\* Schools that have made no returns are reported as in the previous year.

(PRIVATE SCHOOLS).

	Female students.	Students residing in New Hampshire.	Pursuing higher branches.	Ancient languages.	Modern languages.	Volumes in libraries.	School year begins.	Weeks in school year.	Value of buildings, apparatus, and grounds.
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	24	56	10	20	12	500	September. . .	37	\$15,000
3	21	39	31	17	2	1,000	September. . .	38	6,000
4	21	53	17	9	..	50	August. . . . .	..	2,000
5	7	15	10	5	3	..	December. . . .	36	1,500
6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	35	27	29	10	35	1,000	September. . .	36	20,000
8	19	42	33	15	..	..	September. . .	40	1,000
9	11	23	11	2	..	..	Autumn. . . . .	12	500
10	31	37	18	..	..	..	September. . .	44	2,800
11	34	65	67	23	4	500	September. . .	38	2,000
12	50	88	91	40	12	1,500	September. . .	38	100,000
13	32	48	12	2	..	..	September. . .	21	..
14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	9	41	43	19	6	..	September. . .	40	..
16	31	47	29	7	..	..	August. . . . .	27	2,500
17	17	37	29	14	4	..	September. . .	30	2,000
18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	25	20	20	5	10	..	..	22	..
21	20	50	32	8	..	783	September. . .	40	10,000
22	56	122	100	20	12	340	August. . . . .	35	2,500
23	26	70	..	..	..	..	..	52	..
24	18	30	23	15	3	800	September. . .	36	10,000
25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	49	117	30	10	3	..	August. . . . .	39	2,000
27	27	40	63	33	4	2,500	August. . . . .	39	30,000
28	13	26	15	6	1	..	September. . .	36	5,000
29	30	57	50	10	..	..	September. . .	39	3,000
30	15	43	40	16	5	300	September. . .	36	5,500
31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	36	60	35	19	6	1,238	August. . . . .	38	15,000
33	18	27	22	7	..	..	August. . . . .	24	1,000
34	99	155	160	54	41	600	August. . . . .	39	25,000
35	62	159	131	4	2	4,000	August. . . . .	40	30,000
36	20	33	30	10	1	400	September. . .	36	5,000
37	..	..	..	..	..	..	February. . . .	36	7,000
38	..	50	195	184	51	600	September. . .	39	100,000
39	40	74	49	15	6	300	August. . . . .	37	5,200
40	35	66	45	27	6	350	August. . . . .	40	5,000
41	25	59	40	12	..	..	September. . .	38	3,500
42	30	45	40	8	10	..	September. . .	40	..
43	76	138	138	27	23	175	August. . . . .	39	12,000
44	17	47	17	1	..	..	..	24	2,000
45	..	8	227	127	185	3,500	September. . .	38	..
46	..	..	..	..	..	..	September. . .	40	5,000
47	..	38	40	36	4	350	September. . .	36	8,000
48	68	27	52	21	11	1,400	September. . .	38	50,000
49	..	..	..	..	..	..	September. . .	36	5,000
50	10	25	15	8	6	..	..	..	..

## TABLE

## STATISTICAL SUMMARY

		Belknap.	Carroll.	Cheshire.
TOWNS.				
1	Towns having organized schools.....	11	18	23
DISTRICTS.				
2	Districts.....	132	185	208
3	Fractional districts.....	15	14	14
4	Districts under special acts.....	1	3	3
SCHOOLS.				
5	Different public schools.....	146	205	269
6	Graded schools.....	23	15	57
7	Town and district high schools.....	2	3	10
8	Schools averaging twelve scholars or less.....	45	60	93
9	Schools averaging six scholars or less.....	14	18	24
10	Average length of schools in weeks of five days.	16.380	14.290	19.980
SCHOLARS.				
11	Boys attending school two weeks or more.....	1,603	2,070	3,071
12	Girls attending school two weeks or more.....	1,398	1,918	2,705
13	Number of scholars under six years.....	232	320	515
14	Number of scholars between six and sixteen years.....	2,488	3,257	4,756
15	Number of scholars over sixteen years.....	281	411	505
16	Average attendance of all the scholars.....	2,523	3,092.280	4,544.080
17	Average attendance to each school.....	17	21	16.890
18	Ratio of average attendance to the whole number.....	.840	.775	.786
19	Number reported attending private schools, not registered in the public schools.....	176	130	39
20	Number reported between five and fifteen years not attending any school.....	165	249	290
21	Whole number reported under items 11, 12, 19, 20.....	3,342	4,367	6,105
22	Selectmen's enumeration between five { Boys.....	1,028	736	1,179
	and fifteen years { Girls.....	906	702	993
23	Not absent during the year.....	251	625	771
24	Number pursuing higher branches.....	287	309	624
TEACHERS.				
25	Male teachers.....	32	77	45
26	Female teachers.....	161	176	315
27	Average wages of male teachers per month, including board.....	\$30.93	\$28.16	\$37.32
28	Average wages of female teachers per month, including board.....	\$21.30	\$20.21	\$22.89
29	Teaching the first time.....	25	45	60
30	Teaching the same school two or more successive terms.....	75	62	162
31	Teachers from normal schools.....	17	22	36
32	Towns employing teachers from normal schools.	8	12	16

## No. V.

## BY COUNTIES.

	Coos.	Grafton.	Hills- borough.	Merrimack.	Rocking- ham.	Strafford.	Sullivan.
1	21	38	31	27	37	13	15
2	157	355	238	267	209	117	159
3	3	52	29	38	18	7	18
4	....	12	34	13	5	4	6
5	172	437	408	366	279	199	176
6	9	45	132	69	58	68	26
7	3	9	9	7	6	7	4
8	54	170	103	92	60	36	72
9	21	67	51	48	20	14	20
10	17.27	16.560	21.600	20.940	24.72	23.25	19.230
11	1,934	4,081	6,609	3,963	4,197	3,266	1,860
12	1,770	3,870	6,025	3,914	3,988	3,152	1,850
13	296	549	986	486	680	612	302
14	3,150	5,990	10,750	6,420	6,578	5,338	3,200
15	258	952	898	682	442	468	313
16	2,884.80	5,005	8,545	5,742.030	4,471.67	4,455.93	2,680.350
17	16.70	17	20	15.400	16	22	15
18	.80	.629	.675	.728	.55	.69	.722
19	37	160	2,170	114	552	120	64
20	178	240	1,648	388	456	502	329
21	3,919	8,351	16,452	8,379	9,193	7,040	4,103
22	{ 800	1,505	762	957	1,727	1,244	1,254
22	{ 698	1,431	767	955	1,740	1,240	1,175
23	284	916	1,111	836	656	340	470
24	248	841	1,006	854	577	528	259
25	25	94	63	79	47	47	50
26	206	466	480	426	307	268	221
27	\$12.98	\$25.50	\$36.20	\$35.88	\$39.75	\$53.94	\$25.72
28	\$19.46	\$16.25	\$25.25	\$21.62	\$27.30	\$24.09	\$19.36
29	33	89	66	83	44	34	54
30	84	169	293	205	222	137	74
31	28	75	46	44	46	20	11
32	12	27	20	19	23	7	5

## STATISTICAL SUMMARY

		Belknap.	Carroll.	Cheshire.
SCHOOL-HOUSES.				
33	Number of school-houses.....	137	183	222
34	Reported unfit for use.....	11	24	23
35	Built during the year.....	....	3	6
36	Having maps or globes.....	84	80	205
37	Estimated value of buildings, sites, and furniture.....	\$86,905.00	\$57,150.00	\$206,806.00
38	Estimated value of apparatus.....	780.00	884.00	4,032.00
REVENUE.				
39	Town taxes.....	15,829.39	16,789.37	43,195.68
40	District taxes.....	1,750.01	2,925.18	10,255.08
41	Literary fund from the State.....	1,174.50	1,561.76	2,254.34
42	Local funds.....	1,031.60	1,908.61	1,880.84
43	Railroad tax.....	240.55	51.79	69.51
44	Dog tax.....	815.90	680.27	842.86
45	Contributed in board, fuel, and money.....	253.72	430.46	371.76
46	Entire amount of revenue.....	20,279.77	23,667.25	58,027.21
EXPENDITURES.				
47	New buildings.....	....	2,953.00	5,986.76
48	Paid for interest or to cancel debt.....	900.00	790.00	3,416.19
49	Permanent repairs.....	1,157.50	1,277.90	3,780.44
50	Miscellaneous expenses, ordinary repairs, fuel, care, etc.....	1,666.64	1,935.86	2,256.89
51	Teachers' salaries.....	15,315.21	17,097.03	37,618.27
52	Superintendence.....	633.25	711.70	1,207.10
53	Total expended.....	19,672.60	24,830.70	54,275.65
54	Average cost per scholar for miscellaneous expenses and salaries of teachers.....	5 59	4.48	7.60

BY COUNTIES, — *Continued.*

	Coos.	Grafton.	Hills- borough.	Merrinack.	Rocking- ham.	Strafford.	Sullivan.
33	144	368	293	305	243	148	171
34	34	52	28	27	7	6	21
35	1	1	1	5	....	2	1
36	38	195	367	221	269	152	135
37	\$60,285.00	\$20,695.00	\$670,004.08	\$314,320.00	\$259,800.00	\$320,720.00	\$79,315.00
38	729.50	2,667.60	13,712.00	4,767.00	5,246.65	2,813.00	2,219.00
39	15,184.68	40,370.67	112,026.80	61,227.56	63,293.63	47,526.09	22,129.43
40	3,302.55	5,022.84	12,262.55	20,718.36	3,601.08	14,277.04	2,265.73
41	1,803.22	7,484.56	4,603.72	3,088.22	2,528.57	2,153.17	1,343.72
42	727.49	1,793.62	4,406.56	3,401.94	2,961.72	2,925.19	2,215.61
43	717.05	864.08	248.56	84.50	1,139.51	1,488.31	39.41
44	587.66	838.11	1,369.92	1,293.99	1,317.52	577.75	386.13
45	1,143.50	1,594.47	851.51	1,204.79	399.22	243.50	790.56
46	22,878.49	56,030.24	134,399.70	89,729.37	73,923.73	68,613.30	28,874.46
47	800.00	1,700.00	6,000.00	1,446.00	344.13	1,492.80	3,125.00
48	1,674.45	8,549.74	766.56	9,562.98	3,276.45	8,658.84	263.24
49	3,600.22	1,946.22	8,325.48	5,427.30	5,423.15	4,834.75	472.46
50	1,002.43	3,196.60	18,366.72	7,445.14	6,517.85	6,874.05	1,857.41
51	13,219.91	40,112.16	97,918.88	57,573.05	57,993.63	48,403.29	23,302.78
52	528.25	1,430.90	4,403.80	2,826.45	1,214.40	818.00	599.00
53	20,825.26	51,031.99	135,781.42	84,280.92	74,769.61	71,081.73	29,619.89
54	4.44	5.28	8.10	6.85	6.61	6.48	6.47

## STATE SUMMARY AND COMPARATIVE TABULAR VIEW.

		1881.	1880.	Increase.	Decrease.
TOWNS.					
1	Towns having organized schools.....	234	234	....	
DISTRICTS.					
2	Districts.....	2,027	2,010	17	
3	Districts under special acts.....	81	41	40	
4	Fractional districts.....	208	215		7
SCHOOLS.					
5	Different public schools.....	2,657	2,528	129	
6	Graded schools.....	502	489	13	
7	Town and district high schools.....	60	47	13	
8	Schools averaging twelve scholars or less.....	785	700	85	
9	Schools averaging six scholars or less.....	297	243	54	
10	Average length of schools in weeks of five days.....	19.420	21.060		1.64
SCHOLARS.					
11	Boys attending school two weeks or more.....	32,645	33,313		659
12	Girls attending school two weeks or more.....	30,590	31,028		438
13	Number of scholars under six years.....	4,978	5,281		303
14	Number of scholars between six and sixteen years.....	51,927	52,810		883
15	Number of scholars over sixteen years.....	5,215	6,303		88
16	Average daily attendance of all the scholars.....	43,943.420	48,966		5,022.58
17	Average daily attendance to each school.....	17.700	19.300		1.60
18	Ratio of average attendance to the whole number.....	.694	.762		.68
19	Number reported attending private schools, not registered in public schools.....	3,562	3,076	486	
20	Number reported between five and fifteen years not attending any school.....	4,445	3,715	730	
21	Whole number reported under items 11, 12, 19, 20.....	71,251	71,132	119	
22	Selectmen's enumeration between five and fifteen years, { Boys.....	11,108			
	{ Girls.....	10,521			
23	Number not absent during the year....	6,260	6,586		326
24	Number pursuing higher branches....	5,533	5,979		444
TEACHERS.					
25	Male teachers.....	559	580		21
26	Female teachers.....	3,026	2,880	146	
27	Average wages of male teachers per month, including board.....	\$32.63	\$34.12		\$1.49
28	Average wages of female teachers per month, including board.....	\$21.77	\$22.23		\$0.46
29	Teaching the first time.....	538	589		51
30	Teaching the same school two or more successive terms.....	1,483	1,378	105	
31	Teachers from normal schools.....	345	377		32
32	Towns employing teachers from normal schools.....	147	153		6

STATE SUMMARY, — *Continued.*

		1881.	1880.	Increase.	Decrease.
<b>SCHOOL-HOUSES.</b>					
33	Number of school-houses.....	2,214	2,248	....	34
34	Reported unfit for use.....	233	292	....	59
35	Built during the year.....	20	25	....	5
36	Having maps or globes.....	1,746	1,175	571	....
37	Estimated value of buildings, sites, and furniture.....	\$2,076,000.08	\$2,296,808.00	.....	\$220,807.92
38	Estimated value of apparatus.....	37,850.75	33,105.00	\$4,745.75	.....
<b>REVENUE.</b>					
39	Town taxes.....	437,573.30	423,899.44	13,673.86	.....
40	District taxes.....	76,380.42	86,245.53	.....	9,865.11
41	Literary fund, from the State.....	27,995.78	22,339.15	5,656.63	.....
42	Local funds.....	23,313.18	12,400.90	10,912.28	.....
43	Railroad tax.....	4,943.27	4,795.66	147.61	.....
44	Dog tax.....	8,710.11	3,109.74	5,600.37	.....
45	Contributed in board, fuel, and money.....	7,283.49	9,324.28	.....	2,040.79
46	Entire amount of revenue.....	576,423.52	562,115.70	14,307.82	.....
<b>EXPENDITURES.</b>					
47	New buildings.....	28,794.69	15,023.51	13,771.18	.....
48	Paid for interest or to cancel debt....	37,858.45	49,633.66	.....	11,775.21
49	Permanent repairs.....	36,245.42	23,347.75	12,697.67	.....
50	Miscellaneous expenses: ordinary repairs, fuel, care, etc.....	51,196.61	48,618.70	2,577.91	.....
51	Teachers' salaries.....	408,554.14	414,590.37	.....	6,042.23
52	Superintendence.....	14,372.85	14,125.29	247.56	.....
53	Total expended.....	566,169.77	565,339.34	830.53	.....
54	Average cost per scholar for miscel- laneous expenses and salaries of teachers.....	7.21	7.18	.03	.....
55	Average cost per scholar of average attendance.....	10.38	9.46	.92	.....
56	Average cost per scholar for the en- tire sum expended.....	8.95	8.77	.18	.....
57	Average cost per scholar of the aver- age attendance for the entire sum expended.....	12.88	11.54	1.34	.....
58	Average cost per scholar for miscel- lanies, salaries, and six per cent interest on the value of buildings and apparatus.....	9.21	9.28	.....	.07
59	Average cost per scholar of the aver- age attendance for the same items.	13.26	12.12	1.14	.....

## SCHOOL OFFICERS.

CHARLES H. BELL.....Governor.

### *Councillors.*

District 1. — THOMAS G. JAMESON.....Somersworth.  
 District 2. — LYMAN D. STEVENS.....Concord.  
 District 3. — JOHN W. WHEELER.....Salem.  
 District 4. — GEORGE H. STOWELL.....Claremont.  
 District 5. — ARTHUR L. MESERVE.....Bartlett.

JAMES W. PATTERSON, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

### *City Superintendents of Public Instruction.*

D. C. ALLEN.....Concord.  
 WILLIAM E. BUCK.....Manchester.  
 S. ARTHUR BENT.....Nashua.

J. B. STEVENS, *Secretary*.....Dover.  
 WILLIAM H. SISE, *Chairman*.....Portsmouth.  
 JOHN PENDER, *Secretary*.....Portsmouth.

## TOWN SCHOOL COMMITTEES.

TOWN.	NAME.	Post-office address, when different from town.
Acworth.....	Carl A. Allen.....	
	Nellie L. Woodbury.....	
Albany.....	Angie E. Mason.....	
Alexandria.....	Charles N. Plummer.....	
Allenstown.....	Clifton B. Hildredth.....	
Alstead.....	George A. Mayo.....	
Alton.....	Herbert J. Nute.....	
Amherst.....	G. Esterbrook.....	
	J. E. Upham.....	
Andover.....	George W. Stone.....	
Antrim.....	I. G. Anthoine.....	
Ashland.....	H. C. Dearborn.....	
Atkinson.....	John Dow.....	
Anburn.....	Kate T. Clarke.....	
	Mary G. Richardson.....	
	Wells C. Underhill.....	

TOWN.	NAME.	Post-office address, when different from town.
Barnstead .....	George W. Nutter .....	
Barrington .....	Lizzie J. Chesley .....	
Bartlett .....	Joseph Pitman .....	
Bath .....	Henry H. Clark .....	
Bedford .....	Anna H. Farley, <i>Superintendent</i> .....	
Belmont .....	E. S. Moulton .....	
Bennington .....	John H. Fleming .....	
Beuton .....	P. W. Allen .....	
Berlin .....	Jessie Tuttle .....	Berlin Falls.
Bethlehem .....	F. V. D. Garretson .....	
Boscawen .....	F. V. D. Garretson .....	
	J. C. Pearson .....	
Bow .....	John C. Hammond .....	
Bradford .....	Elbridge E. Pepper .....	
Brentwood .....	John Brown .....	
Bridgewater .....	John L. Morrison .....	Ashland.
Bristol .....	George H. Calley .....	
Brookfield .....	Achsa S. Roberts .....	
Brookline .....	Benjamin Gould .....	
Campton .....	Quincy Blakely .....	
Canaan .....	S. R. Swett .....	
Candia .....	Nathan S. Moore .....	
Canterbury .....	Charles W. Emery .....	
	John Ham .....	
	W. A. Stone .....	
Carroll .....	Mrs. E. C. Buswell .....	Twin Mountain House.
Center Harbor .....	G. A. Hovey .....	
Charlestown .....	George H. Dunlap .....	
Chatham .....	Josiah Walker .....	
Chester .....	C. A. Wilcomb .....	
Chesterfield .....	Rev. W. Le Seur .....	
	Hiram B. Morgan .....	
	Jeffries Hall .....	
Chichester .....	Samuel A. Kendall .....	
Claremont .....	Arthur Chase .....	
Clarksville .....	Stephen G. Fuller .....	
Colebrook .....	Benjamin F. Drew .....	
Columbia .....	E. K. Amazeen .....	
	J. S. Davis .....	
Concord .....	Hon. Oliver Pillsbury, <i>President</i> .....	
Union District .....	William W. Flint, <i>Secretary</i> .....	
Fisherville .....	Col. A. Rolfe .....	
East Concord .....	W. K. Bartlett .....	
Conway .....	Rev. S. G. Norcross .....	North Conway.
Cornish .....	Emily Leavitt .....	Cornish Flat.
Croydon .....	Sullivan Barton .....	
Dalton .....	James P. Stone .....	
Danbury .....	Charles C. Spear .....	
Danville .....	John A. Lowell .....	
Deerfield .....	James M. P. Bachelder .....	
Deering .....	Benjamin L. Bartlett .....	
Derry .....	D. S. Clark .....	
Dorchester .....	Byron Richardson .....	
Dover .....	Gihuan C. Fisher .....	
	J. B. Stevens, <i>Secretary</i> .....	
Dublin .....	Emma E. Gleason .....	
Dummer .....	William A. Willis .....	Milan.
Dunbarton .....	Calvin Martin .....	
Durham .....	Forest S. Smith .....	
East Kingston .....	George B. Webster .....	
Easton .....	C. M. Cogswell .....	
Eaton .....	S. D. Stuart .....	
Effingham .....	D. W. Davis .....	
	A. J. Wedgewood .....	
	J. L. Drake .....	

TOWN.	NAME.	Post-office address, when different from town.
Enfield.....	John C. Currier.....	
Ellsworth.....	Henry H. Pease.....	
Epping.....	H. B. Burnham, M. D.....	
	F. W. Spaulding.....	
Epsom.....	Cyrus O. Brown.....	
	Charles W. Tarleton.....	
Errol.....	D. H. Thurston.....	
Exeter.....	Nicholas E. Soule.....	
	Hezekiah Scammon.....	
	E. G. Eastman.....	
Farmington.....	George E. Cochrane.....	
	Samuel S. Parker.....	
Fitzwilliam.....	Aaron R. Gleason.....	
	Amos J. Blake.....	
	Samuel Kendall.....	
Francetown.....	J. C. Woodbury.....	
Franconia.....	Lydia E. Kendall.....	
Franklin.....	E. B. S. Sanborn.....	
	Frank Parsons.....	
Freedom.....	John O. Godfrey.....	
Fremont.....	Benjamin T. Sanborn.....	
Gilford.....	Miss E. D. Sanborn.....	Gilford Village.
Gilmanton.....	Laurenia A. Gale.....	
Gilsun.....	H. E. Adams.....	
Goffstown.....	Charles F. George, M. D.....	
	Frank Blaisdell, M. D.....	
	Thomas Gifford.....	
Gorham.....	F. P. Jones, M. D.....	
Goshen.....	John E. S. Walker.....	
Grafton.....	Frank B. Perkins.....	
Grantham.....	Edward D. Robie, D. D.....	
Greenland.....	Alfred N. Hardy.....	
Greenfield.....	F. A. Newell.....	
Greenville.....	John C. Wheel, M. D.....	
Groton.....	Rev. Albert Watson.....	
Hampstead.....	Horace M. Lane.....	
Hampton.....	William W. Curtis.....	
Hampton Falls.....	William A. Cram.....	
	Charles P. Akerman.....	
Hancock.....	John T. Dutton.....	
	Hervey Gulick.....	
Hanover.....	L. W. Rogers.....	
	Miss L. A. Leavitt.....	
Harrisville.....	Aaron Smith.....	
Hart's Location.....	George H. Morey.....	
Haverhill.....	W. F. Westgate.....	
	Samuel B. Page.....	Woodsville.
Hebron.....	Jonathan B. Cook.....	
Henniker.....	Rev. J. A. Steele.....	
Hill.....	J. C. Fifield.....	
Hillsborough.....	Kirk B. Pierce.....	
Hinsdale.....	W. C. Dix.....	
	H. H. Hamilton.....	
Holderness.....	Julia A. Worthen.....	
	Clara C. Perkins.....	
Hollis.....	Levi Abbott.....	
Hooksett.....	I. H. Adams, M. D.....	
Hopkinton.....	Charles C. Lord.....	
	Clarendon A. Stone.....	
	Thomas B. Richardson.....	
Hudson.....	Daniel Gage.....	
Jackson.....	M. C. Wentworth.....	
Jaffrey.....	Wm. W. Livingston.....	
Jefferson.....	Abner Davis.....	
Keene.....	W. W. Hayward.....	
Union District.....	Hiram Blake, <i>Chairman</i> .....	

TOWN.	NAME.	Post-office address, when different from town.
Kensington.....	Charles L. Johnson..... Susan L. Brown..... Daniel E. Palmer.....	
Kingston.....	Louis G. Hoyt.....	
Laconia.....	Lydia E. Warner.....	
Union District.....	Hon. E. A. Hibbard, <i>President</i> ..... G. L. Mead, <i>Secretary</i> .....	
Lancaster.....	Jared I. Williams..... J. B. Morrison.....	
Landaff.....	Samuel A. Eaton.....	
Langdon.....	Mary E. Prentiss.....	
Lebanon.....	Rev. J. E. Robins..... Mrs. W. S. Stearns.....	
Lee.....	B. F. Davis.....	
Lempster.....	Walter Paige.....	
Lincoln.....	Levi E. Gurnsey..... Emma E. Dorloff.....	North Woodstock.
Lisbon.....	Edwin Knight.....	
Litchfield.....	A. H. Powers.....	
Littleton.....	W. H. Mitchell.....	
Londonderry.....	John Dickey.....	
Loudon.....	Jeremiah L. Perkins.....	Loudon Center.
Lyman.....	C. E. Eaton.....	
Lyme.....	Rev. E. P. Merrifield.....	
Lyndeborough.....	Leonard G. Brown.....	
Madbury.....	C. E. Perkins.....	
Madison.....	H. W. Harmon.....	East Madison.
Manchester.....	W. E. Buck, <i>Superintendent</i> .....	
Marlborough.....	Charles Mason..... Charles K. Mason..... Mrs. C. C. Fairbanks.....	
Marlow.....	Elgin A. Jones.....	
Mason.....	George Spalding.....	
Meredith.....	Haven Palmer.....	
Merrimack.....	W. H. Pillsbury, M. D.....	
Middleton.....	Rev. Seth Sawyer.....	
Milan.....	J. D. Holt, M. D.....	
Milford.....	A. W. Smith, M. D..... Mrs. M. A. Lull..... S. C. Coburn.....	
Milton.....	C. D. Fox..... C. L. Plumer.....	
Mont Vernon.....	W. H. Ray.....	
Monroe.....	Charlotte B. Buffum.....	
Moultonborough.....	B. M. Mason..... J. R. Caverly.....	
Nashua.....	S. Arthur Bent, <i>Superintendent</i> .....	
Nelson.....	Mrs. E. J. Tolman.....	
New Boston.....	George L. Todd.....	
Newbury.....	Orrin J. Blodgett.....	
Newcastle.....	Moses R. Curtis.....	
New Durham.....	J. S. Neal.....	
New Hampton.....	A. Melissa Gordon.....	
New Ipswich.....	Clark H. Obear.....	
New London.....	N. C. Todd.....	
Newington.....	James Hoyt..... M. S. Beane..... A. T. Severance, M. D.....	
Newmarket.....	Frederick S. Little.....	
Newport.....	E. Peaslee.....	
Newton.....	Lucy K. H. Cross.....	
Northfield.....	Charles A. Watson.....	
North Hampton.....	Irving A. Watson, M. D.....	
Northumberland.....	J. H. Hutchins.....	Northwood Center.
Nottingham.....	W. E. Bachelder.....	
Orange.....	Rosie B. Wakron.....	
Orford.....	Daniel C. Clark.....	

TOWN.	NAME.	Post-office address, when different from town.
Ossipee.....	Charles W. Fall .....	
	M. A. Harmon .....	
	Frank S. Lord .....	
Pelham.....	Rev. Augustus Berry.....	
Pembroke .....	Trueworthy L. Fowler.....	Suncook.
	Martin H. Cochran.....	Suncook.
Peterborough.....	Rev. George Dustan.....	
	Mrs. C. B. B. Jackson.....	
	W. D. Chase.....	
Piermont.....	Rev. Augustus L. Marden.....	
Pittsburg.....	D. Blanchard .....	
Pittsfield .....	Frank E. Randall .....	
Plainfield.....	Albert Heald .....	Meriden.
Plastow.....	Annie L. Dow .....	
Plymouth.....	Charles A. Jewell .....	
Portsmouth.....	William H. Sise, <i>Chairman</i> .....	
	John Pender, <i>Clerk</i> .....	
Randolph.....	Mrs. P. N. Watson.....	
Raymond.....	Dana C. Henley.....	
Richmond .....	Moses Cass.....	
	Joshua L. Whittemore.....	
	Sarah O. Bryant.....	
Rindge.....	Jason S. Perry.....	
Rochester.....	Rev. E. True.....	
	Henry Kimball .....	
	Rev. W. W. Browne.....	
Rollinsford.....	Robert G. Pike.....	
Roxbury.....	Brigham Nims .....	
Rumney.....	J. W. Heath, M. D.....	
Rye.....	Emmons B. Philbrick.....	
Salem.....	E. C. Berry.....	
Salisbury.....	Edward Wayne.....	
Sanbornton.....	Elisha H. Wright.....	
Sandown.....	Charles H. Smith.....	
Sandwich.....	Emma H. Sanborn.....	
Seabrook.....	Rev. Frank Haley.....	
Sharon.....	B. H. Sanders.....	Temple.
Shelburne .....	S. B. Hubbard .....	
	E. P. Green .....	
	Fannie J. Philbrook.....	
Somersworth.....	Rufus W. Nason .....	
	E. J. Randall, <i>Secretary</i> .....	
	Isaac Chandler.....	
	Kirk W. Moses.....	
	Clarence S. Chapman.....	
	Samuel S. White.....	
South Hampton.....	James H. Fitts .....	
South Newmarket.....	Charles McDaniel.....	West Springfield.
Springfield.....	Joseph H. Brown.....	
Stark.....	Walter Drew.....	
Stewartstown.....	H. E. Proctor.....	
Stoddard .....	Charles W. Whicher.....	
Stratford.....	F. N. Day.....	Stratford Hollow.
	J. Wilson.....	
Stratham.....	John J. Scammon.....	
Sullivan.....	Alanson A. Nims .....	
Sunapee.....	Charles E. Ryder.....	
Surry.....	Sabrina W. Britton.....	
Sutton.....	Benjamin Johnson.....	North Sutton.
Swanzy.....	G. J. Cutler, M. D.....	
	Alonzo A. Ware .....	
Tamworth.....	Franklin Davis.....	
Temple.....	N. H. Sheldon .....	
Thornton.....	Rev. James P. Topping.....	
Tilton.....	F. J. Aiken.....	East Tilton.
Troy.....	D. W. Goodale.....	
	D. H. Herrick.....	

TOWN.	NAME.	Post-office address, when different from town.
Tuftonborough.....	J. Makersie Haley.....	Campton Village. North Weare. South Weare. South Weare.
Unity.....	Joseph M. Perkins....	
Wakefield.....	Frederica Copp.....	
Walpole.....	William Brown.....	
Warner.....	Stephen S. Bean.....	
Warren.....	J. S. Jewitt.....	
Washington.....	Jesse F. Bailey.....	
Waterville.....	Merrill Greeley.....	
Weare.....	J. P. Dearborn.....	
	A. B. Johnson.....	
Webster.....	Lindley H. Farr.....	East Westmoreland.
	D. G. Holmes.....	
	M. T. Stone, M. D.....	
	Ellen K. Abbott.....	
Wentworth.....	Edward G. Tenney.....	
Wentworth's Location.	Peter Bennett, 2d.....	
Westmoreland.....	James B. Mason.....	
	Israel A. Loveland, M. D.....	
	Jehiel Clafflin.....	
Whitefield.....	W. A. Armington.....	
Wilmot.....	A. B. Cross.....	
Wilton.....	J. Sumner Lincoln.....	
Winchester.....	Ellery Albee.....	
	A. H. Taft, M. D.....	
	Rev. Elijah Harmon.....	
Windham.....	B. E. Blanchard.....	
Windsor.....	Mrs. Mary E. Dresser.....	
Wolfeborough.....	Sumner Clark.....	
Woodstock.....	Nellie P. Bryant.....	

# PRINCIPALS OF INSTITUTIONS OF A HIGHER GRADE.

## COLLEGE.

TOWN.	NAME OF INSTITUTION.	PRINCIPAL.
Hanover.....	Dartmouth College..... Chandler Scientific Department Agricultural College..... Medical College..... Thayer School of Engineering.	Samuel C. Bartlett, D.D., <i>Pres.</i> Prof. E. R. Ruggles. Prof. B. S. Blanpied, <i>pro tem.</i> Dr. C. P. Frost. Prof. Robert Fletcher.

## NORMAL SCHOOL.

Plymouth.....	State Normal School .....	H. P. Warren.
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## ACADEMIES, SEMINARIES, HIGH AND SELECT SCHOOLS.

Andover.....	Proctor Academy.....	George W. Stone.
Atkinson.....	Atkinson Academy.....	B. H. Weston.
Bath.....	Bath Academy.....	H. H. Clark.
Bristol.....	High School.....	L. M. Hale.
Candia.....	High School.....	J. S. Emerson.
	High School.....	W. H. Gardiner.
Charlestown.....	High School.....	Louis V. Haskell.
Chester.....	Chester Academy.....	Wm. I. Smith.
Claremont.....	Stevens High School.....	R. S. Bingham.
Colebrook.....	Colebrook Academy.....	George A. Dickey.
Concord.....	High School.....	John L. Stanley.
	St. Paul's School.....	Dr. Henry A. Coit.
Conway (North).....	Conway Academy.....	S. Girard Norcross.
Deering (Center).....	Deering Academy.....	Ellen A. Brickett.
Derry.....	Pinkerton Academy.....	Edmund R. Angell.
Dover.....	High School.....	E. A. Greeley.
	Franklin Academy.....	John Seales.
Dublin.....	High School.....	J. B. Stacy.
Exeter.....	Phillips Exeter Academy.....	Albert C. Perkins.
	Robinson Female Seminary....	Annie M. Kilham.
	Boys' High School.....	Albion P. Burbank.
Farmington.....	High School.....	A. E. Tuttle.
Fisherville.....	High School.....	Warren Abbott.
	Penacook Normal Academy....	J. H. Larry.
Francetown.....	Francetown Academy.....	Hervy S. Cowell.
Franklin.....	High School.....	Albert Stetson.
Freedom.....	High School.....	Charles E. Morrison.
Gilmanton.....	Gilmanton Academy.....	F. M. McCutchins.

TOWN.	NAME OF INSTITUTION.	PRINCIPAL.
Goffstown.....	High School.....	L. O. Cressy.
Hampstead.....	High School.....	Forest E. Merrill.
Hampton.....	Hampton Academy.....	
Hancock.....	High School.....	William N. Cragin.
Hanover.....	Dartmouth Home School.....	Miss L. J. Sherman.
Henniker.....	Academy.....	Stephen S. Bean.
Hillsborough Bridge.....	Union School.....	Frank P. Newman.
Hinsdale.....	High School.....	C. P. Hall.
Holderness.....	School for Boys.....	Rev. Frederick M. Gray.
Hollis.....	High School.....	J. R. Smith.
Hopkinton (Contoocook).....	Contoocookville Academy.....	G. G. Lombard, L. M. Whitney.
Jaffrey.....	Conant High School.....	G. H. Rockwood.
Keene.....	High School.....	M. A. Bailey.
Kingston (Plains).....	Kingston Academy.....	George B. Hatch.
Laconia.....	High School.....	Josephine A. Robinson.
Lancaster.....	Lancaster Academy.....	Thomas O. Macomber.
Lebanon.....	High School.....	E. W. Westgate.
Lebanon (West).....	Tilden Ladies' Seminary.....	H. Orcutt and E. H. Barlow.
Littleton.....	High School.....	A. H. Kenerson.
Lisbon.....	High School.....	Sarah L. Arnold.
Manchester.....	Bartlett's School.....	Lucy Bartlett.
	High School.....	A. W. Bachelor.
	Gaskell's Business College.....	G. A. Gaskell.
	Mt. St. Mary's Academy.....	Mother Superior.
Marlow.....	Academy.....	Henry O. Hill.
Meredith.....	High School.....	E. K. Smith.
Merrimack (Reed's Ferry).....	McGaw Institute.....	Elliott Whipple.
Milford.....	High School.....	S. J. Blanpied.
Milton (Three Ponds).....	Classical Institute.....	
Mont Vernon.....	McCollom Institute.....	W. H. Ray.
Nashua.....	High School.....	Erastus B. Powers.
	Literary Institute.....	
New Hampton.....	Literary Institution.....	A. B. Meservey.
New Ipswich.....	Appleton Academy.....	W. A. Preston.
New London.....	Colby Academy.....	James P. Dixon.
Newmarket.....	High School.....	H. W. Ring.
Newport.....	High School.....	H. M. Page.
Northwood (Center).....	Coe's Northwood Academy.....	Elliott C. Cogswell.
Northwood (Ridge).....	Northwood Seminary.....	J. H. Hutchius.
Orford.....	Orford Academy.....	
Pembroke.....	Pembroke Academy.....	Isaac Walker.
Peterborough.....	High School.....	H. M. Rich.
Pittsfield.....	Pittsfield Academy.....	Daniel K. Foster.
Plainfield (Meriden).....	Kimball Union Academy.....	Marshall R. Gaines.
Portsmouth.....	High School.....	Edward J. Goodwin.
	Commercial College.....	Lewis E. Smith.
	Boarding and Day School.....	Miss A. C. Morgan.
Plymouth.....	State Normal School.....	H. P. Warren.
Raymond.....	High School.....	John T. Bartlett.
Rochester.....	High School.....	Charles E. Hussey.
Rollinsford (Salmon Falls).....	High School.....	Albert Somes.
Sandwich (Center).....	Beede's Normal Institute.....	D. G. Beede.
Seabrook.....	Dearborn Academy.....	Miss M. E. Sanborn.
Somersworth (Great Falls).....	High School.....	J. C. Libbey.
South Hampton.....	Barnard Academy.....	A. H. Evans.
South Newmarket.....	High School.....	A. W. Richards.
Strafford (Center).....	Austin Academy.....	S. C. Kimball.
	Bow Lake High School.....	F. F. Browne.
Tilton.....	N. H. Conference Seminary and Female College.....	Rev. S. E. Quimby.
Troy.....	High School.....	Louise B. Wright.
Walpole.....	High School.....	C. R. Crowell.
Warner.....	Simonds High School.....	Edward H. Farnsworth.
Washington.....	Tubbs Union Academy.....	Benjamin F. Perley.
Wilhoit (Center).....	School of Practice.....	H. B. Dow.
Wilton.....	High School.....	George W. Battles.
Winchester.....	High School.....	Julius N. Mallory.
Wolfeborough.....	Wolfeborough High School.....	W. E. Moran.



# SUPERINTENDENTS' REPORT.



## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

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It is quite the fashion in educational reports to assure the people of "a marked improvement in the schools during the past year," and in some of the States this "obvious" improvement has been religiously chronicled in successive reports for at least a quarter of a century. We naturally look for the results of this progress, through such a series of years, in a perfected system of instruction and unprecedented popular intelligence. Strangely enough, however, the old cry of inefficiency and scholastic imperfections reach us from all quarters. There must be misapprehension somewhere. I fear we sometimes mistake local for general improvement.

The transformation of certain schools from a low to a high condition will not be questioned, but to affirm a general progress from such isolated instances is illogical and deceptive. The improvement of the schools as a whole, or as a system, can only be asserted with certainty after an intelligent and careful comparison of the present with the past. The experience of time must inform the judgment in all such matters.

It was my fortune, years ago, to have an official connection with the schools of Grafton county, and as secretary of the board of education to prepare the state reports. Now, after an interval of twenty years, I have returned to the work ; but, having been in office less than a year, I do not yet feel prepared to express an opinion as to the comparative merits of our schools then and now.

That there has been a decided improvement, during this period, in the methods and character of instruction, and in the

extent and thoroughness of scholarship, in many of the schools, especially in our cities and villages, cannot be reasonably questioned. But in the outlying rural districts, on the other hand, the number of scholars and the length of terms have decreased, and, as a consequence, the schools in this class of districts have deteriorated.

This state of things has arisen in part from a decrease of children born to our native families, and in part from the gradual segregation of the people into manufacturing centers, while our farming population has decreased and become more widely separated. If we would maintain the character of this class of schools, our educational policy must adapt itself to the industrial and social changes in our history. But we are conservative of old land-marks, and slow to lengthen the distance to school even when the welfare of our children demands it.

#### THE UNION OF SCHOOL-DISTRICTS.

The consolidation of districts in accordance with the provisions of law seems to afford the only remedy against the inevitable defects of small schools. I feel compelled, as did my able predecessor, to call attention to this subject. One-third of the schools of the State do not number more than twelve, and nearly one-ninth do not number more than six scholars. This is a troublesome fact when we reflect that such schools, as a rule, must be very short and inferior. The want of money in such districts necessitates the employment of low-priced and hence poor or inexperienced teachers. If for any reason a good teacher consents to instruct, the lack of numbers fails to impart the inspiration necessary to the best work. Besides, the intercourse and competitions of a large school, which are potent factors in education, are lost to children so circumstanced. An opportunity for an equable distribution of intelligence and a fair development of faculties among all the members of society is a chief purpose of public instruction. Our district system, at present, seems to defeat this object. We refuse to unite or abolish districts, but find it hard to defend, on considerations of public welfare, a scheme which gives forty weeks of schooling to one child and only four to another.

## SCHOOL OFFICERS.

There is much to commend and little to regret in the supervision of the schools which have the services of superintendents and boards of education, except the occasional selection of unfit men for these responsible stations. It would be in the interest of popular education for the law to add to the functions of these officers the duty of employing teachers, instead of leaving it to prudential committees, as it now stands. No man should hire a teacher until he is informed as to his intellectual and moral qualifications for the place he is expected to fill. The examination should precede the contract and be made by the same party. If this was the law, nepotism, incapacity, and district feuds would become rare, and a higher order of teachers be employed in the schools.

There should be local agents to attend to the strictly business affairs of the district, and the public should demand of them, in view of the interests involved, a strict observance of the law, especially of that which forbids the payment of a teacher's salary except upon the presentation of a certificate from the school committee that he has properly filled and filed his register. Accurate statistics are the data upon which we must base our efforts to improve the system, and the register is the source of such statistics.

Experience has shown that the influence of an active, intelligent supervision is a potential force in the promotion of popular education. Wherever committees have had the learning and disposition properly to discharge their duties, the schools have prospered. Town committees have done well, sometimes all they could; but still there is a want in this direction. Our public schools should feel constantly the fostering care of the State. Could the state superintendent be relieved of some of the clerical drudgery to which he is now confined, he would be able to give more time to a personal inspection of the schools and to educational addresses in different parts of the State. Still, it would be impossible for him to visit all parts of the State as frequently as the welfare of the schools would seem to require. To meet this demand, some of the States provide county com-

missioners, who, under the presidency and direction of the superintendent, constitute a board of education. Not only the work of visitation, but the examination of teachers and the selection of text-books, among other duties, might be committed to such a board. This system works well in the larger States of the West, and its adoption has been recommended here. It would involve expense to the counties, however, and therefore I only suggest it for the consideration of the legislature.

#### TEACHERS.

There is no one subject upon which town reports so generally animadvert as on the qualifications of teachers. In this I am confident that they express the common sentiment and illustrate the correctness of the unbiased popular judgment upon public questions. Teachers are to schools what officers are to military organizations. A good teacher will make a good school in spite of adverse circumstances, and a poor teacher will make a poor school under the happiest auspices. Doubtless the average teacher of to-day is the equal, perhaps the superior, of the average teacher of any period of our history, but he has not kept pace with the requirements of the profession. In this, as in all other fields, the standard has advanced, and the committee-man who hires a teacher now ought not to accept one who would have done very well twenty-five years ago. There were successful teachers in the days of our fathers, whose range of studies was very limited, and whose methods were purely empirical. The business and civilization of our day demand a wider scholarship and have lessened the years of acquisition. We cannot afford to lose time with incompetent teachers or in mistaken processes. There is a natural method of instruction, one in which objective studies are adapted to the conditions of the subjective faculties. All learning that enlists enthusiasm and disciplines the faculties is a process of discovery, not a cramming of the memory with facts as though the mind were a museum for the exhibition of antique and useless curiosities. The function of the teacher is not to do the child's thinking or reciting for him, but to teach as nature teachers, by awakening an interest and giving aid and illustration in the successive ac-

quisitions of knowledge which the mind consciously secures for itself. This is education,—the evolution and growth of the faculties by the intellectual digestion and assimilation of the truths of history, philosophy, science, and literature. To know how to do this is to be skilled in the laws of mental development. This is the science of teaching, and doing it is the art of teaching.

There are differences of natural aptitudes in all vocations ; but men are not born teachers, as they are not born carpenters and watch-makers. No one becomes an authority as an artisan who is ignorant of the laws of mechanics ; so no man becomes a master in the art of teaching who is ignorant of the laws of physical and mental growth and health.

Teaching has become something higher than a mere industry ; it must henceforth stand with the learned professions. The general principles which constitute the science of teaching have been drawn from and verified by the experience and observation of ages, and to ignore these and attempt to become a proficient in the art of instructing is as unphilosophical as to essay to become a successful lawyer or physician without a study of the theory and practice of those professions. Unquestionably, experience is necessary to perfect one's skill in the art of teaching as in the practice of other professions ; but that experience should be based on a thorough knowledge of the laws of mental development in the acquisition of knowledge.

If we are willing to throw away our taxes on worthless instruction, we cannot afford to sacrifice the hopes and prospects of our children to the ignorance and unskillfulness of apprentice teachers. Those who would assume the responsibility of instructors should first become masters of the branches they profess, and then of the latest and most improved methods of teaching, and secure something of the aptitude acquired from normal practice. Hence the

#### NORMAL SCHOOL

should have a place in every system of public instruction. The demand for these institutions springs from the welfare of society, and they are best patronized in communities most

enlightened on educational interests. In years past the stability and usefulness of our own normal school have been lessened by the distrust and feeble support which it has received at the hands of the public.

We have expected too much of the school. "Educational systems," says Herbert Spencer, "are not made, but grow ; and within brief periods growth is insensible." Such an institution does not leap into its full panoply and strength at birth. Standing alone it cannot supply fully educated and disciplined teachers to our two thousand schools in a decade, especially when the teachers give it but a limited patronage, and the public fails to appreciate and demand normal instruction. Its work in the past may have been open to criticism as not sufficiently professional ; but such strictures would now be groundless, for the school is in the care of an able and efficient principal, aided by a corps of faithful teachers whose instruction is dictated and inspired by the most advanced ideas of normal methods. The criticisms of an expert should be examined, but those of ignorance, if not prejudiced, are worthless. I apprehend that much of the censure bestowed upon normal schools is groundless. It is not the fault of the faculties of such schools that their instruction is not given exclusively to the theory and practice of teaching. The want of scholarship in those who patronize them renders it impossible. Teachers cannot be taught how to teach what they do not know, and hence they must be put to the work of education while learning the theory and practice of their profession. Acquisitions so acquired are seen to be useful, and hence are rapid and permanent. To the true teacher all knowledge is practical. He has not been properly educated whose learning has not been assimilated into power of thought and action. Every teacher should be a specialist in all which he teaches, and build upon that basis a culture as liberal as circumstances will allow, that his instruction may be many-sided and full. But good scholars are not necessarily good teachers. Some have a natural aptitude for teaching as others have for mechanics ; nevertheless, it is a trade that must be learned by the majority. The teacher should know the laws of mind and the natural order of subjects, and study to adapt his instruction to

individual peculiarities. Our pupilage should be of a piece with the way we learn before and after our school-days. In practical life we are taught to observe, investigate, and reflect upon what we see and experience. The best teachers practice the same method and make their labors auxiliary to the education of actual business. To prepare all teachers to do this is the legitimate work of the normal school.

It is too late in the day to think of maintaining an efficient system of schools and to keep abreast with the educational progress of the country without one or more state institutions for the professional training of teachers. With our population we should have more ; but, if we can have but one, let us cherish and patronize it that it may become a source of profit and an object of pride.

The law, as it now stands, demands "two courses of study in the normal school." One course includes "all branches required by law to be taught in the common schools of New Hampshire, and takes "for its completion at least one school year." The other course includes "the higher branches, in addition to those included in the first course, and requires for its completion at least two school years." Certificates of graduation are issued to such as pass the required examination in these courses.

The following, taken from the annual catalogue, will be found useful to any who may think of entering the school :—

#### CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION.

Gentlemen must be seventeen years of age at entrance ; ladies, sixteen ; candidates must present certificates of good moral character from some responsible person, and declare their intention to fit themselves to teach. They must also pass a satisfactory examination in the studies required by law to be taught in the common schools of the State. They may offer themselves for examination in any branch taught in the school ; if found proficient, they will be excused from further study of it save in the method class. Candidates who show *sufficient power* will be allowed to take the training work at once, if they so elect. In this case, one term will be devoted to the study of

methods ; a second term, to practice in the training school. This course, of a single year, is arranged with special reference to those who propose to teach in primary schools, or who wish to acquire the best method of teaching. Candidates are requested not to present themselves unless intending to remain at least one term.

Classes are formed at the beginning of the fall and spring terms. Students are admitted during the term, at the discretion of the principal.

#### CALENDAR.

The school year is divided into two terms of twenty weeks each. A recess of one week occurs near the middle of each term.

#### 1881-82.

Fall term begins . . . . .	Tuesday, Aug. 30, 1881.
Fall term ends . . . . .	Tuesday, Jan. 17, 1882.

#### 1882.

Spring term begins . . . . .	Tuesday, Feb. 7, 1882.
Spring term ends . . . . .	Tuesday, June 27, 1882.

#### MORAL TRAINING.

The elements of moral character, such as truthfulness, honesty, reverence, compassion, and the like, as well as the passions and appetites which too often usurp the soul and become our masters, are inborn, but must be developed or subordinated according to the moral law, if they are to fulfill their legitimate functions and be individually or socially beneficial. In this work the school is an important factor. It is not as potent as the family, but it should be its most effective aid or antagonist.

Right education includes the discipline of the moral as well as the intellectual faculties, and no teacher is fully equipped for his work who is not prepared for this part of his professional duties. I do not mean that the school-room should be made a place for set and formal discourse, but for a practical inculcation of the principles of a pure and honorable life. No sane man will question the necessity of a thorough analysis and study of

dogmas and of the systematic teaching of abstract theories at the proper place and time ; but a clear and simple exposition of right and wrong in daily exercises and of the results of good and evil in the conduct of affairs, made by a teacher whose pure and self-sacrificing life has won the confidence and love of his pupils, will do more to educate the moral instincts of the rising generation than the soulless preaching of speculative generalities by all the seminaries of theology.

You may lecture a school for days on the duty of having enthusiasm in their work, and they will remain as listless as clods ; but tell them the story of the Revolution, or analyze a flower in their presence, and every child is on the *qui-vive*. From such experiences the true teacher will gather the practical philosophy of teaching.

#### TEACHERS' INSTITUTES

The teachers' institute is one of the oldest and most approved means yet discovered of imparting impulse and improvement to teachers who are not able to enjoy the advantages of normal instruction. It clears up difficulties, and gives to all in the service the methods, both of instruction and discipline, of the best and most successful teachers in the profession.

During the past year institutes have been held in different parts of the State by voluntary associations of teachers and by the faculty of the normal school. For the most part, the exercises in these meetings have been practical, as they always should be, and very useful. These gatherings seem indispensable if we would increase the efficiency of the public schools, but their maintenance is a burden which the teachers ought not to bear. We should be glad if the legislature should see its way clear to authorize and provide for at least one institute in each county annually. If it should be thought best, the state superintendent might take the general management of these meetings.

#### UNIFORMITY OF TEXT-BOOKS.

The reports of superintending committees and other communications express a desire, which I judge to be somewhat

general, for a uniformity of text-books. Some wish for uniformity through the State, others through the county only, while some would be content to limit it to the town.

In considering this question it should be borne in mind that the best educators to-day contend that, in reading, the welfare of a school is sacrificed when confined for any length of time to a single book or series of books. Variety or novelty is the thing to be sought. It is true, also, in other studies, that there are a dozen text-books, any one of which is as serviceable as any other, in the hands of a good teacher.

I conclude, therefore, that in advocating uniformity, only two main objects are sought: first, to prevent the expense to parents of a change of text-books in moving from town to town and from district to district; and, second, to decrease the number of classes, so destructive at present to the success of many of our schools. Both of these objects would be measurably reached by securing uniformity in the respective towns, and nothing prevents this but the failure of superintending committees to exercise the power and discharge the duty which the law, as it stands, lays upon them. It may be well to make the law more explicit and compulsory, in view of the reluctance of committees to take the responsibility and subject themselves to the inconvenience and unpopularity of doing what the welfare of the schools clearly demands, but there is no want of power as the law now is. The law reads as follows: "The school committee may prescribe suitable rules and regulations for the attendance upon, management, *studies*, classification, and discipline of the schools, whenever they deem the same necessary; and the same, being recorded by the town clerk, and a copy thereof given to the teachers and read in the schools, shall be binding upon scholars and teachers."

This clearly gives to the superintending committee power to make the text-books of the town uniform, and to properly classify the schools, provided they are all under one committee. But the variety of ages and attainments in some of the ungraded schools furnishes a more insuperable obstacle to the desired classification than the want of a uniformity of text-books. This will never be removed till the people are prepared to substitute the town system for the district which now prevails.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

## TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

The following is the account of the meeting of the association, as published in the "New England Journal of Education" on the thirtieth of December last:—

Although only about seventy-five teachers were present at the opening session of the association, at Manchester, on the afternoon of Wednesday, December 22, the make-up of the meeting showed that earnest work was intended.

There were present Powers, Warren, Quimby, Clark, Perkins, Gay, Orcutt, Burbeck, Hall, Ray, Walker, Buck, and many others who can always be depended upon to aid in pushing ahead the cause of education.

Charles E. Buzzell of Portsmouth was chosen as one of the secretaries, *vice* Clark, resigned.

The paper on "What can be done to improve our Country Schools?" by E. Whipple, principal of McGaw Normal Institute, Reed's Ferry, discussed the defects of district schools of the State, pointing out their poverty of methods, lack of organization and efficient supervision.

The excellencies of the systems adopted in some of the States of the interior were described, and the great need of our schools was declared to be centralization,—town boards instead of district committees, county superintendency instead of town superintendents, and a state board to crown the whole.

With such agencies, all needed reforms can be far more easily effected than at present. Among these would be better supervision; institutes; better and more permanent teachers; better houses and appliances of instruction; larger and better graded schools, with improved courses of study; and better methods of instruction. The money now expended could be made to produce results twice as valuable as those attained at present. The \$1,200 now divided among thirty town superintendents in Hillsborough county would secure the entire time and energy of an efficient county superintendent. It was urged that the association take measures to induce the legislature to pass the needed laws to bring about these results.

Hiram Orcutt, principal of Tilden Seminary, made a forcible address, elaborating the points already introduced, and illustrating the advantages of the town system.

State Superintendent Patterson described the improvements effected in the village of Hanover, and the rebuffs encountered in endeavoring to induce adjoining districts of the town to unite with them.

Rev. G. L. Demarest, of the Manchester School Board, indorsed what had been said, but added that we must not forget that the town system will not remove all evils, instancing difficulties that had been met with in Manchester.

Superintendent Edgerly of Fitchburg, Mass., said that a right public sentiment must underlie all successful improvements, and alluded to inconveniences attendant upon massing large numbers of children at a distance from their homes, even if conveyed to and fro at public expense.

Principal Warren, of the normal school, reviewed the needs of the schools and the deficiencies of the teachers. It had taken twenty-five years to develop public sentiment enough to begin the improvement of the schools in the college town of Hanover; when could it be brought about in the more rural towns? Six hundred untrained teachers enter the ranks every year. The normal school cannot meet the demand. If a reform is ever effected the State must do it. He advised holding institutes all over the State to arouse public sentiment.

W. H. Ray, of McCollom Institute, Mont Vernon, discussed the topic, "How can our Academies be strengthened?" in an able and exhaustive manner. He spoke of their grand work in the past, their decline, and their present average condition as shown by recent statistics. He contrasted the work of the high school and the academy. Both are necessary,—one for civilization, the other for culture. They may be strengthened by making the common schools better; by establishing closer relations with the colleges, which last should subject all applicants to a rigid examination; by securing state aid; by improving their boards of trustees; by enlarging their courses of study, and doing better work, especially in drawing, English language, history, etc.; by written examinations; and by increased attention to moral training.

Isaac Walker, of Pembroke Academy, criticised methods of securing patronage by offering *special* rates and indulging in highly spiced advertising. Numbers are not the main thing. Academies need, most of all, permanent faculties of *professional* teachers, and to this end must secure ample endowments.

George E. Gay followed with an earnest appeal for better and more enthusiastic teaching, which should inspire students with a love for books and for study.

Prof. E. T. Quimby said it was of no use to expect aid from the State

#### EVENING SESSION.

The evening session opened at 7.15, the attendance having increased considerably from that of the afternoon, but remaining comparatively small.

After an opening song by the glee club of the Manchester High School, which organization voluntarily furnished music for the opening of each session, the exercises of the evening commenced with the presentation of a paper by Professor Warren, of the State Normal School, discussing the subject of the proper training for teachers. The following is an abstract of the same : —

Twenty-eight per cent of the children of New Hampshire live in six towns, and forty-six per cent in twenty-six towns. About seventy per cent of the children attend graded schools. A generation ago not twenty per cent attended these schools.

The pressing question in New Hampshire is this : Must not the old methods, which did a fair work in their day, be modified to meet, not an exigency, but a present condition? The great needs in our graded schools are these : first, a more intelligent *plan* of work ; second, a greater *teaching* power ; third, a *steadier* purpose, or the professional spirit.

We are attempting to use the plan followed in the ungraded schools a generation ago, without sufficient time to make that plan a success. That plan, in brief, was that a child would go to school irregularly for fifteen, and, in many cases, twenty years ; that each winter's work was to be a review of the preceding, with some advance ; and just as there comes to a boy learning to swim a time when he "catches the stroke," so there

would come a time when the rules of grammar and arithmetic, and the words of the reading-book, meaningless in childhood, would become alive with thought. The children in our cities and villages must or will go to work at fifteen or sixteen, and a painfully large number before they enter their teens. It is not extravagant to assert that seventy-five per cent of the scholars attending graded schools leave before they are fifteen. To-day the plan of work in a graded school must be scientific; it must recognize the proper or logical development of each subject, and the laws of mind-growth.

Second, our teachers need not only know what, but *how* to teach. The power to lead the thought of forty pupils is a most consummate art; few, untrained, can lead the thoughts of five. Enthusiasm merely cannot do this; it is as apt to be a destructive as conserving force. In what does this leadership consist? Poise, self-forgetfulness, which is born of self-confidence, a lively imagination, and tenacity of purpose. The elements of this power are inborn; the development should come of practice under the eyes of competent critics.

Third, steadiness of purpose, or the professional spirit. For four-fifths of the year the child is practically in the hands of the State. The dream of the French philosopher of the eighteenth century is realized. We would not have the fact otherwise; but the sense of duty and the feeling of love on the part of the teacher must act intelligently and steadily. She must then fit herself for her work, that she may understand its plans, and the laws of mind-growth which so beautifully blend with it; she may develop the power of teaching, that she may use this power intelligently and steadily.

This paper was followed by a lively discussion, participated in by Prof. Quimby, Superintendent Patterson, and Mr. Warren. Prof. Quimby was inclined to believe that the main thing required in a teacher is a natural adaptation for the work. Without that, no amount of normal instruction can make him or her a successful teacher; with it, one can become qualified without such instruction. Mr. Patterson believed in the value of both natural adaptation and normal training, and Mr. Warren concluded that, practically, there was no disagreement between them.

The closing discussion of the evening was upon the subject of "Industrial Education in the Public Schools," opened by a lengthy paper by Prof. E. R. Ruggles of Dartmouth, and concluded with brief remarks by Mr. Edgerly of Fitchburg, and Rev. Mr. Demarest. The tenor of the paper of Prof. Ruggles, as well as the subsequent remarks, was toward a demonstration of the impracticability and impropriety of any attempt to introduce industrial instruction in the schools in the ordinary sense, the training of the intellect purely being the legitimate work of the schools. Prof. Ruggles, however, conceded both the practicability and advisability of teaching both drawing and sewing in the schools, and in this the other speakers coincided with him.

#### THURSDAY.—MORNING SESSION.

"English in the Primary School" was the subject of a paper by Miss Ellen M. Reed, of the normal school. The following is an abstract:—

The early study of language is of the highest importance. Ideas are being acquired, and forms of expression are needed. The prime requisite for success is sympathy between teacher and pupil. The first exercises should be conversations about familiar objects and actions, things seen on the way to school, pictures, etc. Continue this several weeks, until children feel at home and can express their thoughts readily, correcting their mistakes patiently and lovingly. The subjects are taken at random at first, but soon a systematic course of object lessons is taken up, with the purpose of arousing thought and developing perception and facility in description. Written work begins with filling in blanks purposely left in sentences, but proceeds to abstracts of stories and reproductions of object lessons. Frequent illustrations were given of methods of drill to develop the meaning of words and sentences, and of other helpful exercises. Every lesson should be a language lesson, and every language lesson should be a thought lesson, for the difference in men lies in difference in power of thought.

Superintendent Edgerly said that language is the most important study in school. Failures in other studies are due to de-

fects in the use of language. The speaker gave numerous pointed and amusing illustrations of the blunders arising from mistaking the meaning of words, and emphasized the necessity of teaching the use of the dictionary.

In reply to Superintendent Patterson's inquiry for a method of helping pupils to pass from objects to mental images, from material to mental and spiritual conceptions, Principal Warren gave an illustration of the method of working the new words into a story, developing the meaning, and then requiring the pupils to use the word repeatedly in sentences of their own construction.

A lady teacher asked what should be done with French children who do not know a word of English.

Miss Reed replied that, without any actual experience, she could only give it as her opinion that the process should be the same as with children in the first primary, except that in this case the sound and meaning of the spoken word must be taught first.

Prof. Ruggles said that teachers who understand both languages would succeed best.

President Powers spoke earnestly of the importance of taking and reading educational papers, and especially "The New England Journal," or the "Primary Teacher."

State Superintendent Patterson also spoke to the same effect.

"English in the Grammar School" was treated in a very happy and effective manner by D. A. Clifford, principal of Ash-street grammar school, Manchester. He would continue, in the grammar school, the course already described for the primary. He would tolerate a little of the simplest kind of "parsing," in deference to custom and prejudice. Many of our best writers know nothing about grammatical rules. Teaching silent reading is very important; dramatic reading has no place in school; some oral reading must be taught. There should be frequent compositions throughout the course, but at first mainly reproduction of ideas already furnished to the class.

E. C. Burbeck, principal of Mt. Pleasant grammar school, Nashua, continued the discussion in the same strain. He said we had been teaching grammar instead of the *use* of language,

how to tear down instead of how to build up, and advised persevering practice in oral and written expression of thought.

R. H. Perkins, principal of Haven grammar school, Portsmouth, followed in the discussion, agreeing substantially with the preceding speakers, and illustrated his views with many pertinent facts.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows : —

*President.*— E. B. Powers, principal high school, Nashua.

*Vice-Presidents.*— E. T. Quimby, of the United States Coast Survey, Hanover ; Ellen M. Reed, State Normal School, Plymouth ; Isaac Walker, principal of the academy at Pembroke ; Miss R. M. Tuson, Manchester ; Clara J. McKean, preceptress of high school, Nashua ; Charles E. Hussey, principal of high school, Rochester ; C. P. Hall, principal of high school, Hinsdale ; H. S. Cowell, principal of academy at Frankestown.

*Councilors.*— Hiram Orcutt, principal of Tilden Seminary, West Lebanon ; J. W. Patterson, superintendent of public instruction, Concord ; H. P. Warren, principal of State Normal School, Plymouth ; A. W. Bacheler, principal of high school, Manchester ; G. J. Cummings, principal of high school, Meriden ; S. E. Quimby, president of New Hampshire Conference Seminary, Tilton ; Mr. Ham of Farmington.

*Secretaries.*— E. J. Goodwin, principal of high school, Farmington ; Charles E. Buzzell, master of Walker grammar school, Portsmouth.

*Treasurer.*— Elliot Whipple, principal of McGaw Normal Institute, Reed's Ferry.

*State Editor N. E. Journal of Education.*— D. A. Clifford, principal of Ash-street grammar school, Manchester.

*Committee on School Legislation.*— E. Whipple, Reed's Ferry ; W. E. Buck, superintendent of schools, Manchester ; J. L. Stanley, principal of high school, Concord.

"How shall Latin be taught" was ably introduced by A. W. Bacheler, in one of the most interesting and inspiring papers of the meeting. He said that the question was, how to make pupils feel, read, and write Latin. That language is not dead, but

has a daily and hourly resurrection in the words we use derived from the Latin. The grindstone grammatical drill destroys the interest and inspiration of the story. Dr. Taylor's method was too exhaustive. During the first twelve weeks pupils should learn the paradigms, and fix them by translating both ways. Then take up "*Æsop's Fables*," and selections from Roman history. Give frequent exercises in translating into Latin fables and stories involving familiar words in different forms and constructions. In *Cæsar*, explain construction of all nouns, and the similar subjunctives. In *Virgil*, introduce prosody. In *Cicero*, drill on synonyms and subjunctive constructions, in a classified way. Examine in Latin.

J. L. Stanley said we must teach how to study. Take third book of *Cæsar* first. He would use variety of methods, but rely for success upon drill and hard study.

In reply to a question about Latin pronunciation, E. Whipple said that the subject was thoroughly discussed at Keene last year, and the so-called Roman method completely routed.

E. J. Goodwin said he was not present then; therefore he was not routed, and continued to say "*Kikero*." He suggests questions on the subject-matter of the text in Latin, to be answered in Latin.

Miss Helen Marshall, of the high school, Nashua, read a very able essay on "*English Literature in the High School*." She said that history and literature were inseparably connected; recommended studying complete works, not extracts. She would begin with Chaucer, as illustrating the development of the language; then proceed to such writers as Addison, Macaulay, Irving, Scott, and Webster, remembering always that details of authors' lives can be found in works of reference. Get girls dissatisfied with sentimental trash by leading them to love nobler things.

Miss Clara J. McKean of Nashua opened the last topic, which was "*English Composition in the High School*." She said the present average attainments of applicants for the high school were not as good as we may expect when the methods already discussed for the lower grades have time to bear fruit. The question now is, what to do with the pupil who knows

nothing of punctuation, blunders seriously in spelling, and hates the word "composition." She would take a course of fifty lessons in "Swinton," fifty in "Whitney," and eighty in "Reed & Kellogg." She then gave illustrations of methods of conducting the recitations, and ended by saying that if we would teach English as vigorously as we do Latin, much of the criticism now made upon high schools would cease.

C. P. Hall of Hinsdale led in the discussion, giving many excellent suggestions of methods.

Rev. Mr. Demarest of Manchester outlined a good course of English for high-school work.

Miss Laura Carleton of Concord said we should study those writers that had power over men to develop moral character, giving special prominence to those whose lives have been in accordance with their teachings.

#### EVENING SESSION.

State Superintendent Patterson delivered an eloquent address on "The Influence of Education in Elevating the Laboring Classes."

The programme of exercises was ably planned and well carried out. Every moment was devoted to practical work. Instead of confusing the mind by the introduction of a multitude of topics, a few subjects were thoroughly discussed. Looking over the programme for Thursday, we see that, under a variety of titles, the one topic for the day was "Language Culture." Those who have charge of the arrangements for teachers' associations might profitably examine this programme.

The following addresses were among those delivered at the meeting of the association :—

#### ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN THE PRIMARY SCHOOL.

BY MISS E. M. REED, PLYMOUTH.

Every art must be learned in the beginning by practice. The art of language demands much practice. The acquirement of a vocabulary and a familiarity with correct forms of expression is a very slow process, and, like the study of numbers, must be

begun early in the child's life. If this practice be omitted for technical teaching, or if it be delayed until the pupil's habits of speaking be firmly fixed, and until the period of acquiring an extensive vocabulary easily and rapidly is past, a fine command of language can hardly be acquired. A life-time will hardly suffice to obtain what might have been easily gained in the impressive season of childhood. That language does have, then, more than an incidental place in the primary school, no one will question. Not as a science, at all, but as a means of gaining a vocabulary and fixing correct forms of expression, thereby preparing for the scientific study of the language ; and a proper teaching of it will not add to the teacher's work, but rather leaven the whole lump. Any one who has tried it, or has watched its working in the best schools of the country, will bear me out in this statement.

There is no more favorable period in the child's school-life for this work. He is constantly getting new ideas ; these need to be expressed, — need to be put into words. Ideas become clearer ideas through expressing them ; thoughts are retained by being stated clearly. There is, then, a great call for the use of language, and, if given the opportunity, the child will respond with a readiness he will never afterward exhibit. He has not self to forget at this period, for he has never learned to think of self ; neither is he conscious of surroundings, as he will be later, but will freely and unaffectedly state his thought. That is what he has been doing for years before coming to school, — been doing it as he has been doing nothing besides, — for he has been allowed and encouraged to talk about everything with which he came in contact. Exercise his one talent, then, and continue the instruction begun at home. The school-room will be more real to him with this one connecting link between it and home.

Language culture must be largely oral through the primary course ; each "lesson is the joint product of the work of teacher and pupil." Its exercise, therefore, depends upon the genuine sympathy existing between teacher and pupil, and also upon the teacher's individual thought in planning an exercise. This being true, no detail of methods can be closely followed. I can,

however, speak of some of the devices I have used in language-training, and these will suggest many others to your mind.

Let the first exercises be purely conversational, and with the very little ones let them continue so for several weeks. Let the questions with the youngest ones be somewhat after this manner: How many shoes have you on your feet? The answer comes, "Two." Two what? "Two shoes." What about two shoes? "Two shoes on my feet." Now who will tell me the whole story? and so follow up the questioning until you receive a complete statement. They soon learn that you expect this, and will give it without waiting to be questioned for it. How many mittens do you wear at once? What do you wear on your head? what else? who wear bonnets? who wear tall hats? What do you see from the window? What did you see coming to school? What do you think you will see going home?

Show pictures, and call for the objects they can see in the picture. Show apple, and ask: What would you do with it if you had it? What else can you eat? When do you eat breakfast? dinner? supper? When does puss have her dinner? How does puss drink her milk? How many feet has your cat? What will she do if you pull her tail? With what will she scratch? Where does she hide her claws? Show toy-horse and cart, and ask: What do you see now? Is this a real horse? Is this a real cart? What can a real horse do? What do people put in a cart? How many of you have a cart at home? Is it just like this cart? Is it as large?

In this way I lead them to observe and think, and then require their thought. They soon lose all restraint, and talk freely and sensibly about their home, their playthings, what they like, what they do not like, with whom they play, what things are made of wood, of glass, of tin, or about any particular thing to which I call their attention. I have only to present the stimulus to thought, and their little active minds respond readily. Thought with them means expression, and they give it without thinking of how they shall give it, or feeling at all embarrassed as to their nouns, verbs, and adjectives. There are constant mistakes in the use of these at first, but gentle, patient correction soon establishes a fair degree of perfection even with the little ones.

At first I can have little method in my questions. My aim is solely to awaken thought without regard to concentrating it, and to ascertain the child's range of ideas. When I know where the class stands, I can choose my subjects and put my questions according to the children's comprehension. Objects themselves, or pictures of objects, present the best stimulus of thought. "Indeed, the only way to cultivate language in the child is to extend his knowledge of objects, and to allow him full opportunity of talking about them and hearing them talked about."

Movements have a great charm for children, so I let them describe mine or each other's. I go to the board, draw a straight line, return to the class, and ask who can tell me what I have done. I open a door and talk with an imaginary person outside, and ask again what I did. I go to my desk, take a flower from the vase and give it to one of the class, and again ask what I have done. I let her do what she pleases with the flower, and let them tell me what has been done.

At another time I say: Put your heads on the desk and think of something that has four feet; two feet; that flies; that has four wheels; two wheels; one wheel; three wheels. Of something you would like me to bring you when I go to Boston; of something that grows on trees; of some animal you know; of some plant you know, Tell me what articles are found in the kitchen; in the parlor; in the school-room. I write a sentence on the board, putting a horizontal line in place of one of the words, and require the child to supply the word omitted. For illustration:

*Teacher.* — My — can jump.

*Class.* — My cat can jump.

My dog can jump.

My cow can jump.

My brother can jump.

My squirrel can jump.

These skeleton sentences give excellent practice in word-finding, both now and farther on, when I can have several blanks to be supplied, or when I can put a story on the board, writing only a few of the most important words, and require a connected story with this mere outline for a guide.

I describe a word and require them to tell it me from the description. Thus : " I am thinking of something that grows in the field, and that men mow in the summer time." They are quick to say I am thinking of *grass*. " I am thinking of something the grass makes when it is dried ; of something that is done to the hay ; for what the hay is used." I point to a word with which they are familiar, and ask who will use this word in a little story. I point to an object in the room, and ask, Who will tell me something about this? They answer the questions : What can you do? what can you taste? what can you wear? what can you hear? what can you touch? I tell a story and require the scholar to tell me what he remembers of it. I show them a picture and ask what is seen ; have names assigned to this boy or that girl in the picture, the dog, the horse ; ask what the basket contains, and where the children are going with it ; what they will do with its contents. I draw from them what in their experience the picture recalls. By a little skillful questioning they will invent a good story founded upon what they see in the picture.

All these ways, and many more, I use to " bring to expression their previous knowledge, and to make it a basis for added facts." The number of ways may be quadrupled and still leave ample scope for originality. All these exercises are adapted to the first years in school. They are largely conversational ; occasionally objects are described ; but the power of description comes later than the power to narrate, so I employ narration first.

With older pupils I enlarge upon many of the exercises I have mentioned, and employ others demanding a more extended knowledge, and a wider vocabulary, taking care always to adapt the exercise to the child's ability. I require answers in a written, as well as in an oral form. Children early learn to meet this requirement, since they begin to write as soon as they enter school. When, however, the exercise is a written one, let it be preceded by a careful oral one, or by several oral exercises of a nature similar to the written one. Writing is a slower process than talking, and you will find the child either forgetting the thought in thinking of the expression, or but half-expressing the

thought ; as, "The parts of a hammer handle and head" ; or, "I like play with dogs." This is especially true of older children who have never been required to express themselves in writing. They will give the significant words so one knows what is meant, but will omit connectives and verbs.

I have parts of the reading-lesson copied or written from memory. I require descriptions of objects, of journeys, of cities. They write letters. They write stories from the words which form their spelling-lesson. They tell me what they know about coasting, blackberrying, piling wood, peddling oysters, cutting ice, selling newspapers, dressing dolls, making things for the fair ; about gardening, planting, haying ; about horses, oxen, hens, rabbits, squirrels, parrots ; about the summer wild-flowers, the first spring flowers, fragrant flowers, hot-house plants ; about games ; about events in history, characters in history.

The *reading-lesson* is a prolific source of language-training. There are the words to be developed, — that is, their meaning explained and illustrated ; for instance, *descend* occurs. I feel sure they are not familiar with the form of the word, and think they do not know its meaning ; so I say : "See that man on the house-top ; how will he get to the ground?" He will come down the ladder." Now, who knows one word he can use for "come down,"— one word in place of these two? If, after a few seconds' thought, no one suggests the word, I give it to them, writing it at the same time on the board ; then ask who will change the sentence, "He will come down the ladder," and use the word. I receive the sentence, "He will *descend* the ladder." I then call for other sentences involving the correct use of the word, until I am sure they comprehend its meaning.

Phrases and sentences have often to be developed in a similar way. For instance, this sentence : "I look at people with the eyes of my mind as well as with the eyes of my body." Draw from them that to look with the "eyes of the body" simply means to see, and that to look with the "eyes of the mind" at the same time means to think about what is seen. The sentence then stands like this : "I think about people when I see them." The sentence is now in a form that they understand, and they can even farther change it, so that it reads, "When I see people

I notice their dress, their manners, their habits, and the expression of their faces."

I will illustrate farther. This sentence occurred the other day with my highest class in the primary school: "A habit of observation and reflection will enable us to see and know many things of which we would otherwise be ignorant." A look of blank dismay came over the faces of the brightest at this fresh difficulty. It seemed the hardest hill they yet had had to climb, and the sigh I heard plainly seemed to say, "I suppose somebody meant something when he wrote this, but I am sure I don't know what." I gave them a moment to consider it, while I rather enjoyed their perplexity. It told me that they expect to understand whatever they read, and are disturbed if they do not. That is the way I have trained them, and every one likes to see his work prosper.

"A habit of observation and reflection will enable us to see and know many things of which we would otherwise be ignorant." How many of you ever observed anything? This was not hard, surely. They have observed clouds on the mountain-tops when it was going to rain; that the sun sets sooner in the valleys than on the mountain-tops; that the clouds were gray, when they came to school. They have observed various processes in the tannery. They have observed that cows twist off the grass with their tongues, while horses bite it off. By always observing, what do you acquire a habit of? A habit of observation. What do you acquire by always observing? A *habit* of observation. What do you acquire by always talking correctly? by always obeying? by always observing? Their faces began to brighten, and I judged they had more idea of the meaning of the phrase, "A habit of observation"; so I asked who would use other words in place of these, and the answer was prompt, — "Always observing."

I then developed "reflection" as meaning, in this connection, thinking particularly of what we know or see. They also told me that the phrase, "will enable us to see and know," means will teach us. Also that "to be ignorant" means "not to know." Using, then, the words that had just been brought out, the sentence ran: "Always observing, and thinking particularly

of what we see or know, will teach us many things which we would not otherwise know." Words and sentences taught in this way must become a part of the scholars' vocabulary. Every reading-lesson then increases, to a great extent, the child's knowledge of words. Every lesson exercises him in the use of language. Language is but the expression of thought. Every lesson should stimulate thought, and lead to the expression of this thought; hence every lesson should be a language-lesson. True language culture grows out of the thought of the child. He does not gain it by repeating your statements. Language does not consist in imitating; it consists in giving to ideas that are in the mind names that will express these ideas to others. If the child has not the proper terms to express the idea, give him those terms, but let the arrangement be entirely his own. You are not sure of his thought otherwise; he merely repeats what *may* be meaningless sounds to him. Every language lesson has a double object; for since there can be no expression of thought without the thought itself, — we must stimulate thought. And some one has truly said that the great difference in men lies in the power, and therefore in the habit, of thought.

Experience has taught me this in regard to the teaching of language. The average child is very imaginative, and the teacher's work is not so much to cultivate the imagination as to train it. Teachers mistake right here. Some think the wildest statements are the most indicative of brilliant thought, and foster the wonder-loving spirit in the child until he cannot tell the true from the false. Require from him plain, unvarnished statements, and check all inclination to exaggerate. The best conducted language lesson can not take the place of steady, careful correction of all grammatical errors, provincialisms, and colloquialisms, or of simple, elegant language on the part of the teacher.

I have spoken of comparatively few ways that I use to cultivate language, but they may serve to suggest many others to every enthusiastic, seriously earnest teacher, who is intense in her love for her work, and in her desire to know more about every phase of it. It is not an easy subject to teach; it requires too much of one's own self, is too living. It is not easy, but it is fascinating; perhaps because it demands so much real

thought. The successful teaching of it, too, is the result of a quickening impulse which only comes from a joy, — a real gladness in one's work.

To do our work dutifully and well is all the statutes require of us, perhaps ; but you know you are not satisfied, are not even content with that. You give the best you possess to your work ; all of intellect that has been loaned you, all the character you have acquired. All depreciation of your work, all misjudging of your motives will influence you to abate hardly one jot or tittle of your enthusiasm in it. All cannot make you believe teaching consists in keeping children at just such an angle in their chairs or on the floor, in droning out the reading-lesson, in the mechanical performance of examples, nor in the monotonous recitation of the geography lesson.

One thing else : the highest success in language-teaching depends upon an unclouded social atmosphere in the school-room. Though true of other teaching, it is especially true of this. The teacher admitting this, will create such an atmosphere before taking one step in the lesson proper. Such an atmosphere should always prevail. We have all to admit it does not. If, however, we can have one period in the six hours harmonious, sympathetic, entertaining, and free from disturbing influences, something may each day be gained which would otherwise be left undone.

Finally, do not be discouraged by your first attempts at language-teaching. The art is not acquired in a day or a week. Do not be frightened because some worthy member of the school board, who has not given the subject much attention, fails to appreciate your efforts. Judge for yourselves whether the work you are doing is productive of good results, and proceed accordingly. Do not use the ways I have suggested, or any others, until you have made them your own. Study the working of your plan in everything ; keep yourself fresh for the consideration of any change ; weigh the change justly, and decide its worth.

## ENGLISH COMPOSITION IN THE HIGH SCHOOL.

BY MISS CLARA J. MCKEAN, NASHUA.

In that system of departmental instruction which prevails in the Nashua High School, as in many others, I attempt, at least, to teach the subject of English Composition during the entire course. From this fact it results, unfortunately, that this branch, second in importance to no educational topic, is to be presented, not by the noblest Roman of you all, but with much diffidence and more reluctance by myself.

It is my purpose to sketch briefly a method by which English composition may be taught in the high school. It is not the only method; it is not superior to all other methods; undoubtedly it is inferior to many; but the object of this paper will be amply secured if anything contained in its pages may induce a discussion that shall develop those ideas from which we may all derive pleasure and profit, and none greater than myself.

How shall we commence with the lowest class in the high school? The primary danger here, as in every department of instruction, is that the teacher will presuppose that the average scholar already understands that of which he is profoundly ignorant. "Don't aim too high" was the appeal of the gallant Wolfe to his soldiers, as the French lines bore rapidly and steadily down upon his right wing. The caution is equally needed in the educational field; nor is it difficult to understand the philosophy of this. The mind of the teacher is more interested in that which is abreast of recent acquisitions, and which must be grappled with to be understood, than in that which has lost the charm of novelty, and the simplicity of which repels earnest thought. The school days of every one of us will bear witness to the fact that the best teacher of our acquaintance was in error on one point,—she thought us near to herself intellectually, when we were only afar off.

What are the attainments in English composition of the average scholar who to-day knocks for admission at the door of the high school? I do not refer to a few superior scholars, graduates of a few superior schools. What the result will be when the scholar, from his first day in the primary school, learns

English composition, pencil and pen in hand, when he has been taught the name of no word that he cannot spell, write, and intelligently use, is another and a far different question. But we must deal with this generation, and not the next. The average grammar graduate of to-day knows almost nothing of punctuation, little of the use of capitals, does not spell correctly, and has an aversion nearly akin to horror to the very word "composition." The reason for such results are beyond the limits of a paper like the present, and I can only add that the responsibility belongs more to the system than to the patient and laborious teacher of the earlier grades.

Suppose, then, a division of forty scholars of the degree of attainment indicated. How shall they be taught? A premium may safely be offered for that scholar who becomes proficient in English composition by preparing, out of school hours, a lengthy production upon "The Sublime and Beautiful." This premium may safely be doubled if he has kind relatives and friends, or older brothers and sisters.

English composition can be successfully taught only by systematic instruction from a good text-book in the hands of a teacher who knows what is in that book when it is closed, and very much besides.

How much time ought to be given to this subject? Certainly one hundred and fifty exercises of an hour each. Shall they be consecutive, or extend through the entire course? With some hesitation, I incline to the latter. What text-book shall be used? An elementary work like Swinton's "English Composition," for fifty exercises; a rhetoric of art as well as theory like Reed & Kellogg's, for fifty more; a philosophical grammar like Whitney's "Essentials," for the remainder. It is true that the proper place of technical grammar is in the last year of the high-school course, rather than in the first year of the grammar; but it may not be true that the rhetoric is to be completed before the English grammar is begun. These text-books are mentioned by their author's names, not as superior to all others of their class, but as an illustration of my meaning.

Let us, then, consider a lesson in Swinton's "English Composition" in the first term of the fourth class. The subject is the

use of the comma. When the lesson has been assigned, it will be well for the teacher, at this early stage, to go over the advance, giving that amount of assistance that shall encourage the student, while it does not render unnecessary faithful preparation. The text-book contains a statement of principles and many illustrations. These illustrative examples are well enough in their place, and may be used for a rapid oral drill, but the teacher must frequently examine the text-book of every scholar, to ascertain whether some kind friend or illustrious predecessor has already punctuated the sentences.

Note-book and scrap-book must be faithfully employed to gather from every available source those sentences which shall serve, not only as illustrative examples, but as models of English composition and English thought. Let each pupil be supplied with paper and pencil, and one or more of these sentences dictated. After this is completed, ask one of the scholars to place the sentence upon the blackboard. Correct, yourself, or allow the pupils to correct, every error that appears in the sentence. So proceed through the entire list, or as far as time will permit. This may be called the mechanical part of English composition ; the inventive portion is more difficult, and requires greater skill upon the part of the teacher. First teach the construction of sentences of all conceivable kinds, from the simplest to the most complex, varied by expansion, contraction, and substitution ; from sentences to paragraphs, and from paragraphs to themes. But what has been learned must be kept fresh in mind by almost constant practice with the pen. English composition cannot be forced into pupils through the eye and ear ; it must be drawn out of them by tongue and pencil. Ease and facility of expression can never be learned by set rules ; they can be gained only by constant practice. Pupils need not be frightened into a hatred of the word "composition" by a tremendous semi-quarterly effort ; let them become familiar with it by frequent short exercises, taking care to guard against inaccuracies in spelling, punctuation, and syntax. Let them write their sentences upon the blackboard. Criticise every want or misuse of capitals, every violation of good usage in construction ; give attention to a choice of language to express the same idea. By

so doing, the drudgery of composition-writing may be converted into the most profitable and enjoyable of school exercises.

Nor is this all. In every department there should be occasionally written exercises, and in every recitation the teacher must require the pupils to make use of correct language, and no mistaken kindness intervene to prevent the immediate correction of every error. If teachers in their oral recitations would insist upon their pupils' giving their answers in the form of complete and correct sentences, the average high-school scholar would not be so deficient in forms of speech as he now is. In rhetoric the same course must be pursued. Every principle learned must be fixed in the mind by daily practice. More than one college student even has left the brilliant theories and apt suggestions of Whately, and gone through life placing his adverbs between the sign "to" and the infinitive in Thanksgiving proclamations. No thorough, conservative scholar will deny that in an extended course of instruction technical grammar holds an important place. Twenty years ago, technical grammar only was taught. As a means to the end which it proposed, it was a disastrous failure, and has left its wrecks in the education of most of us who are here assembled. To-day the pendulum swings in the direction of language lessons. Is there any danger that it will go too far? Perhaps not. But when, among the beginners in Latin, the brightest members need to be enlightened upon the meaning of "direct object," and are confused and bewildered at the bare mention of a transitive verb, is the result entirely satisfactory?

The correction of false syntax may be made a profitable exercise, but it must be practical. To discover and correct errors should tend to make the pupil more careful and accurate himself. It is a question if false syntax manufactured for the occasion is the best form for such an exercise. The sight and sound of many of the incorrect sentences in our text-books have a certain fascination for the pupil, and he corrects the sentences only to use them forever afterward.

When English composition shall be taught throughout the high-school course by daily critical use of tongue and pen; when

it shall be something to be studied with one-half the energy given to the dead languages ; when its wealth of prefixes, of suffixes, and of synonyms shall receive the same attention that they do in Latin ; then, as a disciplinary agent, it will show forth the power inherent in it, and the scholar will have acquired in addition the finest practical acquisition of his school life. When this is done, the high-school system will lose its most bitter opponents, and will gain its warmest friends. But no system will accomplish impossibilities, and in this particular subject there are inherent difficulties which do not exist to the same degree in any other department of study. For, if we go no farther than punctuation, disregarding entirely the higher departments of this subject, we shall find that punctuation itself calls for the exercise of a somewhat mature judgment ; and no two individuals will precisely agree upon all points, and neither can pronounce with mathematical exactness that the other is in error. Our own ideas of this art may not harmonize with the principles laid down in our text-books or examples of the same in our reading-books. The subject itself seems to need a reform as much as our measures and spelling-books. When a city superintendent of finest literary taste and decided ability criticises the punctuation of a scholar who has been fortunate enough to follow precisely the famous John Wilson and Sons of Cambridge, may not the average scholar be excused if he is often in doubt, and sometimes in despair ? But we all agree that the purpose of punctuation is to make clear the writer's meaning, and every child should be taught to apply the general principles of this art as soon as he is old enough to understand the relations of words and wield a pen or pencil.

There is a fundamental difficulty that lies deeper than all this,—we teachers do not always acknowledge it, yet there is no one of us but at the end of many a weary day is painfully aware of it,—there is, in every public school, a considerable percentage of scholars that will never be philosophers, and never thoroughly comprehend any subject. They may and undoubtedly do derive benefit from a school course, but it is indirectly in that development of mind which may reach fruition in years beyond the school period. They are blunderers, and

during their school course will never reflect great credit upon any method of instruction. It is usually the misfortune of the high school that these leave early in the school course, and enter into the employ of some business man who has been trained by forty years of active life in a single department. He concludes, very justly of course, that high-school education is a failure, and Richard Grant White indorses his opinion.

When the agriculturist's success shall be judged by the smallest and worst products of his soil ; when the lawyer shall be tried by his unsuccessful suits ; when the physician, by the number of his patients who have required the services of an undertaker ; when the clergyman, by the number of men who have listened to his sermons and are unrepentant ; the moral government of God, by the number that remain vicious ; then, and not until then, can a public-school teacher be justly held responsible for every pupil who has failed to profit by good instruction.

## INDUSTRIAL TRAINING IN OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

PROF. E. R. RUGGLES, DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

"Education," says John Quincy Adams, "makes a greater difference between man and man than nature has made between man and beast." Using the word in its broadest sense, education makes the difference between the savage tribe and the civilized nation. There may be those to-day, who, with the eloquent Rousseau, profess to regard civilization as a failure, a curse even, and advocate a return to a state of nature ; but, if civilization is preferable to barbarism, education is better than ignorance.

Lieber has defined the State as "a form and faculty of mankind to lead the species toward a greater perfection." Administrations succeed each other, the form of government may change ; the State remains. It is not a synonym for government, but an organization of society, and like an individual has certain rights and duties. It is the right of the State to require of the individual obedience to just law. It is the duty of the State to offer to the individual all the advantages it can offer consistently with its own progress and development. A high

degree of general intelligence is considered essential to the welfare of a free State ; hence the duty of offering educational advantages to all, and the right of requiring a certain amount of education to be secured by all.

From the first, New England, at least, has recognized the duty of providing primary instruction supported by taxation. This instruction has consisted mainly of reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, grammar, and geography. Now if the good of the State should clearly demand that other than this, or more than this, should be supplied, it would seem to lie within the competency of the State to provide it. "Whoso," says a Jewish proverb, "brings not his son up to a trade, brings him up to steal."

In Commissioner Eaton's report for 1871, it is stated, that of the criminals in the United States, "from eighty to ninety per cent have never learned any trade or mastered any skilled labor." Skill can no more make men honest than can Pagan mythology; but by enabling them to earn a living want does not become a spur to crime. Skill in any honest occupation gives consideration and fosters self-respect.

"Honor and shame from no condition rise;  
Act well your part, there all the honor lies."

The man who can do anything well belongs to a privileged caste. Skill recognizes fitness and symmetry, and tends to create harmonious and pleasant surroundings, — to improve the home ; to better the condition in every way, and therefore to promote content and happiness. Skill is an element of wealth. In the cost of manufactured articles, transportation is an important factor. About the same freight is paid on a ton of iron ore as on a ton of cutlery worth ten thousand dollars. On many articles the value depends more on skill and taste than on the raw material. The nation that furnishes raw material mainly must be content to do the heavy work and get but small profit.

The great conflict of nations is now one of industry ; it is for the control of the markets of the world ; and that country would seem to have the advantage in which most attention is paid to sound, practical education. Now what can the public schools do for industrial training ?

There are two prominent methods of distinct industrial training, the apprentice and the so-called Russian system. In the former a somewhat extensive establishment is needed, and articles are manufactured for sale. The Russian system is thus defined by President Runkle. "Trades are built on art. Art is fundamental. There are certain general practices underlying construction that we call arts. Now we may teach these arts with or without teaching the constructions depending on them. When we teach them without the construction, we abandon the idea of the artisan, we abandon the idea of manufacture. The Russian system does this, and teaches the arts just as we teach chemistry in a laboratory."

In carrying out this system a shop is needed with power, or, perhaps better, several distinct shops. The work consists of vise work, forging, foundry work, wood-turning, carpentry, joinery, in fact, of most of those operations which underlie the mechanic arts. No article is manufactured for sale; in fact, nothing is made. To every practical person many difficulties will occur in any attempt to engraft either the apprentice or Russian system upon our public schools. Instead of enumerating these, I will briefly speak of some efforts tending in this direction.

In 1869, a petition was presented to the Boston School Committee, asking them "to devise some means for securing to the children of the public schools an early education in some useful branch of industry."

In 1870, the school committee appointed a special committee on the subject of industrial schools. In the same year this committee made a report, in which they say that "the present training of the public schools is utterly inadequate, in a great many cases, to the only purpose for which education is of any value, namely, for life, is very evident. That it makes a divorce between head and hand, between knowledge and practical skill, between artist and artisan, is also evident. That it tends also to perpetuate the absurd ideas that exist in regard to getting one's living by some other means than honest, skillful and useful labor, is evident to any one who considers the subject. Every year more girls are educated for teachers than can find places in schools. Every year, too, girls who can never become successful

teachers, even if they find situations, are instructed in what can be of no essential benefit to them in after life. They leave the schools, and many of them are absolutely unqualified to obtain their living in any employment that requires specific skill. Many of them could not gain their support by plain sewing ; very many cannot even mend their own clothes. If, in connection with their intellectual training, they had been taught something which had a direct bearing upon practical life, a more useful and happy career would be open to them.

"It is not for our system of public education to foster the idea that professional life or teaching is more respectable or more worthy of pursuit than scores of useful employments which furnish the means of a comfortable support. Our present school education is too exclusively the preparation either for professional life, or for a mercantile or shop-keeping life."

The committee, who were understood to favor industrial training, and to whom various schemes were presented, further say that they have no plan which they are prepared to recommend, which would fully test the benefit of an industrial training for both sexes.

Sewing had previously been introduced into the lowest class of the grammar schools for girls, and the committee recommend :

"First, that sewing be made obligatory in all the grammar schools, for girls.

"Second, that sewing for two hours each week, be adopted in all the classes, except the first and second.

"Third, that in the third and fourth classes of the grammar schools, cutting and fitting shall also be introduced.

"Fourth, that a department for practical instruction be added to the girls' high and normal school, wherein book-keeping, designing, telegraphing, drawing on wood and stone, and needle-work in its various branches shall be taught as elective studies, to which pupils also may be admitted from the first and second classes of the grammar schools."

The first three of the recommendations seem substantially to have been carried out, and in the superintendent's report for 1875, he says :—

"These schools are increasing in value and importance every

year. The sewing department is producing the happiest results. Nearly six hundred children are now taught every week to use skillfully their needles. One teacher reports that during the past year the children under her charge have made between three and four hundred garments, from materials furnished by benevolent ladies, and these have been given to the poor. Among the rich fruits of this department should be mentioned with gratitude the fact that more than four hundred girls who there received their first and last instruction in the use of the needle, are now earning from four to twelve dollars a week."

In the report of the committee for 1880, we find the following :

"The sewing committee, and doubtless other members of the board, have, from time to time, interesting proofs of the practical value of this industrial training. Not infrequently young girls, fresh from school, find steady and remunerative employment, thanks to their skill with the needle. Others are now able to keep their own garments and those of younger sisters and brothers neat and tidy, when formerly rents and rags prevailed. And many graduates of our schools, in more favored positions, admit that they owe their skill in fine needle-work entirely to the teaching received at school."

In 1879, another committee reported : "Every boy, rich or poor, says Mr. Royce, in his book on 'Deterioration and Race Education,' is, we think, as much entitled to be taught a good trade as to have an education in our public schools." They recommended a school-shop to be provided with the following apparatus : —

One five-horse engine, and boiler,	\$500
Five engine lathes (6 feet), \$220,	1,100
Five planers, 17 inches, 4 feet,	1,375
Three hand-lathes, 4 feet,	200
One shaping-machine,	275
One stabbing-machine,	350
One gear-cutter,	300
Two jig-saws, \$100,	200
One circular-saw and frame,	135
Three furnaces, \$30,	90
Ten vises, drawers, files, etc.,	75

One grindstone,	\$20
One hot-air engine,	400
One set of carpenter's tools,	100
One band-saw,	135
One O. G. wood-shaper,	153
Main shaft and fixtures,	100
	<hr/>
	\$5,508
To complete the developing school,	500
	<hr/>
	\$6,008

The total cost of maintaining such an industrial school for the first year is estimated at fifteen thousand dollars, six thousand of which would be expended for tools and machinery. Such a school-shop, not, probably, on account of the expense, but on account of the practical difficulties in carrying it out, was not established.

The late S. P. Ruggles, who had given the subject much attention, would have this school-shop followed by what he calls a manual institute, which he explains as follows : —

“Imagine, if you please, one very large room, with a steam-engine and boiler in the middle of it so that all pupils that have any taste for the management of steam or steam engines could examine every point, and readily understand it. Then a carpenter's bench, with a variety of tools, to show how that work was done ; then, perhaps, turning-lathes, to show how the wood-turning business is performed ; then, with the aid of blackboards and carving-tools, it might be seen how drawing is done. We should also have planing-machines, lathes, upright drills, jig-saws, etc., to represent the machinist business. Foundry work could be shown by having the usual fixtures for sand and two and three part flasks for molding ; the casting could be done in soft metals, as lead, zinc, or tin, which could be re used, as the whole art in foundry work consists in the different manner of molding. We would have a printing-press, type, and fixtures, to illustrate the printing business.

“Mason work, the laying of brick (to some extent), stucco work, the working in plaster of Paris, could be shown, the whole

room being filled with educational problems of instruction, such as three different heights of barometers, the bellows valve, the gyroscope, the ball on the top of a jet of water, the steam-injector,—all to lead out the thoughts of the pupil, enabling the superintendent to ascertain the true bent or natural genius of the youth, so that he should be sent to the right department in the manual institute, and thoroughly instructed in his chosen art.

“As soon as it should be ascertained by the developing school for what kind of business the pupil is best fitted, he would be sent to the manual institute where his chosen trade was taught, and be more thoroughly instructed in two years’ daily instruction than by six or seven years’ under the old apprentice system.

“A machine-shop in the manual institute, fitted up for the purpose of teaching a trade, would contain every tool and appliance that is used in any machine-shop, so that the student would become acquainted with every manner of doing work, and with the management of every kind of tool or device used in machine-shops, doing every variety of machine work ; and each pupil would be taught to make the whole, and put together every machine or article that was manufactured.

“In the manual institute the pupil would advance from a lower degree of instruction to a higher as rapidly as his thorough knowledge and good workmanship would justify.”

By the Russian system, some valuable practical skill, no doubt, may be gained, probably more than thousands of boys are now acquiring in their father’s shop or garret by the Yankee system, but as yet we have seen none of its fruits. It is to be hoped that it will not be a recruiting office for the army of tinkers ; the ranks are already full. Every mechanic art is suffering from poor workmen ; let us not deliberately increase the number.

Aside from their value, it is not easy to see how workshops are to become a part of our public-school system. Who is to manage them ? They might be under the direction of the school board, or, perhaps, of the postmaster or deputy-sheriff.

Could the lady teachers add to their present duties wood-carving, embossing, telegraphy, tile-painting, scroll-sawing, and the like ; the men, filing, forging, turning, chipping, engraving, die-sinking, and type-setting, the head masters superintending the whole ?

It may be said that this is not expected, but all these things would be under other instructors. Two sets of teachers then would be necessary. But where is the money to come from? More taxes. Are the people prepared for this? Take it from the present school fund. Kill the goose because the golden egg is not a diamond? Let us improve our schools; let us not knowingly impair them.

It is doubtless true that the day of small shops and manufacturing establishments is over, and that the apprentice system is dead, and with it pure handicraft is rapidly disappearing. It is useless to try to revive anything which has done its work and died a natural death. It may be galvanized into a semblance of life, but is gone past all resurrection. Pure handicraft is dead. The machine is king.

But who is this king that has filled the land with comforts and blessings unknown before, and who gives the humblest, for daily use, what once only wealth could buy? It is but iron and wood, like that which now rests down deep in the mine, or like the trees that are growing to-day upon our hill-sides; but man has brought them together, wrought them into curious forms, and breathed on them, as it were, the breath of life. Iron and wood and coal — all the products and forces of nature — are well nigh useless without the trained intellect.

Handicraft throbbed with impulse; it was an incentive, often almost an inspiration. The old-time craftsman put something of himself into his work, and sent it out with a sense of responsibility, a feeling of pride.

The man who tends a machine which month after month turns out but parts of a whole, feels only a responsibility to his employer, and day by day dwindles and shrinks, becoming less a man and more a machine. To counteract this influence is the added work of the school. What was sufficient once is not enough to-day. The time is brief, the amount of useful knowledge demanded large; the schools cannot give too much; they may give what is of little value. Pure brute force never held the first place; its value is daily growing less. The cunning hand is but the agent of the cunning brain. Nature is man's willing servant if he but knows how to control her forces.

Industry must be based on intellect ; and as a nation's intellect is, so will its industry be. The main province of the school is to develop brains.

Aside from the tinkers, we have a large body of mechanics whose skill is nowhere surpassed ; and in the manufacture of articles of utility and comfort our country stands among the first. This is a fruit of our free schools.

Those articles in which taste and artistic design are of the first importance, must be among the last. Bread, the cabin, the forest, the railroad,—all these things must, for a time, absorb the energies of a young nation. We have, however, entered on a new era. The cabin has grown into a pleasant cottage, with flowers in the windows and pictures on the walls. We are beginning to find the time to apply art to industry and more fully to recognize its value. Here is a work for the school, a work which will help every honest toiler.

In 1851, as it appeared from the London Exhibition, the United States ranked lowest in art industry, and next to her stood England. Within the next twenty years, England had established one hundred and twenty-two industrial art schools, which had over twenty thousand pupils, besides about five hundred evening classes with seven hundred pupils. Considerable progress had already been made, as seen in the exhibition of 1862 ; and at the Paris Exposition, in 1867, England stood among the foremost, and in some branches of manufactures distanced the most artistic nation.

Now one of the fundamentals of art-training is drawing, which can be taught in schools of any kind and grade. The principal sources through which we acquire information and gain intellectual discipline are the eye and ear. The importance of cultivating the ear has been well understood for a long time. The eye, though vastly more important, has received but comparatively little attention. To bring it to the full measure of its usefulness, it needs training as much as does the hand. If left untrained, much that is grand and beautiful in nature and art is unnoticed, or does not make its proper impression on the mind. When the eye is trained to measure distances, make comparisons, and observe beauties and defects, every object has

a new and varied interest, and fields of enjoyment are thrown open which were closed before.

Aside from its educational value, there are few callings in which drawing may not be turned to practical account. The farmer trained in drawing will not be likely to build a house that looks like an immense piano-box set on end, nor have his yard filled with rubbish. If he is to make for himself, or have made, a sled, a gate, or a cart, he first sketches it on paper, and it can then be made more easily and neatly. The carpenter who is to be any thing more than a mere wood-slasher and rule-of-thumb worker must be able to draw. A blacksmith who can draw is fitted for a different class of work from one who can simply deal heavy blows. To a first-class machinist drawing is indispensable. The value of a training in drawing to every manual worker, and to the professional man as well, can hardly be overestimated. But perhaps I have already said more than is necessary on this point, as the merits of drawing are well understood by most teachers ; but in our State there still lingers in the public mind a prejudice against it.

There is one thing in technical industrial training which I think should be taught in our schools,— sewing. If men and women were perfect, in the ideal society this would not be necessary; but, unfortunately, the world is askew, and must be taken as we find it.

At a meeting of the New York School Board, in April, 1879, a communication was received from the board of managers of the Wilson Industrial School for Girls, urging that plain sewing should be introduced as a branch of instruction in the public schools. Among the arguments offered was this, that ignorance of the use of the needle was increasing among the poorer classes, and that the teaching of sewing would be very useful to girls in making and repairing their clothes, besides being a lesson in neatness and industry. The committee to whom the matter was referred, after mature deliberation, reported that "sewing was foreign to the general purposes of common-school education."

In December, 1879, Superintendent Jasper sent to the board of education a letter opposing the introduction of sewing, on the ground that it was an industry, and that, if instruction in

this industry were introduced, it would be difficult to draw the line against other industries. Petitions might come pouring in from the millers and farmers, the butchers and bakers and candle-stick makers. Girls with frowzy hair and torn garments might be thoroughly drilled in the names of all the Chinese rivers and the products of Arabia, might learn the exact height of the mountains in the moon, and many other things to them of equal importance,—that is education; but could not be taught to mend their clothes,—that is industry, and, therefore, foreign to common-school education.

Superintendent Jasper was only anticipating John Ruskin, who, not long since, thus advised the students of Glasgow in regard to the choice of a lord rector:—"What in the devil's name have you to do with either Mr. Disraeli or Mr. Gladstone? You are students of the university, and have no more business with politics than you have with rat-catching. Had you ever read ten words of mine with understanding, you would know that I care no more, either for Mr. Disraeli or Mr. Gladstone, than for two old bagpipes."

This is all very well for Mr. Ruskin, whom we honor in his own sphere; but the work of most is not to deal with books or pictures, but to till the soil, to work the mine, to control machinery, to frequent the busy mart, and engage in the varied industries. Something more vital is needed to-day than the education which begins in a grammar and ends in a dictionary.

Doubtless the true place for girls to be trained in sewing is at home, under the eye of a loving, wise, and judicious mother. But in how many homes is the mother too much occupied with her many duties, and too weary when they are done, to guide lovingly and patiently the awkward little hands in the performance of the unwonted tasks. In how many homes is the mother, from one cause or another, absolutely incapable of giving the needed instruction.

Sewing is taught successfully in the schools abroad, as well as in many schools in our own country; and, though objections may arise in the minds of some teachers, yet I believe they are more fancied than real, and would vanish when the experiment was fairly tried. In the ordinary district schools of our State,

there is perhaps little need for instruction in sewing ; but in the schools of all our large villages and towns, I believe it should form a regular branch of instruction.

Whether, in the school of the future, the time is to be divided between head work and hand work, whether, if the shop exist, it is to follow the school, or the school the shop, must be determined by the exigencies which shall arise, and these no man, not even the most sagacious, can predict. We are mainly concerned with the present and what lies immediately before us ; and we find that there is a wide-spread feeling that our common schools are not doing all they ought to do for the common people, and for this dissatisfaction there is doubtless some good ground.

Through the marvelous progress of science, the whole current of our American life has changed during the last fifty years, and our schools, while they have undergone some modifications, need still further to be adapted to the wants of the present. For pure intellectual gymnastics, to produce a scholar in the narrowest sense, one who is authority on the digamma, but cannot earn his daily bread, the same subjects and the same methods may be equally good for every age. Such a product finds no place in a country like ours, where all things may be won by those who know and dare.

The training which fashioned a knight would hardly develop a modern soldier. The intellectual nourishment on which to rear a man of business, who is to deal with the grand and complicated problems of an age of steam and electricity, cannot be the same as would suffice in the days of the stage-coach and hand-loom. The ideal scholar, too, must be led into broader and less arid fields.

The great majority are to live by manual labor, and it should be the chief object of the school to train them to become intelligent, industrious, useful, and happy citizens. But the school is ambitious, and offers larger and larger opportunities to children who can give five or six hours a day to the school, and an hour or two out of it to preparation ; while it but tolerates or even practically shuts its doors against those who are forced to be irregular in attendance, to those who have no one to help them at home.

There would be less fault to be found with the present curriculum, were all who enter the primary school to finish the course and graduate from the high school. The steps that lead up this huge pyramid are all complete ; but of the one hundred who begin, fifty drop before they are half way up, and but one reaches the summit. It may be said that those who drop must suffer the consequences, but it would seem that it should be the aim of the school to confer the greatest good on the greatest number.

While the schools do not seem to me to be called upon, at present, to do more than I have indicated, I would not be understood as undervaluing industrial education. In this field many experiments must be made before complete success is assured. The schools have already enough to do, and it would seem best to strengthen what we have, rather than by undertaking more to imperil the whole.

In the industrial arts, the popular demand will regulate the kind and quality of articles produced. Intelligence and taste will demand what is good and fitting, and the manufacturers will produce it, as it is for their interest to do so. If there is a lack of expert workmen, they will be trained. How this can best be done, is rather the business of the political economist and the men of affairs than that of the schoolman.

This problem is widely discussed and various plans are being tried in foreign countries. In Germany, where more has been done in this direction than anywhere else, the results are far from being satisfactory, and during the past year the government has sent a commission to the Scandinavian countries to investigate the methods there employed. The most natural method would seem to be for great corporations to establish schools to train such workmen as they may need, and to these state or municipal aid might be rendered. Here, too, is a field for wealthy men of business who might found industrial schools in the interests of labor and virtue. Let others liberally endow institutions already established, whose object is to give young men that higher education which may prepare them to become wise and good citizens, and to stimulate and guide the great industries of a great nation.

## HOW SHALL LATIN BE TAUGHT?

PROF. A. W. BACHELER, MANCHESTER.

With more than one, this has been a serious question, when looking into the bright eyes of a score of eager boys and girls who have appeared for the first time in the class known as "Latin beginners." It is a supreme moment. Years of study, use, and abuse of the mother tongue lie behind ; every thought, thus far, has had its entrance and its exit through the channel of the English. The acquirement of a new medium for thought, is the proposition. How shall this be done ? or, to state the more comprehensive thought in its detail : how shall I make those boys and girls *feel* Latin ? how shall I teach them to *read* Latin ? how teach them to *write* Latin ?

With these three living, active necessities before the teacher, I submit that it is not very conducive to success, not a very exhilarating, energizing thought, that we are at work, scalpel in hand, upon a corpse. True, there is a world of interest in laying bare that muscle, in following from origin to insertion its delicate, graceful outline, in delving to hunt out the intricate path of that nerve, to trace with undeviating exactness its direction and destination ; but what is all this, to feeling that nerve tingle with the thrill of life ? to seeing that muscle jump to action at the word of its master ? to knowing that the heart beats, the arm moves, the brain thinks, the blood bounds, at the behest of the supreme will ?

I. So I would demand, as the first element of success with those young Latinists, that the teacher be awake to the fact that the Latin, if ever dead, has a daily, hourly resurrection. A fourth of our mother English, and that the richest, and most refined, draws all its life and vigor from the Latin. The single verb *pono* is god-father to two hundred and fifty English words ; *plico* (I fold), to about two hundred : *duco* (I lead), and *fero* (I bear), to more than a hundred each ; *muto* (I change), to forty. And so, *ad infinitum*. Away, then, with this notion of a Latin mummy in the school-room. Unwind those wrappings of stupidity and neglect. Hence, with perfumes and spices of an effete superstition ; verily, you shall find a soul within ; impart that life to

your hungry pupils. "*Cura ut sis vir.*" "Take care that you prove yourself a man," said Cicero. The maxim appeals to every teacher of the grand old tongue in which it had its birth.

I might, were there time, bring to your notice a score of ways that too many of our teachers take, or rather allow themselves to drop into, which go to establish this popular notion of mustiness and death. I must content myself, however, with allusion to a single fact which attracted my attention not long since. In conversation with a gentleman who represents a prominent New York publishing house, a house which supplies at least one-half of the Latin text-books in use in this State, I was informed that a large percentage of the teachers of elementary Latin make inquiries for a "key," or translation of the simple English sentences to be found in the Latin readers published by this house. Granting the correctness of the statement, I am forced to one of two conclusions, — either that some one whose training has been extremely faulty is imposing the same sort of training on the luckless youths intrusted to his care, or Latin teachers have become distrustful umpires of their own translations, and need the corroboration of such a judge. Do I divulge a professional secret? Call it, rather, *un*professional, and let that word point the moral I would draw.

II. There is yet another view of Latin, which must not be omitted in this discussion; and I must call it, for lack of a better term, the *grindstone* view; that idea which belittles this giant among his fellows to the stature and the scope of a carpenter's tool, on which every intellectual nose shall be ground to the approved Roman standard of crookedness and acuteness. Far be it from me to criticise that keen, testive use of Latin that sharpens a boy's wits, stirs up his sluggish intellect, and makes him to down from his mental stilts and stand in manly erectness upon his feet. This is much, very much, but I fear this method has caused the study of the sublimest masterpieces of history, oratory, and poetry to degenerate into the pursuit of petty grammatical subtleties, only puzzling the mind of the student without informing or elevating it. Says Rufus Choate, one of the finest classical scholars of whom Dartmouth can boast,

"The night, after I had read for the first time, in the immortal pages of Herodotus, of Marathon and the victory of Miltiades, I spent in wakeful tossings on my pillow, so vivid were the impressions of that heroic day, as gathered from the simple words of that old tale." But I doubt if Choate had ever felt those soul stirrings, had he questioned of the position of this article, or why that accent was a circumflex, or what this aorist would have been had it not been an *aorist*.

Let me illustrate again from my class-room. *Æneid*, Book IV. line 260. The Trojan hero has been charmed by the vivacious, bewitching Dido. Forgetful of his lofty mission, forgetful of the commands of the gods, forgetful of the claims of posterity which appeal to a father's heart in the person of the boy Ascanius, he lingers in soft dalliance in the royal halls of Carthage. Mercury, the messenger god, is sent to rouse him from his lethargy. Swift he flies on downy pinion, and stands beside *Æneas's* troubled couch.

"Then brake the god on him: Forsooth, tall Carthage wilt thou found,  
A lover, and a city fair raise up from out the ground?  
Woe's me! Thy lordship and thy deeds hast thou forgotten quite?  
The very ruler of the gods down from Olympus bright  
Hath sent me, he whose majesty the earth and heavens obey.  
*This* was the word he bade me bear adown the windy way:  
What dost thou? Hoping for what hope in Libya dost thou wear  
Thy days? If glorious, fated things thine own soul may not stir,  
And heart thou lackest for *thy* fame the coming toil to wed,  
Think on Ascanius's dawn of days, and hope inherited,  
To whom is due fair Italy, and all the world of Rome."

Now I will not attempt to deny the possibilities wrapped up in the critical exhaustion of the syntax of this passage, nor do I under-rate the mental discipline in giving, without a skip, the quantity of every syllable, in every foot of its hexameters. But let the syntax and the prosody go, for the moment. Let the genealogy of *Æneas* and Dido be dismissed. Let the analysis of the history of fair Carthage be forgotten. Drop a bomb-shell among your boys. "Young men, did a heavenly messenger ever come to you? ever find you running away from duty? ever call you to awake, to be men?"

You shall see the sober thoughtfulness overspread those faces,

the eyes let fall, the busy hum of recitation cease, and the answering of conscience to your questioning.

III. This much in general. Let us hence to the class-room. If there be any consensus of classical teachers on both sides of the Atlantic, it is that the Latin paradigms, together with such translation of written and oral sentences as may be necessary to fix forms of inflection, be the sole work of the pupil for the first three months.

I cannot urge too strongly the importance of securing these inflectional forms through the ear. The declensions and conjugations must be studied aloud, recited aloud, drilled upon aloud. Ear labor is cheaper than memory. Nobody ever gained his title to a knowledge of "Yankee Doodle" by memorizing with infinite skill the position of its notes upon the staff. It is not a case of memory at all, but of the ear. This oral work, too, is an important necessity for the education of the tongue, which, like the ear, has its own peculiar work to do in learning to talk Latin. There is no elocutionist of known ability but confesses to the superior vocalization of a student who has had drill in some tongue other than his own.

I have said that translation should accompany all paradigm works; at this early stage about equally divided between Latin-English and English-Latin. The teacher must not forget that the pupil's own interest comes to his aid at this point. One of the proudest moments of a boy's life comes when he expresses correctly his first Latin sentence. Shut up as he has been, to his single English speech for the expression of his thoughts, a new world now suddenly opens to his view. It is full of charming variety and romance. He usually celebrates his new joy, by slyly, and with laborious art, writing out, "*Ego amo te, meam caram puellam,*" passes it to the young lady at his right, is caught in the act, and finds himself delaying lover-like, after school, to compose a half-dozen more of the same classical phrases. It is the fault of the teacher if the spirit of pleasure and love for Latin, now born, be not fostered, intensified, and vivified to a life-long zeal. No keen instructor will fail to turn to his advantage, at this point, the interesting kinship which exists between so many words of our daily speech and the

Latin. It is a sort of boomerang of a weapon, which not only renders easy the acquisition of a copious Latin vocabulary, but reacts upon the pupil's own vernacular.

IV. To make, with success, the transition from paradigm and short-sentence work to Cæsar, requires much adroitness on the part of the teacher. Juvenile literature in the Latin is almost wholly wanting. If the Romans ever had a "Mother Goose Melodies," or "Robinson Crusoe," book and author have alike perished. But were Cæsar and Cornelius Nepos read by Latin girls and boys of twelve or fourteen? Not at all; any more than our pupils of the same age, seat themselves to feast on Bancroft, Shakespeare, or Macaulay. How then, shall we bridge the chasm between the work of the first and fourth terms, when the pupil enters Cæsar? The selections from Livy's Histories, the "Fables of Æsop," and like fragments found in the Latin readers, do something for the pupil. The little book entitled "Six Weeks' Preparation for Cæsar," by Whiton, is also suggestive; but experience has taught me that this interval, of which I speak, is the golden opportunity for the teacher, for not only fixing inflectional forms, but also for accustoming the pupil to a ready expression of English thought in Latin dress. I would therefore do much work in English-Latin translation, and somewhat after this manner. Suppose the class to have just read the first fable: "*Hoedus, stans in tecto domus, lupo prætereunti maledixit*, etc.:" "A kid standing upon the roof of a house, railed at a wolf as he passed by. To whom the wolf said: 'Not you, but the house rails at me.' Often, time and place render timid men bold."

When the Latin has been pronounced, construed, and translated, the declension and syntax of the nouns disposed of, let the instructor write upon the board the following inversion of the text. "A wolf, standing before a house, sees a kid, who is railing at a timid man in a field near by. He therefore said, 'Often timid kids become bolder than their masters.'"

The class translates this into Latin, ten minutes only being allotted to the work. The pupils exchange papers, the teacher gives the correct version orally, each scholar observes and marks the mistakes of his neighbor, and, before he is aware, the

class is through, pleasantly and easily, though perhaps imperfectly, with a dreaded examination.

When a half-dozen fables have been read, let a pleasant story be written out in English by the teacher, using the words of the six fables, but with cases and tense wholly changed. Let the class be required on the next day to present a translation of the story, and a recitation upon syntax. A more delighted lot of boys and girls you will hardly find, and thus, what might have been tedious and distasteful becomes a positive pleasure and pastime.

I thus endeavor to emphasize the constant translation of English into Latin. I grant that it means effort on the part of the teacher, and labor on the part of the pupil. But analyze this difficulty. A Latin sentence is in the mind: "*Cicero, orator, erat optimus consul.*" •The operation of the mind in the translation of this sentence is direct; that is, so familiar has the Latin word become that we grasp as readily the conception from the Latin *orator* as from the English orator; but seeing the English sentence, to translate it into Latin we must first get the conception of the idea in English, change it to the Latin, and reconceive the idea in English, before deciding it to be correct. Nothing, I claim, but familiarity and practice will rid us of this awkwardness.

V. As the higher authors, Cæsar, Virgil, and Cicero, in turn demand the attention of the class, nothing is more imperative than that syntax and drill work be graded to suit the comprehension of the pupil. Thus, for example, while the class is engaged upon Cæsar, let all noun syntax be thoroughly disposed of. A part of the simpler principles in the use of the subjunctive, may also be introduced. Virgil demands the study of prosody, mythology, and genealogy. The syntax of the *Æneid* is comparatively valueless; but no finer opportunity will be afforded in the four years' Latin course, for drill in elegance of diction, and in the formation of correct poetic tastes. Encourage to special effort by giving to each member of the class a selection of twenty-five lines to be put into English blank verse pentameters. Reward the best work by securing its insertion in the local newspaper. The editor will thank you for the timely

variation from the usual excellence of his poetical contributions, and the pupil will have received his own reward.

Cicero opens a wide field for the acquirement of Latin synonyms, and especially for drill upon the intricacies of the subjunctive mood. And just here, in the work of higher syntax, let the drill be on principles, the illustrative examples being rendered from English into Latin. For instance, let the matter in hand be the expression of purpose. The Latin uses six methods: first, the subjunctive with *at*; second, the supine in *um*; third, the subjunctive with a relative pronoun; fourth, the future active participle; fifth, genitive of the gerundive with *causa*; sixth accusative of gerundive with *ad*.

When drilling upon this principle let the class be given the English sentence, "They went that they might see the town." Let this be translated by the pupils by the various methods: "*Ibant, ut oppidum viderent*,"—" *Ibant, oppidum visuri*," etc. By this method and the drill of writing a half-dozen sentences, the principle is indelibly fixed in the mind. A word upon written examinations and I am done. I would in all cases demand that these be English-Latin; that they be either a free translation by the teacher of the text passed over during advance work, or, better still, elegant English, to be translated by the words of a vocabulary already secured.

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